

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)



(Vol. XVIII contains No. 21—32)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 23, 1978/Bhadra 1,
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) BILL—contd

Clause 35

MR SPEAKER The House will
now take up further clause by-clause
consideration of the Bill further to
amend the Constitution of India
before I put clause 35 to the vote of
the House, this being a Constitution
amendment Bill, voting has to be by
division Let the lobbies be cleared

The lobbies have been cleared I
will read clause 35 It says

'Part XIVA of the Constitution
shall be omitted'

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj) On
point of order, Sir When this
House assembled today, the quorum
bell and division bell rang together
there should be a separate bell for
the division Many members are out-
side This confusion has to be
avoided

MR. SPEAKER No, no

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI
HANTI BHUSHAN) Unless there
is a separate bell for division, mem-
bers may not know,

MR SPEAKER All right Let the
doors be opened and let the lobbies
be cleared again

571 LS-1

2

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiray
inkil) Sir, after your occupying the
seat only the bell was rung In the
case of quorum it is only after the
bell is rung and there is quorum that
the Speaker comes and occupies the
seat In this particular case, after
you came and occupied the seat the
bell was rung which means that it
was a division bell. Yet, immediately
afterwards the division bell was rung
again, which is not the correct pro-
cedure

MR. SPEAKER There is no point
of order

PROF P G MAVALANKAR
(Gandhinagar) You came to the
House, and the House was duly consti-
tuted Then you called for the divi-
sion bell

MR SPEAKER The lobbies have
been cleared I have already read out
the relevant clause earlier I will
read the substance of it again so that
hon Members may know what it is
about This clause seeks to omit Part
XIV-A of the Constitution relating to
administrative tribunals and tribunals
for other matters in place of High
Courts The said Part XIV A was
inserted by the Constitution (Forty-
second Amendment) Act

The question is

That Clause 35 stand part of the
Bill"

The Lok Sabha divided

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Idukki)
Sir, I bring to your notice sub-clause
(3) of rule 367A. Anybody who has
not voted must stand up in his seat
and tell you because otherwise, it can
be corrected by anybody Rule 367A
(3) says

"A member who is not able to
cast his vote by pressing the button
provided for the purpose due to any

[Shri C M Stephen]

reason considered sufficient by the Speaker may with the permission of the Speaker have his vote recorded verbally by stating whether he is in favour of or against the motion before the result of the Division is announced

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akoḷā) I want you to announce the result now. We do not want any mischief to be done. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER No no there is nothing of the sort

SHRI C M STEPHEN As soon as the result appears on the indicator board, the result of the division is announced by the Speaker and it can be further corrected subject to sub clause (3) of rule 367A

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) Sir I would also like to draw your attention to sub clause (4) of rule 367A. It says

"If a member finds that he has voted by mistake by pressing the wrong button he may be allowed to correct his mistake provided he brings it to the notice of the Speaker before the result of the division is announced

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER The Leader of the Opposition has read out sub rule (3) of Rule 367A. It says

A member who is not able to cast his vote by pressing the button provided for the purpose due to any reason considered sufficient by the Speaker may with the permission of the Speaker have his vote recorded verbally by stating whether he is in favour of or against the motion, before the result of the Division is announced"

Then, sub-rule (4) says

"If a member finds that he has voted by mistake by pressing the

wrong button he may be allowed to correct his mistake provided he brings it to the notice of the Speaker before the result of the Division is announced

There are two different things. Sub rule (4) relates to where a member has voted by mistake. Sub rule (3) relates to where he has not been able to cast his vote. In the case of a member who has not been able to cast his vote he must stand up and tell the Speaker so that the Speaker may know. So far as a member who has voted by mistake is concerned he can give a correcting slip. That is all the difference.

Now the members who say that they have not been able to cast their vote may please stand up. I am counting on both sides. I shall call the Members who have not been able to cast their votes one by one. Mr Patil you have not been able to cast your vote. What is your Number?

SHRI S. D. PATIL My number is 27

MR SPEAKER Please check up. Let us go orderly. Mr Chand Ram what is your number?

SHRI CHAND RAM My Number is 19

MR SPEAKER Please check up. Shri Hukamdeo Narain Yadav what is your number?

SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAIN YADAV My number is 48

MR SPEAKER Please check up. What is your Number?

SHRI SHRIKRISHNA SINGH My number is 531

MR SPEAKER Now you will give your numbers one by one. The division numbers given by the Members are 57 59 70 63 74, 127 129 145 170 178 261 205 350 361 362 369 41 416 433 550 498 512. I will now ask you to stand up one by one.

and say whether you are for "Ayes" or "Noes".

SHRI S D PATIL: "Ayes"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): "Ayes".

SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN YADAV: "Ayes".

SHRI YUVRAJ "Ayes"

DR. RAMJI SINGH. "Ayes"

SHRI VINODBHAI B SHETH: "Ayes"

SHRI H L P SINHA. "Ayes".

SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: "Ayes"

SHRI SHRIKRISHNA SINGH: "Ayes".

SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON: "Ayes".

SHRI JAGDEV SINGH TAIWANDI: "Ayes"

SHRI MADHAV PRASAD TRIPATHI: "Ayes"

SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: "Ayes".

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL "Ayes".

SHRI M A HANNAN ALHAJ: "Ayes".

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: "Ayes".

DR R. ROTHUAMA "Ayes".

SHRIMATI AKBAR JAHAN BEGUM "Ayes"

SHRI A E T BARROW. "Ayes".

SHRI CHITTA BASU: "Ayes".

SHRI NANASAHIB BONDE: "Noes".

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: "Noes".

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: "Noes".

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: "Noes".

SHRI B. P KADAM. "Noes"

SHRI BALASAHIB VIKHE PATIL rose

MR SPEAKER: Is it for correcting or is it that you have not been able to vote?

SHRI BALASAHIB VIKHE PATIL. My vote has not been recorded

MR SPEAKER You are for 'Ayes' or 'Noes'

SHRI BALASAHIB VIKHE PATIL. Noes

MR SPEAKER Now, there are people who have wrongly voted, they may send the slips.

AN HON MEMBER This has to be verified

MR SPEAKER We will verify everything

श्री मनी राम बागडी (मथुरा)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे पहले कि आप इस बिल के रिजल्ट को एनारुंस करें, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। राज्य सभा का सेशन चल रहा है और मंत्री लोग वहां पर हैं। इस कॉन्स्टीट्यूशन (एमेन्डमेंट) बिल पर उन का वोट होना बड़ा जरूरी है। (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठेगा। (व्यवधान) राज्य सभा का सेशन चल रहा है। हमारे मंत्रिमंडल के कई सदस्य वहां होने के कारण यहां पर अपना वोट नहीं दे सके। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER Some Members have said that they voted wrongly I would call them by number Please check that up. Let me know the Division Numbers of the Members who have voted wrongly. They are.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी क्या जब तक वोटिंग नहीं हो जाती तब तक राज्य सभा को स्थगित नहीं किया जा सकता ? हमारे मेम्बर वोट देने से वंचित किए जा रहे हैं (व्यवधान)

SHRI VASANT SATHE What is the hon Member doing?

MR SPEAKER When the counting is done you should not be here Please do not come here

Division No 25] AYES

[1111 hrs

Abdul Lateef, Shri
Agrawal, Shri Satish
Ahuja Shri Subhash
Akbar Jahan Begum, Shrimati
Alhaj, Shri M A Hannan
Amat, Shri D
Amin Prof R K
Anbalagan Shri P
Argal, Shri Chhabiram
Arif Beg, Shri
Arunachalam alias 'Aladi Aruna'
Shri V
Asokaraj, Shri A
Bagri, Shri Mani Ram
Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala
Bairagi, Shri Jena
Bal, Shri Pradyumna
Balak Ram, Shri
Balbir Singh Chowdhry
Baldev Prakash Dr
Barrow Shri A E T
Basappa, Shri Kondaili
Basu, Shri Chitta
Bateshwar Hemram Shri

Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar
Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
Bharat Bhushan, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinan
Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna
Birendra Prasad, Shri
Borole, Shri Yashwant
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Brahm Perakash, Chaudhury
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Burande, Shri Gangadhar Appa
Chakravarty, Prof Dilip
Chand Ram Shri
Chandan Singh, Shri
Chandra Shekhar, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandra Pal Singh, Shri
Chandrappan Shri C K
Chandravati Shrimati
Chayan Narzary, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturbhuj Shri
Chaturvedi Shri Shambhu Nath
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R
Chaudhry, Shri Ichwar
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Chaudhury, Shri Rudra Sen
Chauhan Shri Nawab Singh
Chavda, Shri K S
Chhetri Shri Chhatra Bahadur
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dandavate, Prof Madhu
Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari
Das, Shri S S
Das Shri R P,

<i>Dasgupta, Shri K N.</i>	<i>Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar</i>
<i>Dave, Shri Anant</i>	<i>Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand</i>
<i>Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna</i>	<i>Kaiho, Shri</i>
<i>Deo, Shri P K</i>	<i>Kailash Prakash, Shri</i>
<i>Desai, Shri Morarji</i>	<i>Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao</i>
<i>Deshmukh, Shri Nanaji</i>	<i>Kaldate, Dr Bapu</i>
<i>Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad</i>	<i>Kamble, Shri B C</i>
<i>Dhandayuthapani, Shri V</i>	<i>Kannan, Shri P</i>
<i>Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh</i>	<i>Kapoor, Shri L L</i>
<i>Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal</i>	<i>Kar, Shri Sarat</i>
<i>Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri</i>	<i>Kasar, Shri Amrut</i>
<i>Durga Chand, Shri</i>	<i>Kaushik, Shri Purushottam</i>
<i>Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna</i>	<i>Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad</i>
<i>Fazlur Rahman, Shri</i>	<i>Khan Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali</i>
<i>Fernandes, Shri George</i>	<i>Kishore Lal, Shri</i>
<i>Ganga Singh, Shri</i>	<i>Kisku, Shri Jadunath</i>
<i>Gattani, Shri R D</i>	<i>Kodiyar, Shri P K</i>
<i>Ghosal, Shri Sudhir</i>	<i>Krishan Kant Shri</i>
<i>Girjanandan Singh, Shri</i>	<i>Kundu, Shri Samarendra</i>
<i>Godara, Ch Hari Ram Makkasar</i>	<i>Kureel, Shri Jawala Prasad</i>
<i>Gore, Shrimati Mrinal</i>	<i>Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh</i>
<i>Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh</i>	<i>Lahanu Shidava Kom, Shri</i>
<i>Gowda, Shri S Nanjasha</i>	<i>Lalji Bhai Shri</i>
<i>Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal</i>	<i>Lalu Prasad, Shri</i>
<i>Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra</i>	<i>Mahale Shri Shankar</i>
<i>Harikesh Bahadur, Shri</i>	<i>Mahata, Shri C R</i>
<i>Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak</i>	<i>Mahi Lal, Shri</i>
<i>Heera Bhai, Shri</i>	<i>Maiti, Shrimati Abha</i>
<i>Hukam Ram, Shri</i>	<i>Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar</i>
<i>Inder Singh, Shri</i>	<i>Mallick Shri Rama Chandra</i>
<i>Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj</i>	<i>Mandal, Shri B P</i>
<i>Jain, Shri Kalyan</i>	<i>Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal</i>
<i>Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra</i>	<i>Mandal, Shri Mukunda</i>
<i>Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram</i>	<i>Mangal Deo, Shri</i>
<i>Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh</i>	<i>Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao</i>

Mathur Shri Jagdish Prasad
 Mavalankar Prof P G
 Mcerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali
 Mehta Shri Prasannbhai
 Mhalgi Shri R B
 Miri Shri Govind Ram
 Mishra Shri Janeshwar
 Mishra Shri Shyamnandan
 Modak Shri Bijoy
 Mohanarangam Shri Ragavalu
 Mohd Hayat Ali Shri
 Mondal Dr Bijoy
 Mukherjee Shri Samar
 Multan Singh Chaudhary
 Munda Shri Govinda
 Munda Shri Karia
 Murugayan Shri S G
 Nahar Shri Bijoy Singh
 Narendra Singh Shri
 Nayak Shri Laxmi Narain
 Negi Shri T S
 Onkar Singh Shri
 Oraon Shri Lalu
 Pandeya, Dr Laxminarayan
 Pandit Dr Vasant Kumar
 Paraste Shri Dalpat Singh
 Parmar Lal Shri
 Parmar Shri Natwarlal B
 Parthasarthy Shri P
 Pasvan Shri Ram Vilas
 Patel Shri Dharamasinhbhai
 Patel Shri H M
 Patel Km Maniben Vallabbhai
 Patel Shri Meetha Lal
 Patidar Shri Rameshwar
 Patil Shri Chandrakant

Patil Shri S D
 Patnaik Shri Biju
 Patnaik Shri Sitaji
 Patwary Shri H L
 Periasamy Dr P V
 Phirangi Prasad Shri
 Pipil Shri Mohan Lal
 Pradhan Shri Amar Roy
 Pradhan Shri Pabitra Mohan
 Raghavendra Singh Shri
 Raghavji Shri
 Raghu Ramalah Shri K
 Rai Shri Gauri Shankar
 Rai Shri Narmada Prasad
 Rai Shri Shiv Ram
 Raj Keshar Singh Shri
 Raj Narain Shri
 Rajan Shri K. A
 Ram Shri R D
 Ram Charan Shri
 Ram Dhan Shri
 Ram Gopal Singh Chaudhury
 Ram Kinker Shri
 Ram Kishan Shri
 Ram Murti Shri
 Ram Sagar Shri
 Ramachandran, Shri P
 Ramalingam, Shri P S
 Ramapati Singh Shri
 Ramaswamy Shri S
 Ramji Singh, Dr
 Rangnekar Shrimati Ahilya P
 Ranjit Singh Shri
 Rathor Dr Bhagwan Dass
 Ravindra Pratap Singh Shri

Rodrigues Shri Rudolph	Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
Rothuama, Dr R	Shukla, Shri Madan Lal
Roy, Shri A K	Singh, Dr B N
Roy, Dr Saradish	Singha, Shri Sachindralal
Saeed Murtaza, Shri	Sinha, Shri C M
Saha, Shri A K.	Sinha, Shri H L P
Saha, Shri Gadadhar	Sinha, Shri M P
Sahoo, Shri Ainthu	Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan
Sai, Shri Larang	Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Sai, Shri Nohari Prasad Sukhdeo	Somani, Shri Roop Lal
Saini, Shri Manohar Lal	Somasundaram Shri S D
Samantasinha, Shri Padmacharan	Sukhendra Singh, Shri
Sanyal, Shri Sasankasekhar	Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram	Suman, Shri Surendra Jha
Sarang, Shri R P	Suraj Bhan Shri
Sarda, Shri S K	Swamy, Dr Subramaniam
Sardar, Shri Mahendra Narayan	Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad
Sarkar, Shri S K.	Talwandi, Shri Jagdev Singh
Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain	Tan Singh, Shri
Satapathy, Shri Devendra	Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Shri	Thakur, Shri Aghan Singh
Sen, Shri Robin	Tirkey, Shri Pius
Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur	Tiwary, Shri D N
Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M	Tiwary, Shri Madan
Shakya, Dr Mahadeepak Singh	Tohra Shri G S
Shanti Devi, Shrimati	Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad
Sharma, Shri Jagannath	Ugrasen, Shri
Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt	Varma, Shri Ravindra
Shastri Shri Y. P	Vasisht Shri Dharma Vir
Shejwalkar, Shri N K	Verma, Shri Hargovind
Sheo Narain, Shri	Verma, Shri R L P
Sher Singh, Prof	Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B	Visvanathan Shri C. N
Shiv Sampati Ram, Shri	Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain

Yadav, Shri Narsingh	1	Jeyalakshmi, Shrirati V
Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal		Kadam, Shri B P.
Yadav, Shri Sharad		Kamakshalah, Shri D
Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad		Karan Singh, Dr
Yadava Shri Roop Nath Singh		Khan, Shri Ismail Hossain
Yadvendra Dutt, Shri		Khrime, Shri Runching Khandu
Yuvraj, Shri		Kosalram, Shri K T.
Zulfiquarullah, Shri		Lakshminarayanan, Shri M R.
NOES		Laskar, Shri Nihar
Ahsan Jafri, Shri		Mallanna, Shri K
Ankineedu Shri Maganti		Mallikarjun, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri M		Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao
Banatwalla, Shri G M.		Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Basu, Shri Dhirendranath		Murthy, Shri M V. Chandrashekhara
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan		Naidu, Shri P Rajagopal
Bonde Shri Nanasaheb		Naik, Shri S H
Borooh Shri D K		Nair, Shri M N Govindan
Burman Shri Kirit Bikram Deb		Nair, Shri N Sreekantan
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao		Narayana, Shri K S
Chikkalingiah, Shri K.		Patel, Shri Ahmed M
Dabhi Shri Ajitsinh		Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Damor, Shri Sompbhai		Patil, Shri D B
Dasappa, Shri Tuladas		Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Deo, Shri V Kishore Chandra S		Pradhan Shri K
Desai, Shri Hitendra		Pullarai, Shri Darur
Doley Shri L K		Rachai, Shri B
Engli, Shri Biren		Ramalingam, Shri N Kudanthai
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo		Ramamurthy, Shri K
Gamit Shri Chhltubhai		Rao, Shrimati B Radhabai Ananda
George, Shri A C		Rao, Shri J Rameshwar
Gomango Shri Giridhar		Rao, Shri M S Sanjeevi
Gopal, Shri K		Rao Shri M Satyanarayan
Gotkhunde, Shri Annasaheb		Rath, Shri Ramachandra
Hande, Shri V G		Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Haren Bhumij, Shri		Reddi, Shri G S

Reddy, Shri G Narsimha
 Reddy, Shri K Obul
 Reddy, Shri K Vijaya Bhaskara
 Reddy, Shri M Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri S R.
 Roy, Shri Saugata
 Sathe Shri Vasant
 Satyanarayana Shri Dronam Raju
 Seyid Muhammad, Dr V A
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Shrangare Shri T S
 Stephen, Shri C M
 Subramaniam, Shri C
 Sunna Sahib, Shri A
 Swaminathan, Shri R V
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
 Thorat, Shri Bhausahab
 Tulsiram, Shri V
 Veerabhadrapa Shri K S
 Venkataraman, Shri R

MR. SPEAKER The result of the division is

Ayes 277, Noes 81

I will give you the break up

Ayes 252 Original 25 Later

Noes 79 Original 2 Later

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting

The motion was adopted

Clause 35 was added to the Bill

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Baba)
 Sir, I have just to say a word I am sorry for losing my temper while the voting was going on I want just to make one point clear We want to

get through this Constitution (Amendment) Bill with the co-operation of the Opposition it is not only our responsibility I feel upset that Members from that side feel that we are doing some trick here and they are making all sorts of (Interruptions). When voting is going on, I see no point in any Member making any accusation against another Member At the time of voting it is only between the Chairman and the Member concerned I am sorry that Members from the opposition side do not maintain that much decorum. I appeal to them (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE It is only when a Member was wanting to vote twice that Shri Saugata Roy raised (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Please clear the lobbies

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN I just want to say a word Shri Chandra Shekhar says that the passing of the constitution (Amendment) Bill is the responsibility of everybody It is But it must be noted that in spite of the massive majority that the ruling party enjoys it has not been able to muster enough members to give a voting strength even at the very start. That shows that the whole party is not solemnly behind this Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

MR SPEAKER Let the lobbies be cleared

Clause 38

MR SPEAKER The lobbies have been cleared Now we go to Clause 38. This Clause seeks to amend article 352 relating to Proclamation of Emergency to provide for various safeguard against abuse of powers under the article

Before I put Clause 38 to the vote of the House I may inform the House that this being a Constitutional

Amendment Bill, voting has to be by division

The question is

"That Clause 38 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No 26] {11.52 hrs

AYES

Abdul Lateef, Shri
Agrawal, Shri Satish
Ahsan Jafri, Shri
Ahuja Shri Subhash
Akbar Jahan Begum, Shrimati
Alhaj, Shri M A Hannan
Amrat, Shri D
Arun Prof R K
Anbalagan, Shri P
Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri
Ansari, Shri Faqir Ali
Argal, Shri Chhabiram
Arif Beg, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri V
Asokaraj, Shri A
Bagri, Shri Mani Ram
Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala
Bairagi, Shri Jena
Bal, Shri Pradyumna
Balak Ram, Shri
Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
Baldev Prakash, Dr.
Banatwalla, Shri G M
Barman, Shri Palas
Barrow, Shri A E T.
Basappa, Shri Kondaji
Basu, Shri Chitta

Basu, Shri Dharendra Nath
Bateshwar Hemram, Shri
Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar
Bhagat Ram, Shri
Bhanwar Shri Bhagirath
Bharat Bhushan, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna
Birendra Prasad, Shri
Bonde Shri Nanasahib
Barole, Shri Yeshwant
Bosu Shri Jyotirmoy
Brahm Perkash, Chaudhury
Brij Raj Singh Shri
Burande, Shri Gangadhar Appa
Chakravarty, Prof Dillip
Chand Ram, Shri
Chandan Singh Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandra Pal Singh, Shri
Chandrappan, Shri C K
Chandravati, Shrimati
Charan Narzary, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Chaudhury, Shri Rudra Sen
Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
Chavda Shri K S
Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dandavate, Prof Madhu

Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari	Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh
Das, Shri S. S	Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Das, Shri R. P.	Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas	Haren Bhumli, Shri
Dasgupta, Shri K. N.	Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Dave, Shri Anant	Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna	Heera Bhal, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K	Hukam Ram, Shri
Deo V. Kishore Chandra S	Inder Singh, Shri
Desai, Shri Harendra	Jagannathan, Shri S
Desai, Shri Morarji	Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Deshmukh Shri Nanaji	Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad	Jain, Shri Kalyan
Dhandayuthapani, Shri V.	Jain Shri Nirmal Chandra
Dhara Shri Sushil Kumar	Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram
Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh	Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh
Dhurve Shri Shyamlal	Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri	Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Durga Chand, Shri	Kadannappalli Shri Ramachandran
Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna	Kaiho, Shri
Fazlur Rahman Shri	Kailash Prakash Shri
Fernandes, Shri George	Kakade, Shri Sambhaji Rao
Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri	Kaldate, Dr. Bapu
Ganga Singh Shri	Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Gattani, Shri R. D	Kamble, Shri B. C.
George, Shri A. C.	Kannan, Shri P.
Ghosal, Shri Sudhir	Kapoor, Shri L. L.
Godara Ch. Hari Ram Makkasar	Kar, Shri Sarat
Gode, Shri Santoshrao	Karan Singh, Dr.
Gore, Shrimati Mrinal	Kasar, Shri Amrut
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh	Kaushik, Shri Purushottam
Gotkhunde, Shri Annasaheb	Khalsa, Shri Basant Singh
Gowda Shri S. Nanjeshu	Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar	Khan, Shri Ismail Hossain
Guha, Prof. Samar	Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali

Khan, Shri Mohd Shamsul Hasan
 Khrime Shri Runching Khandu
 Kishore Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri Jadunath
 Kodiyar, Shri P K.
 Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
 Kundu, Shri Samarendra
 Kunhambu, Shri K
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
 Kureel, Shri R L
 Kushwaha Shri Ram Naresh
 Laharu Shidava Kom, Shri
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M R
 Lalji Bhai Shri
 Lalu Prasad, Shri
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Mahala Shri K L
 Mahale, Shri Hari Shankar
 Mahata Shri C R
 Mahi Lal Shri
 Mahishi Dr Sarojini
 Maithi, Shrimati Abha
 Malhotra Shri Vijay Kumar
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Malluck, Shri Rama Chandra
 Mandal Shri B P
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mandal Shri Mukunda
 Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao
 Mangal Deo, Shri
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
 Mavalankar, Prof P G

Mayathevar, Shri K
 Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali
 Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
 Mhalgi, Shri R K
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Miri, Shri Govind Ram
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Modak, Shri Bijoy
 Mohanarangam, Shri Ragavalu
 Mohd Hayat Ali, Shri
 Mondal Dr Bijoy
 Mrifunjay Prasad Shri
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Multan Singh, Chaduhary
 Munda, Shri Govinda
 Munda, Shri Karia
 Murugaiyan, Shri S G
 Murugesan Shri A
 Nahar, Shri Bijoy Singh
 Nahata Shri Amrit
 Narayana Shri K S
 Narendra Singh, Shri
 Nayak Shri Laxmi Narain
 Nayar, Dr Sushila
 Negi, Shri T. S.
 Oraon, Shri Lalu
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
 Pandeya, Dr Laxminarayan
 Pandit, Dr Vasant Kumar
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
 Parmal Lal Shri
 Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B
 Parthasarathy, Shri P
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai	Ram Murti Shri
Patel Shri H M	Ram Sagar Shri
Patel Km Maniben Vallabhbhai	Ramachandran Shri P
Patel, Shri Meetha Lal	Ramalingam, Shri P S
Patidar, Shri Rameshwar Shri D F	Ramapati Singh, Shri
Patil Shri Balasaheb Vikhe	Ramaswamy, Shri S
Patil, Shri Chandrakant	Ramdas Singh Shri
Patil Shri S B	Ramji Singh, Dr
Patil Shri S D	Ramjiwan Singh, Shri
Patnaik, Shri Biju	Ramoovala, Shri Balwant Singh
Patnaik Shri Sivaji	Rangnekar, Shrimati Abilya P
Patwary, Shri H L	Rao Shri J Rameshwar
Periasamy Dr P V	Rathor, Dr Bhagwan Dass
Phirangi Prasad Shri	Ravi Shri Vayalar
Pipil Shri Mohan Lal	Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri
Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy	Reddy, Shri G Narsimha
Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan	Reddy, Shri M Ram Gopal
Qureshi, Shri Mohd Shafi	Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph
Raghavendra Singh Shri	Rothuama Dr R
Raghavji, Shri	Roy, Dr Saradish
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.	Roy, Shri Saugata
Rahi, Shri Ram Lal	Saeed Murtaza Shri
Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar	Saha, Shri A K
Rai, Shri Narmada Prasad	Saha Shri Gadadhar
Rai, Shri Shiv Ram	Sahoo, Shri Ainthu
Raj Keshar Singh Shri	Sai, Shri Larang
Raj Narain, Shri	Sai Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo
Rajan, Shri K A	Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
Rakesh, Shri R N	Samantasinha, Shri Padmacharan
Ram, Shri R D	Sanyal, Shri Sasankasekhar
Ram Charan, Shri	Saran Shri Daulat Ram
Ram Dhan, Shri	Sarang Shri R P
Ram Gopal Singh Chaudhury	Sardar, Shri Mahendra Narayan
Ram Kinkar, Shri	Sarsonia Shri Shiv Narain
Ram Kishan Shri	

Satapathy, Shri Devendra	Suraj Bhan Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Shri	Surya Narain Singh Shri
Sayian Wala, Shri Mohinder Singh	Swamy, Dr Subramaniam
Sen Shri Robin	Swatantra Shri Jagannath Prasad
Shah Shri D P	Talwandi Shri Tejdev Singh
Shah Shri Surath Bahadur	Tan Singh Shri
Shaiza Shrimati Rano M	Tej Pratap Singh Shri
Shakya Dr Mahadeepak Singh	Thakur Shri Aghan Singh
Shanti Devi Shrimati	Thakur Shri Krishnarao
Sharma Shri Jagannath	Tirkey, Shri Pius
Sharma Shri Rajendra Kumar	Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
Sharma Shri Yagya Datt	Tiwary, Shri D N
Shastri Shri Bhanu Kumar	Tiwary Shri Madan
Shastri Shri Ram Dharl	Tohra Shri G S
Shastri Shri Y P	Tombi Singh, Shri N
Shejwalkar Shri N K	Tripathi Shri Madhav Prasad
Sheo Narain Shri	Ugrasen, Shri
Sher Singh Prof	Vajpayee Shri Atal Bihari
Sheth Shri Vinodbhal B	Varma Shri Ravindra
Siv Sampati Ram Shri	Vasisht Shri Dharma Vir
Shrangare Shri T S	Verma, Shri Brijlal
Shrikrishna Singh Shri	Verma, Shri Hargovind
Shukla Shri Madan Lal	Verma Shri R L P
Singh Dr B N	Verma Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Singha Shri Sachindralal	Visvanathan Shri C N
Sinha Shri C M	Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain
Sinha Shri H L P	Yadav Shri Narsingh
Sinha Shri M P	Yadav Shri Ramji Lal
Sinha Shri Satyendra Narayan	Yadav Shri Sharad
Somani Shri Roop Lal	Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad
Somavandaram Shri S D	Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
Sukhendra Singh Shri	Yadvendra Dutt Shri
Suman Shri Ramji Lal	Yuvraj Shri
Suman, Shri Surendra Jha	Zulfikarullah, Shri
Sunna Sahib, Shri A	

NOES

Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
 Arunachalam, Shri M
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
 Borooah, Shri D K
 Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb
 Chavan, Shrimati P
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chikkalingiah, Shri K
 Dabbi, Shri Ajitsinh
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai
 Doley, Shri L K.
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
 Gomango, Shri Guridhar
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V
 Kadam, Shri B P
 Kamakshiah, Shri D
 Kidwal, Shrimati Mohsina
 Kosaram, Shri K T
 Lakkappa, Shri K
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Mallanna Shri K
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mishra, Shri G S
 Murthy, Shri M V Chandrashekhar
 Naidu, Shri P Rajagopal
 Naik, Shri S H
 Naik, Shri V P.
 Nair, Shri N Sreekantan
 Patel, Shri Ahmed M.

Pertin, Shri Bakin
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Pradhani, Shri K
 Pullaiah, Shri Darur
 Rachaiiah, Shri B
 Raju, Shri P V G
 Ramalingam, Shri N Kudanthai
 Ramamurthy, Shri K
 Rao Shrimati B Radhabhai Ananda
 Rao Shri M S Sanjeevi
 Rao, Shri M Satyanarayan
 Rath, Shri Ramachandra
 Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh V
 Reddi, Shri G S
 Reddy, Shri K Brahmananda
 Reddy Shri K Obul
 Reddy Shri P Bayappa
 Reddy, Shri S R
 †Sarkar Shri S K
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satyanarayana Shri Dronam Raju
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Stephen Shri C M
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Swaminathan Shri R V
 Thomas, Shri Skariah
 Thorat Shri Bhausaheb
 Tularam Shri V
 Veerabhadrappe, Shri K S
 Venkataraman, Shri R
 Venkatarreddy, Shri P

MR SPEAKER Subject to correction, the result* of the Division is Ayes 340, Noes 61

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting Clause 38 stands part of the Bill

The motion was adopted.

Clause 38 was added to the Bill
Clause 44

MR SPEAKER Now we go to Clause 44 This Clause seeks to amend article 366 of the Constitution to include therein provisions for explaining the significance of the expressions "SECULAR" and "SOCIALIST" as used in the Preamble

The question is

"That Clause 44 stand part of the Bill

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No 27) (11 56 hrs

AYES

Abdul Lateef Shri
Agarwal Shri Satish
Ahuja Shri Subhash
Akbar Jahan Begum Shrimati
Alhaj Shri M A Hannan
Amin, Prof. R K
Ansari, Shri Faquir Ali
Argal, Shri Chhabiram
Arif Beg Shri
Arunachalam alias 'Aladi Aruna', Shri

Asokaraj, Shri A
Bagri, Shri Mani Ram
Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala
Bairagi, Shri Jena
Bal, Shri Pradyumna
Balak Ram, Shri
Balbir Singh Chowdhry
Baldev Prakash, Dr
Barman, Shri Palas
Barrow, Shri A E T
Basappa Shri Kondajji
Basu, Shri Chitta
Bateshwar Hemram, Shri
Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar
Bhagat Ram, Shri
Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
Bharat Bhushan, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya Shri Shyamaprasanna
Birendra Prasad Shri
Borole, Shri Yashwant
Bosu Shri Jyotirmoy
Brahm Perakash, Chaudhury
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Burande, Shri Gangadhar Appa
Chakravarty, Prof Dilip
Chand Ram Shri
Chandan Singh Shri
Chandra Shekhar, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandra Pal Singh, Shri
Chandravati, Shrimati

*The following Members also re-corded their votes

AYES Sarvashri Chandra Shekhar, A Bala Pajnor, Purnanarayan Sinha, S K. Sarda, George Mathew, Ranjit Singh, and S K Sarkar
NOES Sarvashri M N Govindan Nair and Bedabrata Barua

Charan Narzary, Shri	Gore, Shrimati Mrinal
Chaturbhuj, Shri	Gowda, Shri S Nanjeshu
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath	Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai B	Guha, Prof Samar
Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar	Gulshan Shri Dhanna Singh
Chaudhury, Shri Rudra Sen	Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh	Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Chavda, Shri K S	Harikesh Bahadur Shri
Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur	Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh	Heera Bhai Shri
Dandavate, Prof Madhu	Hukam Ram, Shri
Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari	Inder Singh, Shri
Das, Shri S S	Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Das, Shri R P.	Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
Dasgupta, Shri K N	Jain, Shri Kalyan
Date, Shri Anant	Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra
Dawn Shri Raj Krishna	Jaiswal Shri Anant Ram
Deo, Shri P K.	Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh
Desai, Shri Morarji	Joshi, Dr Murli Manohar
Deshmukh Shri Nanaji	Kachwal Shri Hukam Chand
Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad	Kaitho, Shri
Dhandayuthapani, Shri V.	Kailash Prakash, Shri
Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar	Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao
Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh	Kaldate, Dr Bapu
Dhurve Shri Shyamlal	Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri	Kapoor, Shri L L
Durga Chand, Shri	Kar Shri Sarat
Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna	Kasar, Shri Amrut
Fazlur Rahman, Shri	Kaushik, Shri Purushottam
Fernandes Shri George	Khalsa Shri Basant Singh
Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri	Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
Ganga Singh, Shri	Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
Gattani, Shri R D	Khreme, Shri Rinching Khandu
Ghosal, Shri Subhir	Kishore Lal, Shri
	Kisku, Shri Jadunath

Kolanthaivelu Shri R
 Krishan Kant Shri
 Kundu Shri Samarendra
 Kureel Shri Jwala Prasad
 Kureel Shri R L
 Kushwaha Shri Ram Naresh
 Lahanu Shidava Kom Shri
 @Lakkappa Shri K
 Lalji Bhai Shri
 Lalu Prasad Shri
 Lamaye Shri Madhu
 Mahala Shri K L
 Mahale Shri Hari Shankar
 Mahata Shri C R
 Mahi Lal Shri
 Mahshi Dr Sarojini
 Maiti Shrimati Abha
 Malhotra Shri Vijay Kumar
 Malik Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Mallik Shri Rama Chandra
 Mandal Shri B P
 Mandal Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mandal Shri Mukunda
 Mangal Deo Shri
 Mankar Shri Laxman Rao
 Mathur Shri Jagdish Prasad
 Mavalankar Prof P G
 Meerza Shri Syed Kazim Ali
 Mehta Shri Prasannbhai
 Mhalgi Shri R K
 Miri Shri Govind Ram
 Mishra Shri Janeshwar
 Mishra Shri Shyamnandan
 Modak Shri Bijoy

Mohanarangam Shri Ragavulu
 Mohinder Singh Shri
 Mondal Dr Bijoy
 Mrifunjay Prasad Shri
 Mukherjee Shri Samar
 Multan Singh Chaudhary
 Munda Shri Govinda
 Munda Shri Kari
 Nahar Shri Bijoy Singh
 Nahata Shri Amrit
 Narenira Singh Shri
 Navak Shri Laxmi Narain
 Navar Dr Sushila
 Negi Shri T S
 Oraon Shri Lalu
 Pandev Shri Ambika Prasad
 Pandeva Dr Laxminarayan
 Pandit Dr Vasant Kumar
 Paraste Shri Dalpat Singh
 Parmal Lal, Shri
 Parmar Shri Natwarlal B
 Parthasarathy Shri P
 Paswan Shri Ram Vilas
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Patel Shri H M
 Patel Km Maniben Vallabbhba
 Patel Shri Meetha Lal
 Patdar Shri Rameshwar
 Patil Shri Chandrakant
 Patil, Shri S D
 Patnaik Shri Biju
 Patnaik Shri Sivaji

@Wrongly voted for AYES

Patwary Shri H L
 Phirangi Prasad Shri
 Pipil Shri Mohan Lal
 Pradhan Shri Amar Roy
 Pradhan Shri Pabitra Mohan
 Raghavendra Singh Shri
 Raghavji Shri
 Reghu Ramaiah Shri K.
 Rahu Shri Ram Lal
 Rai Shri Gauri Shankar
 Rai Shri Narmada Prasad
 Rai Shri Shiv Ram
 Raj Keshar Singh Shri
 Raj Narain Shri
 Rakesh Shri R N
 Ram Shri R D
 Ram Charan Shri
 Ram Dhan Shri
 Ram Gopal Singh Chaudhury
 Ram Kinkar Shri
 Ram Kishan Shri
 Ram Murti Shri
 Ram Sagar Shri
 Ramachandran Shri P
 Ramalingam Shri P S
 Ramapati Singh Shri
 Ramdas Singh Shri
 Ramji Singh Dr
 Ramjiwan Singh Shri
 Ramoowalia Shri Balwant Singh
 Rangnekar Shrimati Ahilya P
 Ranjit Singh Shri
 Rathor Dr Bhagwan Dass
 Ravindra Pratap Singh Shri
 Rodrigues Shri Rudolph
 Rothuama Dr R
 Roy Dr Saradish
 Saeed Murtaza Shri
 Saha Shri A K
 Saboo Shri Anthu
 Sai Shri Larang
 Sai Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo
 Saini Shri Manohar Lal

Samantasinha Shri Padmacharan
 Sanyal Shri Sasankasekhar
 Saran Shri Daulat Ram
 Sarangi Shri R P
 Sarda Shri S K
 Sardar Shri Mahendra Narayan
 Sarkar Shri S K
 Sarsonia Shri Shiv Narain
 Satapathy Shri Devendra
 Satya Deo Singh Shri
 Sen Shri Robin
 Shah Shri D P
 Shah Shri Surath Bahadur
 Shaiza Shrimati Rano M
 Shakya Dr Mahadeepak Singh
 Shanti Devi Shrimati
 Sharma Shri Jagannath
 Sharma Shri Rajendra Kumar
 Sharma Shri Yagya Datt
 Shastri Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Shastri Shri Ram Dhari
 Shastri Shri Y P
 Shejwalkar Shri N K
 Sheo Narain Shri
 Sher Singh Prof
 Sheth Shri Vinodhbhai B
 Shiv Sampati Ram Shri
 Shrikrishna Singh Shri
 Shukla Shri Madan Lal
 Singha Shri Sachindralal
 Sinha Shri C M
 Sinha Shri H L P
 Sinha Shri M P
 Sinha Shri Purnanaravan
 Somani Shri Roop Lal
 Sukhendra Singh Shri
 Suman Shri Ramji Lal
 Suman Shri Surendra Jha
 Suraj Bhan Shri
 Surya Narain Singh Shri
 Swamy Dr Subramaniam
 Swatantra Shri Jagannath Prasad

Clause 45 seeks to amend Article 368 of the Constitution relating to the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution

Now the question is

'That Clause 45 stand part of the Bill'

The Lok Sabha divided

[Division No 28]

[12 hrs

AYES

Abdul Lateef, Shri
Agrawal Shri Satish
Ahuja, Shri Subhash
Alhaj, Shri M A Hannan
Amat Shri D
Amin, Prof R K
Anbalagan, Shri P
Ansari Shri Faquir Ali
Argal Shri Chhabiram
Arif Beg Shri
Arunachalam alias 'Aladi Arun
Shri V.
Asokaraj, Shri A
Bagri, Shri Mani Ram
Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala
Bairagi, Shri Jena
Bai, Shri Pradvumna
Balak Ram, Shri
Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
Baldev Prakash, Dr
Banatwalla Shri G M
Barman, Shri Palas
Barrow, Shri A E T
Basappa, Shri Kondajji
Basu, Shri Chitta
Bateshwar Hamram, Shri
Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar
Bhagat Ram, Shri
Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
Bharat Bhushan, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna
Birendra Prasad, Shri
Borole, Shri Yashwant

Bozu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Brahm Perakash, Chaudhury
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Burande, Shri Gangadhar Appa
Chakravarty, Prof Dilip
Chand Ram Shri
Chandan Singh Shri
Chandra Shekhar Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandra Pal Singh, Shri
Chandiappan Shri C K
Chandrayati, Shrimati
Chatterjee Shri Somnath
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Chaturvedi Shri Shambhu Nath
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R
Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar
Chaudhury, Shri Rudra Sen
Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
Chavda, Shri K S
Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur
Chowhan Shri Bharat Singh
Dandavate, Prof Madhu
Dange Shri Pundalik Hari
Das Shri S S
Das, Shri R P
Dasgupta, Shri K N
Dave, Shri Anant
Dawn Shri Raj Krishna
Deo, Shri P K
Desai, Shri D D
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh Shri Nanaji
Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad
Dhandayuthapani, Shri V
Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar
Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh
Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
Durga Chand, Shri
Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna
Fazlur Rahman, Shri
Fernandes Shri George

Ganga Bhakt Singh Shri
 Ganga Singh Shri
 Gattani Shri R D
 Ghosal Shri Sudhir
 Godara Ch Hari Ram Makkasar
 Gore Shri mat: Mrinal
 Goswami Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
 Gowda Shri S Nanjesha
 Goyal Shri Krishna Kumar
 Guha Prof Samar
 Gulshan Shri Dhanna Singh
 Gupta Shri Kanwar Lal
 Halder Shri Krishna Chandra
 Harikesh Bahadur Shri
 Hazari Shri Ram Sewak
 Hira Bhai Shri
 Hukam Ram Shri
 Inder Singh Shri
 Jannathan Shri S
 Jagjivan Ram Shri
 Jain Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
 Jain Shri Kalyan
 Jain Shri Nirmal Chandra
 Jaiswal Shri Anant Ram
 Jasrotia Shri Baldev Singh
 Joshi Dr Murl Manohar
 Kachwala Shri Hukam Chand
 Kalho Shri
 Kailash Prakash Shri
 Kakade Shri Sambhajirao
 Kaldote Dr Bapu
 Kamath Shri Hari Vishnu
 Kamble Shri B C
 Kannan Shri P
 Kapoor Shri L L
 Kar Shri Sarat
 Kasar Shri Amrut
 Kaushik Shri Purushottam
 Khalsa Shri Basant Singh
 Khan Shri Ghulam Mohammad
 Khan Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
 Khan Shri Mohd Shamsul Hasaa
 Khirani Shri Rinchang Khandu
 Kishore Lal Shri

Kisku Shri Jadunath
 Kodiyani Shri P K
 Kolanthaivelu Shri R
 Krishan Kant Shri
 Kundu Shri Samarendra
 Kureel Shri Jwala Prasad
 Kureel Shri R L
 Kuwahra Shri Ram Nareish
 Lahanu Shidava Kom Shri
 Lalu Prasad Shri
 Lamaye Shri Madhu
 Mahala Shri K L
 Mahale Shri Hari Shankar
 Mahata Shri C R
 Mahi Lal Shri
 Mahishi Dr Sarojini
 Mail Shrimati Abha
 Malhotra Shri Vijay Kumar
 Malik Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Mallick Shri Rama Chandra
 Mandal Shri B P
 Mandal Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mandal Shri Mukunda
 Mangal Deo Shri
 Mankar Shri Laxman Rao
 Mathur Shri Jagdish Prasad
 Mayathevar Shri K
 Meerza Shri Syed Kazim Ali
 Mehta Shri Prasannbhai
 Mhalgi Shri R K
 Miri Shri Govind Ram
 Mishra Shri Janeshwar
 Modak Shri Bijoy
 Mohanarangam Shri Ragavulu
 Mohd Hayat Ali Shri
 Mohinder Singh, Shri
 Mondal Dr Bijoy
 Mritunjay Prasad Shri
 Mukherjee Shri Samar
 Multan Singh Chaudhary
 Munda, Shri Govinda
 Munda Shri Karla
 Murugayyan Shri S G

Murugesan, Shri A
 Nahar, Shri Bijoy Singh
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Nair, Shri M N Govindan
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
 Nayar Dr Sushila
 Negi, Shri T S
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Lalu
 Pajanor, Shri A Bala
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
 Pandeya, Dr Laxmunarayan
 Pandit, Dr Vasant Kumar
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
 Parmal Lal, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B
 Parthasarathy, Shri P
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Patel, Shri H M
 Patel, Km Maniben Vallabhbbhai
 Patel, Shri Meetha Lal
 Patidar, Shri Rameshwar
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant
 Patil, Shri S D
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Patnaik, Shri Sivaji
 Patwary, Shri H L
 Periasamy, Dr P V
 Phiranga Prasad, Shri
 Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal
 Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
 Raghavendra Singh, Shri
 Raghavji, Shri
 Raghu Ramaswami, Shri K.
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Rai, Shri Narmada Prasad
 Rai, Shri Shiv Ram
 Raj Keshar Singh, Shri
 Raj Narain, Shri

Rajan, Shri K. A
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Rakesh, Shri R. N.
 Ram, Shri R. D
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhury
 Ram Kinkar, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ram Murti, Shri
 Ram Sagar, Shri
 Ramachandran, Shri P.
 Ramalingam, Shri P S.
 Ramapati Singh, Shri
 Ramaswamy, Shri S
 Ramdas Singh, Shri
 Ramp Singh, Dr
 Ramjiwan Singh, Shri
 Ramoowalia, Shri Balwant Singh
 Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rathor, Dr Bhagwan Dass
 Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph
 Rothuama, Dr. R
 Roy, Shri A. K.
 Roy, Dr Saradish
 Saeed Murtaza, Shri
 Saha, Shri A K
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar
 Sahoo, Shri Ainthu
 Sai, Shri Larang
 Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
 Samantasinha Shri Padmacharan
 Sanyal, Shri Sasankasekhar
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
 Sarangi, Shri R P
 Sarda, Shri S K.
 Sardar, Shri Mahendra Narayan
 Sarkar, Shri S K
 Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain

Satapathy, Shri Devendra
 Satya Deo Singh Shri
 Sen, Shri Robin
 Shah Shri D P
 Shah Shri Surath Bahadur
 Shaiza Shrimati Rano M
 Shakya, Dr Matadeepak Singh
 Shanti Devi, Shrimati
 Sharma, Shri Jagannath
 Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar
 Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
 Shastri, Shri Y P
 Shejwalkar, Shri N K
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Prof
 Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B
 Shiv Sampati Ram, Shri
 Shikrishna Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Madan Lal
 Singh, Dr B N
 Singha, Shri Sachundralal
 Sinha, Shri C M
 Sinha, Shri H L P
 Sinha, Shri M P
 Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Somani, Shri Roop Lal
 Somasundaram, Shri S D
 Sukhendra Singh, Shri
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
 Suman, Shri Surendra Jha
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Surya Narain Singh, Shri
 Swamy, Dr Subramaniam
 Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad
 Talwandi, Shri Jagdev Singh
 Tan Singh Shri
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
 Thakur, Shri Aghan Singh
 Tirkey, Shri Plus

Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
 Tiwary, Shri D N
 Tiwary, Shri Madan
 Tiwary, Shri Ramanand
 Tohra, Shri G S
 Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad
 Ugrasen Shri
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Vasisht, Shri Dharma Vir
 Verma Shri Brijlal
 Verma, Shri Hargovind
 Verma, Shri R L P
 Verma Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Visvanathan, Shri C N
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambai Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Narsingh
 Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal
 Yadav, Shri Sharad
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad
 Yadava Shri Roop Nath Singh
 Yadvendra Dutt, Shri
 Yuvraj, Shri
 Zulfiquarullah Shri

NOES

Ashan Jafri, Shri
 Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
 Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri
 Arunachalam, Shri M
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Basu Shri Dhirendranath
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
 Bonde, Shri Nanasahib
 Borooah, Shri D K
 Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram DeL
 Chavan, Shrimati P
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chukkalingiah, Shri K
 Dabhi, Shri Ajitsingh
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai
 Dasappa, Shri Tulidas

Deo Shri V Kishore Chandra S
 Desai Shri Harendra
 Engli Shri Biren
 Gamit Shri Chhutubhai
 George Shri A C
 Gode Shri Santoshrao
 Gomango Shri Giridhar
 Gopal Shri K
 Gotkhinde Shri Annasaheb
 Hande Shri V G
 Haran Bhumij Shri
 Jeyalakshmi Shrimati V
 Kadam Shri B P
 Kadannappalli Shri Ramachandran
 Kamakshaiiah Shri D
 Karan Singh Dr
 Khan Shri Ismail Hossain
 Kidwai Shrimati Mohana
 Kolur Shri Rajshckhar
 Ko alram Shri K T
 Kunhambu Shri K
 Lakkappa Shri K
 Laskar Shri Nihar
 Mallanna Shri K
 Mallikarjun Shri
 Mane Shri Rajaram Shankarrao
 Mavalankar Prof P G
 Mirdha Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra Shri G S
 Murthy Shri M V Chandrashekhara
 Naidu Shri P Rajagopal
 Naik, Shri S H
 Naik Shri V P
 Narayana Shri K. S
 Patel Shri Ahmed M
 Patil Shri S B

Pertin Shri Bakin
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Pradhani Shri K
 Pulliah Shri Darur
 Qureshi Shri Mohd Shafi
 Rajiah Shri D
 Ramalingam Shri N Kudanth
 Rao Shrimati B Radhabai A
 Rao Shri J Rameshwar
 Rao Shri M S Sanjeevi
 Rao Shri M Satyanarayan
 Rathawa Shri Amarsinh V
 Patel Shri Vavalar
 Reddi Shri G S
 Peddy Shri G Narayana
 Reddy Shri K Brahmananda
 Peddy Shri K Vijaya Bhaskar
 Reddy Shri M Ram Gopal
 Reddy Shri P Jayappa
 Reddy Shri S R
 Roy Dr Saradish
 Sathe Shri Vasant
 Seyid Muhammad Dr V A
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Stephen Shri C M
 Subramaniam Shri C
 Sunna Sahib Shri A
 Swaminathan Shri R V
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
 Thomas Shri Skariah
 Thorat Shri Bhausaheb
 Tomar Singh Shri A
 Tulsiram Shri V
 Veerabhadrappe Shri K S
 Venkataraman Shri R
 Venkatarreddy Shri P

MR SPEAKER Subject to correction the result* of the division is

Ayes — 314

Noes — 88

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the Members present and voting

The motion was adopted

Clause 45 was added to the Bill

SHRI VASANT SATHI Now let us go to the referendum

Clause 47

MR. SPEAKER I am not clearing the lobbies again

I will now put Clause 47 to the vote of the House Thus being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill voting has to be by Division

The question is

That Clause 47 stand part of the Bill

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No 29]

AYES

[12.03 hrs

Abdul Lateef Shri
Agrawal, Shri Satish
Ahuja Shri Subhash
Alhaj Shri M A Hannan
Amat Shri D
Amin Prof R K
Anbalagan Shri P
Ansari Shri Faquir Ali
Argal Shri Chhabiram

Arif Beg Shri
Arunachalam Shri V
Asokaraj Shri A
Bagn Shri Mani Ram
Bahuguna Shrimati Kamala
Bairagi Shri Jena
Bai Shri Pradyumna
Balaç Ram Shri
Bairi Singh Chowdhry
Bildev Prakash Dr
Banatwalla Shri G M
Barman Shri Palas
Basappa Shri Kondappa
Basu Shri Chitta
Bateshwar Hemram, Shri
Berwa Shri Ram Kanwar
Bhagat Ram Shri
Bharwar Shri Bhagirath
Bharat Bhushan Shri
Bhattacharya Shri Dinen
Bhattacharya Shri Shyamaprasanna
Birendra Prasad Shri
Borole Shri Yashwant
Bosu Shri Jyotirmoy
Brahm Perakash Chaudhury
Brij Raj Singh Shri
Chakravarty Prof Dilip
Chand Ram Shri
Chandan Singh Shri
Chandra Shekhar Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh Shri
Chandra Pal Singh Shri
Chandrasali Shrimati
Chatterjee Shri Somnath
Chaturbhuj Shri
(Chaturvedi Shri Shambhu Nath
Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar

*The following Members also recorded their votes

AYES Sarvashri Lalubhai Narendra Singh Dinen Bhattacharya Charan Narzary Tridib Chaudhuri Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan and Shrimati Akbar Johan Begum,

NOES Sarvashri George Mathew, T S Shrangare P V G Raju, K Ramamurthy and L K. Doley

Chaudhuri Shri Tridib	Inder Singh Shri
Chaudhury Shri Rudra S	Jaganathan Shri S
Chauhan Shri Nawab Singh	Jagjivan Ram Shri
Chavda Shri K S	Jain Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
Chhetri Shri Chhatra Bahadur	Jain Shri Kalyan
Chowhan Shri Bharat Singh	Jain Shri Nilmal Chandra
Dandavate Prof Madhu	Jaiswal Shri Anant Ram
Danwe Shri Pundarik Hari	Jasrotia Shri Baldev Singh
Das Shri S S.	Joshi Dr Murli Manohar
Das Shri R P	Kachhi Shri Hukam Chand
Dasgupta Shri K N	Kachhi Shri
Dave Shri Anant	Kalish Prakash Shri
Dawn Shri Raj Krishna	Kakade Shri Sambhaji Rao
Desai Shri Dajiba	Kadate Dr Easu
Desai Shri Morarji	Kamath Shri Hari Vishnu
Deshmukh Shri Nanaji	Kamble Shri B C.
Deshmukh Shri Ram Prasad	Kannan Shri P
Dhandayulhapani Shri V	Kapoor Shri L L
Dhara Shri Sushil Kumar	Kar Shri Sarat
Dhullon Shri Iqbal Singh	Kasar Shri Amrut
Dhurve Shri Shyam Lal	Kaushik Shri Purushottam
Digvijoy Narain Singh Shri	Khalsa Shri Basant Singh
Durga Chand Shri	Khan Shri Ghulam Mohammad
Dutt Shri Asoke Krishna	Khan Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
Fazlur Rahman Shri	Khrime Shri Rinching Khandu
Fernandes Shri George	Kishore Lal Shri
Ganga Bhakt Singh Shri	Kisku Shri Jadunath
Ganga Singh Shri	Kolantha Venk Shri R
Gattani Shri R D	Krishan Kant Shri
Ghosal Shri Sudhir	Kundu Shri Samarendra
Godara Ch Hari Ram Makkasar	Kureel Shri Jwala Prasad
Gore Shrimati Mrinal	Kureel Shri B L
Goswami Shrimati Bibha Ghosh	Kuchwaha Shri Ram Naresh
Gowda Shri S Nanjeshu	Labanu Shri a Kem Shri
Goyal Shri Krishna Kumar	Lalji Bhai Shri
Guha, Prof Samar	Lalu Prasad Shri
Gulshan Shri Dhanna Singh	Limaye Shri Madhu
Gupta Shri Kanwar Lal	Mabala Shri K L
Halder Shri Krishna Chandra	Mahale Shri Hari Shankar
Harikesh Bahadur Shri	Mahata Shri C R
Hazari Shri Ram Sewak	Mahil Lal Shri
Heera Bhai Shri	Mahesh Dr Sarojini
Hukam Ram Shri	Maiti Shrimati Abha

Malhotra Shri Vijay Kumar
 Malik Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Mallick Shri Rama Chandra
 Mandal Shri B P
 Mandal Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mandal Shri Mukunda
 Mangal Deo Shri
 Mankar Shri Laxman Rao
 Mathur Shri Jagdish Prasad
 Mavalankar Prof P G
 Mavathavar Shri K
 Meerza Shri Syed Kazim Ali
 Mehta Shri Prasannbhai
 Mhalgi Shri R K
 Miri Shri Govind Ram
 Mishra Shri Shyamnandan
 Modak Shri Bijoy
 Mohanaragam Shri Ragavala
 Mondal Dr Bijoy
 Mritunjay Prasad Shri
 Mukherjee Shri Samar
 Multan Singh Chaudhary
 Munda Shri Govinda
 Munda Shri Karia
 Nahar Shri Bijoy Singh
 Nahata Shri Amrit
 Nayak Shri Laxmi Narain
 Nayar Dr Sushila
 Ne, Shri T S
 Onkar Singh Shri
 Oraon Shri Lalu
 Pajanor Shri A Bala
 Pandey Shri Ambika Prasad
 Pandeya Dr Laxminarayan
 Pandit Dr Basant Kumar
 Paraste Shri Dalpat Singh
 Parmal Lal Shri
 Parma Shri Natwarlal B
 Parthasarthy Shri P
 Paswan Shri Ram Vilas
 Patel Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Patel Shri H M
 Patel Shri Meetha Lal

Patidar Shri Rameshwar
 Patil Shri Balasheb Vikhe
 Patil Shri Chandrakant
 Patil Shri S D
 Patnaik Shri Biju
 Patnaik Shri Sivaji
 Periasamy Dr P V
 Phurangi Prasad Shri
 Pradhan Shri Amar Roy
 Pradhan Shri Pabitra Mohan
 Raghavendra Singh Shri
 Raghavji Shri
 Raghu Ramalal Shri K
 Rahi Shri Ram Lal
 Rai Shri Gauri Shankar
 Rai Shri Narmada Prasad
 Rai Shri Shiv Ram
 Raj Keshar Singh Shri
 Raj Narain Shri
 Rajda Shri Ratansinh
 Rakesh Shri R N
 Ram Shri R D
 Ram Charan Shri
 Ram Dhan Shri
 Ram Gopal Singh Chaudhury
 Ram Kinkar Shri
 Ram Kishan Shri
 Ram Murti Shri
 Ram Sagar Shri
 Ramchandran Shri P
 Ramalingam Shri P S
 Ramapati Singh Shri
 Ramaswamy Shri S
 Ramdas Singh Shri
 Ramji Singh Dr
 Ramjiwan Singh Shri
 Ramoowalia Shri Balwant Singh
 Rangnekar Shrimati Ahilya P
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rathor Dr Bhagwan Dass
 Ravindra Pratap Singh Shri
 Rodrigues Shri Rudolph
 Rothuama Dr R

Roy Dr Saradish
 Saeed Muntza Shri
 Saha Shri A K
 Saha Shri Gadadhar
 Sahoo Shri Ainthu
 Sai Shri Larang
 Sai Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo
 Saini Shri Manohar Lal
 Samantasini era, Shri Padmacharan
 Sanyal Shri Sasankasekhar
 Sarangi Shri R P
 Sarda Shri S K
 Sardar Shri Mahendra Narayan
 Sarkar Shri S K
 Sarsonia Shri Shiv Narain
 Satapathy Shri Devendra
 Satya Deo Singh Shri
 Sayian Wala Shri Mohinder Singh
 Sen Shri Robin
 Shah Shri D P
 Shah Shri Surath Bahadur
 Shaiza Shrimati Rano M
 Shakya Dr Mahadeepak Singh
 Shanti Devi Shrimati
 Sharma Shri Jagannath
 Sharma Shri Rajendra Kumar
 Sharma Shri Yagya Datt
 Shastri Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Shastri Shri Ram Dhari
 Shastri Shri Y P
 Shejwalkar Shri N K
 Sheo Narain Shri
 Sher Singh Prof
 Sheth Shri Vinodbhai B
 Shiv Sampati Ram Shri
 Shrikrishna Singh Shri
 Sukla Shri Chimanbhai H (Rajkot)
 Shukla Shri Madan Lal
 Singh Dr B N
 Singha Shri Sachindralal
 Sinha Shri C M
 Sinha Shri M P
 Slaha Shri Purnanaryan

Sinha Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Sorani Shri Roop Lal
 Somasundaram Shri S D
 Sukhendra Singh Shri
 Suman Shri Ramji Lal
 Suman Shri Surendra Jha
 Suraj Bhan Shri
 Sutyra Narayan Singh Shri
 Swamy Dr Subramaniam
 Swatantra Shri Jagannath Prasad
 Talwandi Shri Jagdev Singh
 Tan Singh Shri
 Tej Pratap Singh Shri
 Thakur Shri Aghan Singh
 Tirkey Shri Pius
 Tiwari Shri Brij Bhushan
 Tiwary Shri D N
 Tiwary Shri Madan
 Tiwary Shri Ramanand
 Tohra Shri G S
 Tripathi Shri Madhav Prasad
 Ugrasen Shri
 Vajpayee Shri Atal Bihari
 Varma Shri Ravindra
 Verma Shri Brijlal
 Verma Shri Hargovind
 Verma Shri R L P
 Verma Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Visvanathan Shri C N
 Yadva Shri Hukmdeo Narain
 Yadav Shri Jagdamba Prasad
 Yadava Shri Narsingh
 Yadav Shri Ramji Lal
 Yadav Shri Sherad
 Yadav Shri Vinayak Prasad
 Yadava Shri Roop Nath Singh
 Yadvendra Dutt Shri
 Yuvraj Shri

NOES

Ahsan Jafri, Shri
 ††Akbar Jahan Begum, Shrimati
 Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
 Ankineedu Prasada Rao Shri
 Arunachalam, Shri M
 Balakrishnaiah, Shri T
 Barrow, Shri A E T
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Basu, Shri Dhirendranath
 Bhakta Shri Manorajan
 Bonde, Shri Nanasahib
 Borooah, Shri D K
 Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb
 Charan Narzary, Shri
 Chavan, Shrimati P
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chikkalingiah, Shri K
 Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai
 Dasappa, Shri Tu'sidas
 Deo Shri P K
 Deo, Shri V Kishore Chandra S
 Desai, Shri Hitendra
 Doley, Shri L K
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Garrit, Shri Chhitubhai
 George, Shri A C
 Gode Shri Santoshrao
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K
 Gotkhunde, Shri Annasaheb
 Haren Bhumij, Shri
 Jeyalakshmi Shrimati V
 Kadam, Shri B P
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Kamakshalah, Shri D
 Karan Singh, Dr
 Khan, Shri Ishmail Hossain
 Kildwai, Shrimati Mohsina
 Kolur, Shri Raeshjkar

Kosalram, Shri K T.
 Kunhambu, Shri K
 Lakkappa Shri K
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Mallanna, Shri K
 Mallikarjun Shri
 Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao
 Mathew, Shri George
 Mirdha Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra Shri G S
 Murthy Shri M V Chandrashekhar
 Murugesan Shri A
 Naidu Shri P Rajagopal
 Naik Shri S H
 Naik, Shri V P
 Narayana Shri K S
 Patel, Shri Ahmed M
 Patil Shri S B
 ††Patwary Shri H L
 Pertin Shri Bakin
 Pooyary Shri Janardhana
 Pradhani Shri K
 Pullaiah, Shri Darur
 Qureshi Shri Mohd Shafi
 Rachaiiah Shri B
 Raju, Shri P V G
 Ramamurthy Shri K
 Rao, Shrimati B Radhabai Ananda
 Rao, Shri J Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri M S Sanjeevi
 Rao Shri M Satyanarayana
 Rathawa Shri Amarsinh V
 Ravi, Shri Vajalar
 Reddi, Shri G S
 Reddy, Shri G Narsimha
 Reddy Shri K Brahmananda
 Reddy, Shri K Obul
 Reddy, Shri K Vijaya Bhaskara
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. Bayappa

††Wrongly voted for NOES

Reddy Shri S R
 Roy Shri Saugata
 Salhe Shri Vasant
 Seyid Muhammad Dr V A
 Shankar Dev Shri
 Shrangare Shri T S
 Stephen Shri C M
 Subramaniam Shri C
 Sunna Sahib Shri A
 Swaminathan Shri R V
 Thakur Shri Krishnarao
 Thorat Shri Bhausabeb
 Tombi Singh, Shri N
 Tulsiram Shri V
 Veerabhadrappe Shri K S
 Venkataraman Shri R
 Venkatareddy Shri P

MR. SPEAKER Subject to correction the result* of the division is

Ayes 299

Noes 97

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the Members present and voting

The motion was adopted

Clause 47 was added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER Now we come to the Clauses which may be put together to the House for special majority division

The question is

"That Clauses 4 to 7

Clause 10

Clauses 12 to 14

Clause 15 as amended
 Clauses 16 to 20
 Clause 21 as amended
 Clause 22 as amended
 Clauses 23 to 25
 Clause 26 as amended
 Clauses 27 to 34
 Clause 36
 Clause 37
 Clause 39
 Clause 40
 Clause 41, as amended
 Clause 42
 Clause 43
 Clause 46
 Clause 48
 Clause 49

and Clause 1 as amended stand part of the Bill

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No 30]

[1203 hrs.

AYES

Abdul Iateef Shri
 Agrawal Shri Satish
 Ahsan Jafri Shri
 Ahuja Shri Subhash
 Akbar Jahan Begum Shrimati
 Alhaj Shri M A Hannan
 Amat Shri D
 Amin Prof R K
 Anbalagan Shri P
 Ankineedi Shri Maganti
 Ankineedu Prasada Rao Shri
 Ansari Shri Faquir Ali

*The following Members also recorded their votes

AYES Sarvshri Janeshwar Mishra Zulfquarulla H L P Sneh
 Motbhai R Chaudhary Daulat Ram Saran Narendra Singh Dharma V
 Vashist H L Patwary Km Maniben Vallabhdbhai Pate Shrimati Akba
 Jahan Begum and Sarvshri Mohd Shamsul Hasan Khan Mohd Haya
 Ali and Gangadhar Appa Burande

NOES Shri N Sreekantan Vair

Argal, Shri Chhabiram
 Arif Beg, Shri
 Arunachalam, Shri M
 Arunachalam Shri V
 Asokaraj, Shri A
 Bagri, Shri Mani Ram
 Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala
 Bairagi Shri Jena
 Bal, Shri Pradyumna
 Balak Ram Shri
 Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
 Baldev Prakash, Dr
 Banatwalla, Shri G M
 Burman, Shri Palas
 Barrow, Shri A E T.
 Basappa, Shri Kondaji
 Basu Shri Chitta
 Basu, Shri Dhurendranath
 Bateshwar Hemram, Shri
 Berwa Shri Ram Kanwar
 Bhagat Ram, Shri
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
 Bharat Bhushan, Shri
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna
 Birendra Prasad, Shri
 Bonde, Shri Nanaiah
 Barole, Shri Yashwant
 Borooah Shri D. K.
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Brahm Perkash, Chaudhury
 Brij Raj Singh, Shri
 Burande, Shri Gangadhar Appa
 Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb
 Chakravarty, Prof Dilip
 Chand Ram, Shri
 Chandan Singh, Shri
 Chandra Shekhar, Shri
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chandra Pal Singh, Shri
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K
 Chandravati, Shrimati

Charan Narzary, Shri
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Chaturbhuj, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R
 Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
 Chaudhury, Shri Rudra Sen
 Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
 Chavan, Shrimati P
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chavda, Shri K S
 Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai
 Dandavate, Prof Madhu
 Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari
 Das, Shri S S
 Das, Shri R P
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Dasgupta, Shri K N
 Dave, Shri Anant
 Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
 Deo, Shri P K
 Dho, Shri V Kishore Chandra S
 Desai, Shri Dajiba
 Desai, Shri Hitendra
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri Nanaji
 Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad
 Dhandayuthapani, Shri V
 Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar
 Dhillon Shri Iqbal Singh
 Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
 Durga Chand, Shri
 Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna
 Fazlur Rahman, Shri
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Gamut, Shri Chhitubhai
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Gattani, Shri R. D

George Shri A C
 Ghosal Shri Sudhir
 Godara Ch Hari Ram Makkasar
 Gode Shri Santoshrao
 Gomango Shri Giridhar
 Gopal Shri K
 Gore Shrimati Mrinaj
 Goswami Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
 Gotkhinde Shri Annasaheb
 Gowda Shri S Nanjeshu
 Goyal Shri Krishna Kumar
 Guha Shri Samar
 Gulshan Shri Dhanna Singh
 Gupta Shri Kanwar Lal
 Halder Shri Krishna Chandra
 Haren Bhumi Shri
 Harikesh Bahadur Shri
 Hazari Shri Ram Sewak
 Heera Bhai Shri
 Hukam Ram Shri
 Inder Singh Shri
 Jagannathan Shri S
 Jagjivan Ram Shri
 Jain Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
 Jain Shri Kalyan
 Jain Shri Nirmal Chandra
 Jaiswal Shri Anant Ram
 Jasrotia Shri Baldev Singh
 Jeyalakshmi Shrimati V
 Joshi Dr Murli Manohar
 Kachwai Shri Hukam Chand
 Kadam, Shri B P
 Kadannappalli Shri Ramachandran
 Kaiho Shri
 Kailash Prakash Shri
 Kakade Shri Sambhaji Rao
 Kadam Dr Bapu
 Kamakshiah, Shri D
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
 Kamble Shri B C
 Kannan Shri P
 Kapoor Shri L L
 Kar Shri Sarat
 Karan Singh Dr

Kasar Shri Amrut
 Kaushik Shri purushottam
 Khalsa Shri Dasant Singh
 Khari Shri Ghulam Mohammad
 Khan, Shri Ismail Hossain
 Khan Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
 Khan Shri Mohd Shamsul Hasan
 Khatkar Shrimati Mohana
 Khirne Shri Rinching Khandu
 Kishore Lal Shri
 Kisku Shri Jadunath
 Kodiyar Shri P K
 Kolanthaivalu Shri R
 Kolar Shri Rajshiekhar
 Kosalram, Shri K T
 Krishan Kant Shri
 Krishnan Shrimati Parvati
 Kundu Shri Samarendra
 Kunhambu Shri K
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
 Kureel Shri R L
 Lahani Shridaya Kom Shri
 Lakkappa Shri K
 Lakshminarayanan Shri M R
 Lalji Bhat, Shri
 Lal Prasad Shri
 Laskar Shri Nihar
 Limaye Shri Madhu
 Mahala Shri K L
 Mahade Shri Hari Shankar
 Mahata, Shri C R
 Mahi Lal Shri
 Mahishi Dr Sarojini
 Maiti Shrimati Abha
 Malhotra Shri Vijay Kumar
 Malik Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Mallanna Shri K
 Mallick Shri Rama Chandra
 Mallikarjun Shri
 Mandal Shri B P
 Mandal Shri Mukunda
 Mangal Deo Shri
 Mankar Shri Laxman Rao
 Mathew Shri George

Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
 Mavalankar, Prof P G
 Mayathevar, Shri K
 Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali
 Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
 Mhalgi Shri R K
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Miri, Shri Govind Ram
 Mishra, Shri G S
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Modak, Shri Bijoy
 Mohanarangam, Shri Ragavalu
 Mohd Hayat Ali, Shri
 Mondal, Dr Bijoy
 Mritunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Multan Singh, Chaudhary
 Munda Shri Govinda
 Munda Shri Karia
 Murthy, Shri M V Chandrashekhara
 Murugaiyan, Shri S G
 Murugesan, Shri A
 Nahar, Shri Bijoy Singh
 Naidu Shri P Rajagopal
 Nalk, Shri S H
 Naik, Shri V P
 Nair, Shri M N Govindan
 Narayana, Shri K S
 Narendra Singh Shri
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
 Nayar, Dr Sushila
 Negi, Shri T S
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Lalu
 Pajnor, Shri A Bala
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
 Pandeya, Dr Laxminarayan
 Pandit, Dr Vasant Kumar
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
 Parmal Lal, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Patel, Shri Ahmed M
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Patel, Shri H M
 Patel, Km Maniben Vallabhbhai
 Patel, Shri Meetha Lal
 Patidar, Shri Rameshwar
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant
 Patil, Shri S B
 Patil, Shri S D
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Patnaik Shri Sivaji
 Patwary, Shri H L
 Periasamy, Dr P V
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri
 Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy
 Pradhan Shri Pabitra Mohan
 Pradhan: Shri K
 Pullaiah, Shri Darur
 Qureshi Shri Mohd Shafi
 Rachaiiah, Shri B
 Raghavendra Singh Shri
 Raghavji Shri
 Raghu Ramalah, Shri K
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Rai, Shri Narmada Prasad
 Rai Shri Shiv Ram
 Raj Keshar Singh Shri
 Raj Narain, Shri
 Rajan, Shri K A
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Rakesh Shri R N
 Ram, Shri R D
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Gopal Singh Chaudhury
 Ram Kinkar, Shri
 Ram Kishan Shri
 Ram Murti, Shri

Ram Sagar, Shri	Sarda, Shri S K
Ramachandran, Shri P	Sardar, Shri Mahendra Narayan
Ramalingam Shri P S	Sarkar, Shri S K
Ramamurthy Shri K	Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain
Ramapati Singh Shri	Satapathy, Shri Devendra
Ramaswamy, Shri S	Sathe, Shri Vasant
Ramdas Singh, Shri	Satya Deo Singh, Shri
Ramji Singh Dr	Satyanarayana, Shri Dronam Raju
Ramjiwan Singh Shri	Sayan Wala Shri Mohinder Singh
Ramoovala Shri Balwant Singh	Sen, Shri Robin
Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P	Seyid Muhammad, Dr V A
Ranjit Singh, Shri	Shah, Shri D P
Rao Shrimati B Radhabhai Ananda	Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur
Rao Shri J Rameshwar	Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M
Rao, Shri M S Sanjeevi	Shakya, Dr Mahadeepak Singh
Rao, Shri M Satyanarayan	Shankar Dev, Shri
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh V	Shanti Devi, Shrimati
Rathor, Dr Bhagwan Dass	Sharma Shri Jagannath
Ravi, Shri Vayalar	Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar
Ravindra Pratap Singh Shri	Sharma Shri Yagya Dutt
Reddi, Shri G S	Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
Reddy, Shri G Narsimha	Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda	Shastri, Shri Y P
Reddy, Shri K Vijay Bhaskara	Shejwalkar, Shri N K
Reddy, Shri M Ram Gopal	Sheo Narain, Shri
Reddy, Shri P Bayappa	Sher Singh Prof
Reddy, Shri S R	Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B
Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph	Shiv Sampati Ram, Shri
Rothuama Dr R	Shrangare, Shri T S
Roy, Shri A K	Shrikrishna Singh Shri
Roy, Dr Saradish	Shukla, Shri Madan Lal
Roy, Shri Saugata	Singh, Dr B N
Saeed Murtaza, Shri	Singha, Shri Sachindralal
Saha, Shri A K	Sinha, Shri C M
Saha, Shri Gadadhar	Sinha, Shri H L P
Sahoo, Shri Ainthu	Sinha, Shri M. P.
Sai Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo	Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan
Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad	Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Saini, Shri Manohar Lal	Somani, Shri Roop Lal
Samantasinha, Shri Padmacharan	Somasundram Shri S D
Sanyal, Shri Sasansekhar	Stephen, Shri C M
Saran Shri Daulat Ram	Subramaniam, Shri C
Sarangl, Shri R P	Sukhendra Singh, Shri

Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
 Suman, Shri Surendra Jha
 Sunna Shahub, Shri A
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Surya Narain Singh, Shri
 Swaminathan, Shri R V
 Swamy, Dr Subramaniam
 Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad
 Talwandi, Shri Jagdev Singh
 Tan Singh, Shri
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
 Thakur, Shri Aghan Singh
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
 Thomas, Shri Skariah
 Thorat, Shri Bhausahab
 Turkey, Shri Pius
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
 Tiwary, Shri D N
 Tiwary, Shri Madan
 Tiwary, Shri Ramanand
 Tohra, Shri G S
 Tombi Singh, Shri N
 Tripathi, Shri Madav Prasad
 Tulsiram, Shri V
 Ugrasen, Shri
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Vasisht, Shri Dharma Vir
 Veerbhadrappa, Shri K S
 Venkataraman, Shri R
 Venkatareddy, Shri P
 Verma, Shri Brijlal
 Verma, Shri Hargovind
 Verma, Shri R L P.
 Verma Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Visvanathan, Shri C N
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambal Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Narsingh

Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal
 Yadav, Shri Sharad
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad
 Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
 Yadvendra Dutt, Shri
 Yuvraj, Shri
 Zulfiqarullah, Shri

NOES

Chikkalingaiah Shri K
 Nair, Shri N Sreekantan

MR SPEAKER Subject to correction the result* of the Division 1, as follows

Ayes 405

Noes 2

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting

The motion was adopted

Clauses 4 to 7, 10, 12 to 14 15 as amended, 16 to 20, 21 as amended, 22 as amended, 23 to 25, 26 as amended, 27 to 34, 36 37, 39, 40 41 as amended, 42 43, 46, 48, 49 and Clause 1 as amended were added to the Bill

MR SPEAKER The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

MR SPEAKER Now the Law Minister to move for the Third Reading

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI

* (i) The result of this Division applies to each of the Clauses 4 to 7, 10, 12 to 14, 15 as amended, 16 to 20, 21 as amended, 22 as amended, 23 to 25, 26 as amended, 27 to 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41 as amended, 42, 43 46, 48, 49, and Clause 1 as amended, separately

(ii) The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES
 Sarvshri Amrit Nahata, Ram Naresh Kushwaha and PVG Raju.

SHANTI BHUSHAN) Sir, I beg to move

"That the Bill as amended, be passed"

I do not have to make a long speech except to express my grateful thanks to all the sections of the House who have supported the passing of this Bill, and we can only celebrate it as a historic occasion because this is only a humble effort to make the Constitution such which will help the people of this country in meeting their aspirations, in safeguarding their rights and in paving the way for a more glorious future for themselves

Sir, with these words I commend to all the sections of the House to pass this Bill with one voice Thank you very much

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

That the Bill as amended be passed"

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I have nothing to say, except that even to day there are 5 States in the country, viz, UP, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh where these mini MISAs are still in existence I would request the hon Prime Minister to take steps to see that these mini MISAs are removed, in keeping with the spirit that is prevailing at the Centre

The State legislatures have been empowered to enact the Preventive Detention Act That is also a dangerous thing and in keeping with the spirit of the Central Government this should come in the Concurrent List That is all what I wanted to say

श्री राजनारायण (रायबरेली) -

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस अवसर पर भारी दिल से बोल रहा हूँ। जनता पार्टी ने एक विखित चुनाव घोषणा पत्र वितरित किया था। मैं अपने आदरणीय मित्र श्री शान्ति-भूषण जी से जो इस समय वानून मंत्री हैं,

निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणा पत्र के 12 पन्ने को नज़रों से उसमें लिखा है —

"जाता पार्टी गांधी जी की आस्थाओं और उन के आदर्शों को समर्पित है। स्वाधीनता संग्राम के दौरान जिन उदात्त निष्ठाओं ने हमारा मार्ग प्रशस्त किया था, उन के आधार पर ही एक लोकतांत्रिक और समाजवादी राष्ट्र का निर्माण करने के लिए जनता पार्टी कृत संकल्प है।"

गांधी जी की समाधि पर जा कर जनता पार्टी के जितने गमदुःगम्य हैं, उन्होंने शपथ खाई है कि हम गांधी जी के आदर्शों से आतं प्रेरित हो कर उन के मार्ग को अपनाते हुए समाज का नवनिर्माण करेंगे। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों में और विशेष रूप से वानून मंत्री जी से—कि वे इन वायों को हृदयगम रखें, यथाकि जब प्रागे हमारा तर्क चलेगा तब ही वह ममश पायेंगे कि गांधी जी के आदर्श क्या हैं।

दूसरी बात—मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—जनता पार्टी न विकेन्द्रीकरण की शपथ खाई है। अत्यधिक केन्द्रीकरण या सत्ता का केन्द्रीकरण लोकतन्त्र के खिलाफ है। इसलिए जनता पार्टी ऐसी व्यवस्था में विश्वास करती है जिस में अधिक तथा राजनीतिक सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण स्वतः सिद्ध हो।

मैं शान्ति भूषण जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि जब इन को यह सुनहला मौका मिले कि सविधान मंशोधन लाए, तो क्या जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणापत्र की ओर इन का ध्यान गया है? क्या इस मशोधन विधेयक

में कोई ऐसा कलाज है, जिस में यह घटा सको है कि इस से आर्थिक और राजनीतिक सत्ता का विकेंद्रीकरण होगा ? मुझे बहुत ही अफसोस है कि शान्ति भूषण जी ने इधर ध्यान ही नहीं दिया क्योंकि जो शपथ हम ने खाई थी, ऐसा लगता है कि उस समय तो ये शपथ खाए नहीं थे, इसलिए शान्ति भूषण जी को यह याद नहीं रहा कि जनता पार्टी के जो जनता द्वारा चुने हुए सगद् सदस्य हैं, उन्होंने शपथ खाई है और उस शपथ के प्रति वे वचनबद्ध हैं अगर वे अपने वचन को स्वतः चवाना नहीं चाहते ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु आप की हिन्दी गलत है

श्री राज नारायण बिल्कुल ठीक है ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु शपथ खाई नहीं जाती है, ली जाती है ।

श्री राज नारायण मैं अपने माननीय सदस्य श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे हिन्दी के बारे में हमें ज्ञान न दें तो अच्छा है क्योंकि इस से सदन का समय बचेगा । (ध्वजान) अब आख से मत इशारा कीजिए । आख का लगना बुरा है, आख का उठना भी बुरा है, आख चलाना भी बुरा और आख का मारना भी बुरा है । आख का उठना, बैठना, चलना, डोलना सब बुरा है । इसलिए मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु से कहूंगा कि वे न आख मारे और न आख चलावें ।

श्री शान्ति भूषण आख दिखाना भी बुरा है ।

श्री राज नारायण . आख का दिखाना यह सब खराब है ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि विकेंद्रीकरण का जो कलाज हमारे घोषणापत्र में है, जिसको कि इस अवसर पर हम को अवश्यमेव मूर्तिमान करना चाहिए या मविगत (संशोधन)

विधेयक के द्वारा, वह माननीय शान्ति भूषण ने नहीं किया । मुझे मालूम नहीं इस क क्या कारण है और इन के सामने क्या परेशानियाँ और दिक्कतें थी । थोमन्, मैं इस को यही छाड़ देता हूँ ।

सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य इस को देखें कि संविधान के अवसर पर हमारे यहाँ क्या हो रहा है । हम ने कमम और खाई थी । शान्ति भूषण जी, 15वां पेज निकाल लें चुनाव घोषणापत्र का, जिस में यह लिखा है कि "शान्तिमय तथा अहिंसक तरीके से विरोध प्रकट करने के अधिकार का अनुमोदन करेगी ।" गांधी जी ने इतिन पैकट के अवसर पर कहा था कि शान्तिपूर्ण सत्याग्रह करने को कानून में मान्यता दी जानी चाहिए और यह जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में भी है । क्या शान्ति भूषण जी शान्तिपूर्ण सत्याग्रह करने का वही कानून में इस संशोधन विधेयक के जरिए व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं और नहीं कर रहे हैं तो जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणापत्र की हत्या कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं, यह मरा बिनम निवेदन है । भावुकता में जान की जरूरत नहीं है । हमारे सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य सावे कि हम कितना बड़ा महापाप आज करने जा रहे हैं कि जिस अवसर पर हम को मौका था, उस मौके को हम ने खो दिया । ऐसा लगता है कि केवल गांधी जी का नाम हम जप रहे हैं लेकिन गांधी जी की तमाम व्यवस्थाओं का हम ठोकर मार कर के दूर कर रहे हैं । शान्ति भूषण जी, हम साग सत्याग्रह रूपी माता की कोख से पैदा हुए हैं । इसलिए किसी भी हालत में इस सरकार के द्वारा सत्याग्रहियों पर लाठी, डंडे की मार करने नहीं देंगे क्योंकि जो सरकार सत्याग्रह रूपी माता की कोख से पैदा हो, क्या वह अपनी माता की कोख में लात मारेगी ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : कभी नहीं ।

श्री राज नारायण यह एक बड़ा प्रश्न है। इसपर हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य जरा गौर से विचारें करें। अपने अपने मत में बहुरा का छाड़ कर वे गौर करें। अगर यह व्यवस्था तर्ही होगी तो यह सरकार नाति नार सक्ती है।

श्रीमान मैं आप से एक निवेदन करूंगा कि जब हमारी धारा चले तो रोकिये मा।

अध्वर महीदय माफ कीजिए।

श्री राज नारायण हम से माननीय रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी ने पूछा था कि क्या आप का ध्यान बोलेंगे या आधा ध्यान बोलेंगे?

संसदीय कार्य तथा धर्म मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) आप न बोलें तो अच्छा है।

श्री राज नारायण ये कहते हैं न बोलें तो अच्छा है।

MR SPEAKER Mr Ravindra Varma does not come into the picture We must pass it by 1 o'clock

श्री राज नारायण हमारी बात में शांति भरण जी से फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पेज 13 हिन्दी का निकालें। आकाशवाणी दूरदर्शन तथा फिल्म डिपार्टमेंट को स्वायत्त प्रतिष्ठान बनायेंगे ताकि वे राजनीति में निष्पक्ष रह सकें और सरकार की दखलबाजी से दूर हो सकें। यह हमारे चुनाव घोषणापत्र का एक अंग है। क्या इस को संशोधन के जरिए से किया गया है? (व्यवधान) हल्ला मत कीजिए। (व्यवधान) आप जरा इन को समझा दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER Third reading is only a formal reading

श्री राज नारायण ये छोटे बक्कि है, पैसा पैदा करने वाले बक्कि है।

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन को स्वायत्त क्यों बनाया जाए ताकि वे राजनीति में निष्पक्ष रह सकें। जना पार्टी की सरकार में आज आकाशवाणी, रेडियो, फिल्म डिपार्टमेंट किस का प्रचार कर रहे हैं? क्या सब सत्य का प्रचार हो रहा है? क्या एक व्यक्ति की मूर्ति बनायी जा रही है? इस का लोग अभ्ययन करें। क्या यह हिटलरी तरीका नहीं हो रहा है? इस सदन में हमारी मांग है कि इस सदन में पूरी सूची मगाई जाए और देखा जाए कि किस मंत्री, किस राज्य नेता या किस कार्यकर्ता का टेलीविजन पर चितनी बार नाम आया, चितनी बार रेडियो द्वारा उल्लेखित प्रचारित हुआ, चहे वह देश में हुआ हो, चाहे विदेश में हुआ हो? (व्यवधान)।

MR SPEAKER Please conclude now

श्री राज नारायण. शांति भरण जी ने जो संशोधन दिये हैं, वे नये नहीं हैं बल्कि मननीया श्रीमती इंदिरा नेहरू माधी के द्वारा जो संशोधन किया गया है, उस को कुछ उसी रूप में रखने का अपने में एक प्रयत्न है। हम समझते हैं और हम लोगो ने भी कहते हैं कि सेक्युलर और सोशलिस्ट शब्दों को रखने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। मैं आप के द्वारा विनम्रता से निवेदन करूंगा, शांति भरण जी से कि समाजवाद की परिभाषा क्या है? समाजवाद की परिभाषा होनी चाहिए—दमकिए मैं अपनी परिभाषा दे रहा हूँ—उपनिषद् में है—

सत्यं वाचं प्रकाशं यथं

समता के द्वारा प्रकाशित हो समाज। यही समाजवाद होगा और वही व्यवस्था समाजवाद होगी जो समता को लावे।

गौतम सूत्र कहता है—

समं अजन्ति जन अस्मिन् समाजं जहा जन जन म समता का व्यवहार

हो वही समाज है। अगर वही समाज नहीं है तो वह समाज नहीं है उसको समाज नहीं कहा जा सकता है। I am going fast

MR SPEAKER It is not a question of going fast Third reading is a formal reading You are making a speech as if it is the first reading

SHRI RAJ NARAIN At least for 20 years I have participated in Parliament

MR SPEAKER Therefore you have to be brief because you have made many long speeches

श्री राज नारायण : बहुत से मित्रों ने आप खास तौर पर उधर विरोध पक्ष में जो बैठे हैं उन्होंने सोशलिज्म का डीफ़ी-नीशन दिया है। उन्होंने कार्ल मार्क्स को कोट किया है लेकिन उसका अपरा अध्ययन करने के आधार पर ही कोट किया है। अगर कार्ल मार्क्स का उन्होंने अच्छा अध्ययन किया होता तो वे इस तरह से उनको कोट नहीं करते। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको पुरानी किताबों में आप पाएंगे—जो मार्क्सो इस्टीमेट से नई किताबें निकलनी हैं उन में आपको नहीं मिलेगा क्योंकि इन में बहुत वारोंकी से शब्दों को बदला जाता है जोकि सरसरी निगाह से पढ़ने वाले लोग नहीं समझ पाते हैं। इखनोव की किताब, मुखानेव की किताब जो पुरानी हैं उनमें लिखा है

मैन इज दी प्रोड्युट आफ हिज ओन एनविरनमेंट

लेकिन मार्क्सो इस्टीमेशन से जो फिनोसोफी की किताब निचली है उस में ओनली शब्द कर दिया गया है। और पार्ट जो हो जाता तो हम कोई आपत्ति नहीं थी। लेकिन ओनली कर दिया गया है और दर्शन वा विचार्य होने के नाते मुझे उसकी खोज करनी पड़ी है।

MR SPEAKER These are all matters for the first reading you have

taken a long time I will give you two minutes, that is all Only two minutes, nothing more

SHRI RAJ NARAIN I will take more time if these people interrupt me

MR SPEAKER Nobody will interrupt you Please do not allow yourself to be interrupted

श्री राज नारायण : मार्क्स के फार्मुले को आप देखें। उनका फार्मुला या प्रत्येक व्यक्ति से उसकी क्षमता के अनुसार काम लो और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को उसकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार दो। यह फार्मुला था। मार्क्स ने अपनी किताब में वही कम्युनिज्म नाम नहीं लिखा है। जिन्होंने मार्क्स का अच्छा अध्ययन किया है वे इसको समझ लें।

इकोनोमिस्ट थोरियर का फार्मुला था उसके अनुसार मार्क्स ने अपनी किताबों में कम्युनिज्म शब्द नहीं लिखा है उसको मार्क्स का अच्छी अध्ययन करने वाले समझ लें। मार्क्स ने लिखा है, फस्ट स्टेज आफ सोसायटी सैफिड स्टेज आफ सोसाइटी। प्रथम सोपान और द्वितीय सोपान। अब कम्युनिज्म शब्द तो द्वितीय महायुद्ध के बाद आया जबकि लेनिन ने यह लिखा कि सोशल डेमोक्रेसी ने विट्टे किया है। इसलिए उन्होंने सागल डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी नाम छोट करके कम्युनिज्म नाम दिया जो कि 1848 के कम्युनिस्ट मैनिफेस्टो का नाम था।

आगे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्पादन विनिमय, वितरण यानी—

Production distribution and exchange should be owned by the society not by the Government In a democracy there is difference between the Government and the society To me true socialism is true society, true democracy is true socialism

ईमर्सेन्स के लिए चार इक्वैलिटीज चाहिए Legal equality

[श्री राज नारायण]

Political equality, economic equality, social equality, these four qualities are the fundamentals of a democratic society

अब श्री शान्ति भूषण जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनमें से कौन से चार इक्वैलिटीज हैं और बाकी पर इनका एस्टैबलिश करने की कोई बात है ?

जहाँ तक प्रॉजेक्ट का सम्बन्ध है श्री शान्ति भूषण जी के द्वारा उभने सम्बन्धित जा बलाज है उस में श्रीर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी वाला बलाज में कोई गुणात्मक परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है केवल मात्रा का ही भेद किया गया है। एक बार अगर मंत्रिमण्डल मुझसे भेजेगा—

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA On a point of order Rule 94 says

The discussion on a motion that the Bill or the Bill as amended as the case may be be passed shall be confined to the submission or arguments either in support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill"

In making his speech a member shall not refer to the details of the Bill further than is necessary for the purpose of his arguments which shall be of a general character"

MR SPEAKER Mr Raj Narain,

SHRI RAJ NARAIN I know that rule. But I think he is a new Parliamentarian (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER I am not allowing him any further

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA Sir, is my point of order upheld?

MR SPEAKER You are right Your point is upheld

श्री राज नारायण : इनका पीछे भाग छोड़ रहा है यानी या तो सपोर्ट में चले या विरोध में चले। और मैं विरोध में नहीं, सपोर्ट में रचनात्मक सुझाव दे रहा हूँ। (ध्वजध्वन)

MR SPEAKER Mr Raj Narain, you have taken more than 20 minutes. No, no The other day you were advising me to confine to the rules

श्री राज नारायण : एक मिनट का रहा हूँ। रेफरेंस का मैं थिरोपी हूँ। जनता पार्टी का जो सबसे बड़ा अंतिम मानने का शान्ति भूषण ने किया है वह है जानरेड लिस्ट सजाएजुबेशन को हटाया है। मैं फिर मांग करता हूँ, इकोपला नहीं है क्योंकि यह तो यहाँ बँटे रहते हैं, जनता और किसान के बीच में नहीं है, टैक्स के बीच में नहीं है। हम टैक्स एमासिमेंशन के प्रेसीडेंट रह चुके हैं, मैं जानता हूँ बागवरेट लिस्ट सजायी नहीं हटाना चाहिए वरना यह जनता पार्टी को ले डूबेगा। (ध्वजध्वन)

MR SPEAKER No further Please resume your seat Mr Venkataraman

SHRI R VENKATARAMAN (Madras South) Mr Speaker Sir I shall be failing in my (Interruptions) I do not have the lung power to shout over other Members (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Order Order I have called Mr Venkataraman

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI On a point of order

MR SPEAKER No point of order Mr Venkatanaman, you go on

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI I am on a point of order

क्या कोई मानने का रुझान दिखा रहा है कि हमारे देश के एक नेता हैं जिन्होंने मृत्यु के बाद भी देश के विकास के लिए सड़कें बनाई हैं ? श्री राज नारायण हमारे देश के एक नेता हैं जिन्होंने मृत्यु के बाद भी देश के विकास के लिए सड़कें बनाई हैं और शान्ति के प्रति रुझान है। (ध्वजध्वन)

MR SPEAKER It is not a point of order Mr Venkataraman

(Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER Don't record

(Interruptions)**

SHRI R VENKATARAMAN Sir I was reminded of a joke in the House of Commons that the debate was adjourned in favour of a duel I hope this House will never do it

I shall be failing in my parliamentary duty if I do not pay a tribute to the hon Law Minister for the very competent manner in which he has handled the Forty Fifth Amendment Bill With all the patience and pains taking he has tried to give explanations which we had sought Though members of this House have not agreed with each one of the amendments which have been brought before the House and have expressed several reservations I would like to say on this occasion that we are happy to see that the Government which has now come to power has realised a difference between idealism and practicability

Most of us when we came either to the Constituent Assembly or the Provisional Parliament, had also come from detentions in those days We also swore no more shall we have preventive detention in our country And yet when the Congress took over the administration in those days the compulsions and the necessities forced them to enact the Preventive Detention Act Likewise the Janata Party which has necessarily to implement its ideals and goals as every party must do it, has realised that it is not possible to implement all their ideals and their goals at one stretch and they have accepted many of the provisions of the Forty Second Amend-

ment Act and made some improvements thereon

Particularly I would like to mention that we have our reservations on two matters in which there is scope for an honest difference of opinion Firstly on the question of referendum we are not at all satisfied that this country is ripe for it Secondly we are not also satisfied that some small minority may not be able to enforce its will on other sections particularly living in different regions To make it more explicit I shall be voicing the opinion and the apprehension of the people in the south that a referendum of this kind may adversely affect their interest in respect of certain matters like language Therefore the Congress has very vehemently opposed this clause and even though we have given ample support to the Bill we want to make clear that we have reservations on this clause.

Then on the question of transfer of education and forest to the State List the Congress has its own reservations

As you know there are some parties which do not believe in the integrity of the country There are some parties which at all costs want to preserve the integrity of India and the unity of India It is not possible to have a country united unless we have a language in which we can communicate with each other If I speak English and my hon friends here do not know English and if they speak Hindi and the people in the south do not know Hindi then communication between different parts of India will become so difficult that differences will arise and those differences will lead to a certain measure of hostility In fact communication very often heals many differences and wounds The absence of communication only accentuates these differences We sincerely hope that by having Education in the Centre the Centre would be able to utilise its influence on those States which want to give up English

[Shri Venkataraman]

and confine themselves only to one language to see the wisdom of having a bilingual system in which the administration of the country will be carried on for as long a time—as both Pandit Nehru and our respected Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai have said—as the people of the southern region are prepared to accept Hindi as the official language. There are two conditions necessary for this: one is the people must know the language and the second thing is they should be able to adopt it in such a way as to be able to fulfil the functions which an administration requires in that language. Therefore my submission to the House is that it would be very wise and very good in the interest of the nation and in the interest of the integrity and unity of the country to retain Education in the concurrent list if only because it can be used as an instrument for developing a bilingual system in which the people of the north and the people of the south would be able to converse and communicate with each other freely and easily. I am one of those who fought, in my time, for greater autonomy for the States. I believe that the States have been deprived of their legitimate share of the revenues of the country even under this Constitution. There have been occasions where by a distortion of some of the sections the revenues which are legitimately due to the States, have been appropriated by the Centre. I am not going into this now. I am only making this point here that in order that the integrity of the country may be maintained in order that the unity may be maintained, it is absolutely necessary that the instrument by which you can maintain the unity, namely the language which binds the people, be retained by the Centre also.

One point on which we really wanted the Government to accede was on the question of Tribunals—not because we thought that the Tribunals are going to usher in a condition of complete satisfaction to everybody but just because it is one of the provisions by which particularly, the

labour disputes and industrial disputes which are now being prolonged from court to court, from Tribunal to High Court, from writ to writ appeal and from writ appeal to the Supreme Court could be prevented or avoided. Originally, at one time, we provided for only Labour Appellate Tribunal in respect of appeals from the Labour Tribunal. We thought that that would be the end of litigation. But, on the other hand what happened was there was an appeal from the Labour Tribunal to the Labour Appellate Tribunal and from the Labour Appellate Tribunal to the High Court and from the High Court before a single judge to the Appellate and then to the Supreme Court. Therefore, this tedious process completely tired the labour out and they were denied many of the rights. By providing for this kind of a tedious process you have really created so many problems for the labour that today it is beginning to lose faith in industrial tribunals.

So far as the civil servants in India are concerned, they are absolutely without any protection. As I mentioned in my speech the other day Administrative Tribunals for international civil servants have been provided in the United Nations, in the International Labour Organization in the Court of Justice of the European Communities, and every one.

MR SPEAKER You have already covered that point.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN

Therefore the point that in respect of administrative Tribunals the government should have taken a more liberal attitude and, even the voting showed that in the first instance they did not succeed and they would have lost the clause but they managed to get it through.

SHRI J. RAMESHWARA RAO (Mahboobnagar) I would like to share the sentiments expressed by my dear friend and colleague Mr. Venkataraman in complimenting the Law Minister and the Government for having brought in a comprehensive constitution amendment Bill. He

wanted co-operation from all sides of the House and he must have observed that, by and large, he did receive it

I am sorry to say that there are certain matters—I think there were about 4 or 5 clauses—on which we have a basic and fundamental difference with the Law Minister and the Government. You will forgive me if I were to repeat what my colleague Mr Venkataraman, just now said specially about clause 45 which relates to referendum. Mr Venkataraman spoke particularly about the language issue. But you will agree with me Sir, that there are other issues also. There is a basic practical difficulty in applying the referendum clause in this country. Firstly, how will we formulate the question? Then about voting. Even today when we vote in the Lok Sabha elections, we vote not merely by name but also by symbols. How are we going to conduct the referendum and equate subjects to symbols? There are very many practical difficulties and I do not believe we in this country are ready yet for referenda. Imagine 300 million voters voting on an amendment to the Constitution in a referendum. I do not think it is practicable. I do not think it is feasible. I would like to urge on the Law Minister to take a second look at this in the interest of the passage of the Constitution Amendment Bill itself because there will be a serious objection to this also in the other House. Certainly we would not like the Constitution Amendment Bill to be stalled but I do not know why he does not see our point of view and what some of us have mentioned.

There is another aspect. I think my friend Mr Kamath—he is not here now—while speaking in the Constituent Assembly referred to the internal emergency clause and said that out of this an authoritarian system is likely to emerge in this country. I hope he would not mind my plagiarising his sentence that out of this referendum clause an authoritarian system is more

likely to emerge than through the various other Articles of this Constitution. He will bear me out that when I say we have the experience of Weimar Constitution can we forget that experience and that of these constitutions of countries where this referendum clause has been used not merely as my hon friend Mr Venkataraman has pointed out to change the language policy but also to change one article of the Constitution or of fundamental rights or the structure of the Constitution but to completely subvert the entire constitution. I have referred to the Weimar Constitution and the German Republic. What exactly happened in the Weimar Republic is likely to happen if we retain this referendum clause. It may not happen in our lifetime but nothing prevents it from happening in later years because we have not yet come to a stage where we can formulate the subject of a referendum with care and get it voted upon by millions of uneducated voters. This clause will be exploited by populists.

I will not take very much of your time except to say that we still have reservations on education and forests for being removed from the Concurrent List. Then also on the question of Tribunals which clause the government managed just to scrape through to-day.

These are aspects the Law Minister should reconsider. It is not too late. Before passing the Bill in this House and before it goes to the other House he may reconsider this. However by and large we have supported the Constitution Amendment Bill and the Law Minister will have our cooperation in passing this Bill.

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) Mr Speaker, Sir I join the other Members in congratulating the honourable Minister for Law, Justice and Company Affairs. I think that he is the happiest person in this session because he got the fullest cooperation from the Members excepting two who were present to-day and voted for it.

[Shri A Bala Pajanor]

after the hard earned work after so many months I would appreciate him in a better fashion if he has accepted the suggestion to include the word Federal also in the Preamble as it becomes more important after they started defining the Preamble Clause itself or under Section 44 of the Constitution Amendment Act

But for this definition we could have accepted their statement because with the very structure of the Constitution as federal in practice we also practice the same federal structure. As most of the States are asking for more powers these are the compensations that we have. The people of this country have now the feeling that this present Janata Government is interested in decentralisation with the idea of federal character in the Constitution.

I do not know what prevented the Law Minister—is it because of some political force or is it because of some unwanted fear that they are afraid—to include Federal in the Preamble of the Constitution. After all you know Sir a Judge and you understand it better that Fraternity and Equality are the borrowed terms from the French Constitution. Fraternity and equality are defined by Rousseau. But when you come to Secularism and democracy and socialism it was introduced by the Forty Second Amendment. And they wanted to be a bit careful about the socialistic character. They took a lot of pains to define it in the Clause or Section 44 of the present Amendment Bill (Interruptions). As the Minister for Railways said this is a Janata Revolution. The Janata Revolution would have got the idea of decentralisation by adding the words Fraternity of federalism in the Constitution.

Sir we are sorry that you have not considered it. But we are very optimistic in the process of democratic growth in this country. I wish the present Law Minister many more tenures. And in his present tenure I do not know how he would contemp-

late such a thing. But, I want to pay him the compliment. The Law Minister who happened to be an advocate of an eminent order has taken pains with an advocate's brain in this constitution amendment Bill which many of us understand. He has taken such a meticulous care in spelling out certain provisions in this Amendment Bill. But he failed as a politician to look to some of the amendments that were placed by my learned colleague Shri Somnath Chatterjee and other friends and you have thrown them out lock stock and barrel as they call it. That is because the Law Minister has failed to understand the political aspect of it. I present it with a vehement force because I have listened to the speeches made by Shri Venkataraman and Shri Saugata Roy. It seems that the future characteristic of the country is at stake. The people are afraid of many more things that may happen in this country. Though I do not agree with him on the question of referendum I would come up with my clarification as to how it is worked in this country. I do not agree with you when you say that the future is at stake not only of the present order but also of the past order because I feel that everyone is worried about his state and later on about his district. It is correct that nobody is that serious about the unity of the country. But we are very much for the unity and integrity of the country. At the same time we believe in what Panditji said namely that unity is more in diversity and not in unification that you are trying to make out in this Constitution. The diversity in character alone can bring out the uniformity which you expect would take place.

It is a fact that this country is federal. You can see the pattern between South and North—I do not speak here about the South African countries or East European countries you see not only the physical features but also customs and everything else. What we have been feeling is this that we are one country. How has this taken place? Because we have the federal struc-

ture in our cultural bondage But Sir, I want to go on record that as far as referendum is concerned our party strongly supports the small step that you have taken now I do not agree with the other Members that this country is not that ripe to take up the referendum I am reminded of the arguments placed by the late revered Rajaji and others when they wanted to introduce adult franchise in this country I went through the records and some of the speeches made at that time At that time some persons said that the people of this country are not mature enough to decide various issues that the people of the country are not suited enough to judge whom they would like to rule this country or not to rule that they are not suited to exercise adult franchise and so on, that adult franchise was granted against vehement force and all that But after 30 years of political education what has happened? Perhaps you have not given the political education that is expected in the school stage and the college stage But still if you say that the people of the country cannot decide their future or that they cannot exercise their right to amend particular sections and so on I would say that I will not agree with those arguments because they have no meaning at all For these reasons Sir the question of symbols and other examples were given But I see from the amendment that you have taken only three major portions of it One is about the secular nature and the democratic nature of the constitution, and secondly, about the judiciary and thirdly about the fundamental rights in part III of the Constitution These are the crucial matters you have taken under the section for Referendum and these are all what will go to the people And I want you to consider one thing It is a matter of experience By practice alone we can get the correct solution I suggest to you that 51 per cent is not sufficient I am reminded of the discussion at that time and the part played by Mr Kamath the Founding

brother as I may call him because I don't want to call Mr Kamath founding father because he is still with us So, I call him founding brother of the Constitution

PROF P G MAVALANKAR He is a bachelor and so he cannot be founding father

PROF A BALA PANJANOR Not for that reason He is a father of the Constitution it is okay

MR SPEAKER Let him have at least one child—the Constitution

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR Let him adopt me Sir I will be very happy to be his child

Therefore I say founding father He has correctly come out with the feeling in this House that you must put more weight on the side of the minorities That is the reason why it is said that three fourths of the majority is required for such a Referendum

MR SPEAKER Your time is up Please conclude

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR In one minute I will conclude Sir I have to cover the other two subjects

As far as the tribunals are concerned this is what I said The Law Minister when he worked out the Forty-Fifth Amendment acted as a clever lawyer of the Supreme Court not only in the Allahabad High Court before that famous judge which made history in this country, but as a clever lawyer of the Supreme Court He was obsessed by the judiciary that is supposed to be a topmost authority in this country And he had a feeling that the Forty-Second Amendment had taken away the right from the people to fight for their rights before the tribunal and that is why he scrapped it single stroke I don't agree with him because we know this He also knows it As correctly explained by our friend litigations are becoming day by day almost cumbersome issues That is the reason why an Amendment was introduced in the Constitution (Forty-second) Amendment Bill It said that a person hav-

[Shri A Bala Pajanor]

ing the status of a High Court Judge or a High Court Judge alone should sit on a tribunal. There is no difference at all. To get over certain difficulties only that was introduced. But as to the judge I don't know how he will view it. With Mr Shanti Bhushan's stature I cannot understand why he has deleted it. I don't find any reason. That is to be argued. I hope he will later on come up with some form or the other.

And again Sir as I first stated Mr Shanti Bhushan failed to be a politician when he brought this Constitution Amendment because of this simple reason I don't know why he has not taken the trouble to go through the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. You have gone up to only Article 188. That cannot be questioned in a Court of Law. Perhaps he has no time to look into such things. I don't find that any other Member has pointed out such things. If any Member has pointed it out I am happy about it. The Ninth Schedule is a very voluminous thing. Even small acts are put in there. For political reasons they have put them there. But if Mr Shanti Bhushan goes through this I am sure he will take this up. I am sorry I have taken much of your time.

With these words Sir I once again congratulate him on behalf of our party. I believe that this is not the end but only the beginning. I hope he will take

MR SPEAKER other steps also.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR I want to congratulate him for the other thing also. Today when I saw the voting figure in the calculator there 405 I feel how the country outside may feel that they can also go a step further that administration has not come to a standstill because of the psychological fear that has been created. Just now also we have seen a scene. I think this Constitution Amendment Bill which is brought forward will give that confidence to the people of the country. Thank you

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH May I make a modest request to you? I am sure the House will join me therein that in order to celebrate the occasion we may have the lunch recess today.

MR SPEAKER We will consider you are a founding father!

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) Mr Speaker Sir I am here only to make one or two points clear because while we vote for this Constitutional Amendment Bill we do it with our eyes open.

MR SPEAKER And ears also.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN How can I speak when this conversation goes on. I have been silent when other Members were speaking.

MR SPEAKER All ladies have been silent.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Apparently we have better manners. Thank you for the compliment that you are paying to women.

Sir I would like to say that I was really surprised when Shri Raj Narain was speaking and I have come to the conclusion after listening him very carefully that he is more an expert on Marx Brothers rather than on Karl Marx except that the Marx Brothers clowning is of a very intelligent order. That is all I have to say about this.

What I want to say in the Third Reading of this Bill is this. We have our very serious reservations on certain aspects and we see what is happening in the country outside. Today while we are discussing the Constitution Amendment Bill and talking about strengthening democracy and strengthening the democratic traditions and the democratic content of the Constitution what is happening outside? It is the vested interests who have been attacking the less-privileged and under-privileged classes. You know Sir what happened in Jamshedpur where people have

been thrown into the river. Therefore I want to bring this to the notice of the Government, because they must understand. There I agree with Shri Raj Narain that in the election manifesto, they had tried to win the confidence of the people, common people, underprivileged people in this country by promising that they would be given full protection and that they would be helped to march forward along with the rest of the country, but that has not been happening. We have seen what happened in Kanjhwala and we also saw what happened in Pantnagar and Balladilla and we also see it happening everyday. This is a tragic thing. I would ask the hon. Minister and the Government to wake up to this and stop their homilies and take practical action to protect all weaker sections.

Now, I come to one or two points in the Bill itself. We, as the Minister knows very well, have learnt to our cost that he is one of those who do not believe in hearing or listening or being receptive to amendments, even when those amendments are with his own outlook or claimed outlook for trying to strengthen the democratic content of the Constitution. We have fought and will continue to fight on this question of preventive detention. We cannot support it either in spirit or any other way. Therefore, I want to make that position clear.

Secondly, we are not impressed with his presumption to define the Constitution. We have already spoken about that earlier, so I am not going into that.

With regard to education, it is not only the question of language, no. That is one aspect. What I would like to say is that for the last thirty-one years, ducks and drakes have been played with education in this country. There is no concerted common orientation for education, be it technical or otherwise, and if we said that this should be in the Concurrent List, we wanted this common direction of

education to come so that everywhere in this country, whether in the tribal region, or whichever language region they may belong to, they would have a common orientation in education. As Shri Patwary put it clearly, in one school in Assam, history is taught in one way, and in another school in Tamil Nadu, it is taught in another way. How can the Assamese children understand the children of Tamil Nadu and how can they have a common outlook, how can they have a common approach even about the national liberation movement? We know, what fights have taken place, we know what struggles took place—I am sorry, Shri Samar Guha is not here, I would have brought Shri Netaji Subhash Chander Bose here—

13 00 hrs

We have an evaluation about the various national movements, and on how it differed from area to area. Gokhale is common to all India, so are Tilak, Mahatmaji, Nehru, Bhagat Singh, one after the other, during the national movement they were all common to us. Therefore, in the same way, Rajaji and Annadurai should be common to everybody. I can go on and on with the list. But the point is that when we say Concurrent List, it is not merely because of language. Everybody should have a common approach and a common direction so that in your All India examinations and in your All India Services, they can all have the common basic training. This is really our approach to it. That is why it is that we are supporting this Bill with reservations.

I would also like to assure the Minister—not to threaten him, but to assure him—that we from our side, will continue to strive to see that the Constitution is strengthened, by these points, which I have made. Let him remember this, we heard him talk quite a lot. But "Talk without action, authority without power, hopes without fulfilment"—these are what preceded the French Revolution. I am

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

not giving you a prophecy like that of Mr Bala Pajanor. My prophecy is quite different.

श्री राजनारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम श्रीमती पार्वती कण्णू की बात का जवाब नहीं देना चाहते हैं क्योंकि वे श्री कुमार मंगलम् की वहिन हैं जो कि एक अच्छे समाजवादी थे।

श्री राम किरण (मरुतपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सविधान में सशोधन किये गये हैं उन की मशा केवल इतना है कि 42वें संशोधन की मास्फन इस देश में जो तानाशाही कायम की गयी थी, उस को समाप्त कर दिया जाए और फिर से इस देश में तानाशाही की प्रवृत्तियाँ पैदा न हों। उन को रोकने के लिए इस सविधान में व्यवस्था की गयी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सारे विषय पर विस्तार से विचार हो चुका है इसलिए मैं यही लम्बाई और गहराई में जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझता। लेकिन मैं एक बात माननीय कानून मंत्री जी की मास्फन इस प्रकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कारणों से दुनिया में तानाशाही कायम होती है, जब तक आप उन कारणों को दूर नहीं करेंगे तब तक सविधान में आप कोई भी सुधार कर दें, तानाशाही का आना जाना बंद नहीं हो सकता है।

13 03 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

उपस्थित मंत्री, आज जब हम एशिया और प्रशांत के स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त देशों पर नजर डालते हैं तो वहाँ किसी न किसी देश में किसी न किसी रूप में तानाशाही पाते हैं। आज से दो-तीन साल पहले एशिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतांत्रिक देश भी तानाशाही के चिह्न में आ गया था। श्री चक्र भी तानाशाही के चिह्न में था। आज तानाशाही

को समाप्त करने के लिए केवल इतना में काफी नहीं है, कि हम सविधान ही संशोधन कर दें। हम ने देखा है कि इसी संसद् ने तानाशाही के समर्थन में सविधान में संशोधन किये और आज यही संसद् तानाशाही की प्रवृत्तियों को समाप्त करने और लोकतंत्र को जोड़ो को मजबूत करने के लिए संशोधन पेश कर रही है। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कारणों से तानाशाही आती है, जब तक उन कारणों को दूर नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक तानाशाही का आना जाना नहीं रुकेगा। इस के रास्ते में सविधान कोई भय नहीं रखता है।

माननीय कानून मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि जहाँ गरीबी होती है, गैर-बराबरी होती है, विकास की गति कम होती है, लोकतांत्रिक देश में जहाँ राष्ट्रीय अपमान की समाप्ति बनी रहती है, वहाँ ऐसी प्रवृत्तियाँ जन्म लेती ही रहती हैं। आज हमारे देश की हालत क्या है? देश में गरीबी बढ़ रही है, बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, असमानता विद्यमान है और मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे दल में जिस प्रकार का संघर्ष चल रहा है, अगर ऐसी ही स्थिति चलती रही तो कोई भी तानाशाह कभी भी इन सब परिस्थितियों का लाभ उठा सकता है। जब तक हम विकास की गति को तेज नहीं करेंगे, दरिद्रता और गरीबी को दूर नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हम सविधान की मास्फन लोकतंत्र को मजबूत कर सकेंगे, इस में मुझे शक है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की जो उस की आज तक की दिशा रही है उस पर यह विचार करे। चूंकि हम भी इस सरकार के अंग हैं इस वास्ते मैं यह बात कह रहा हूँ। आर्थिक विकास की गति तेज होनी चाहिये। समता का आन्दोलन तेज़ी से और मजबूती से चलाना चाहिये। आज हालत यह है कि पुरानी

रफ्तार में कहीं कहीं सुधार होने के बजाय कुछ गड़बड़ियाँ पैदा हो गई हैं। सरकार इन सभी बातों पर बहुत ध्यान से विचार करे।

एशिया और अफ्रीका के मुल्कों में जो तानाशाहियाँ हैं उन में एक प्रकृति रही है और वहाँ यह देखने में आया है, चाहे लका हो या कोरिया, देखने में यह आया है कि श्री माघा ने तानाशाही स्थापित करने की कोशिश की तो उसका पुत्र उस में भागीदार बना, हिन्दुस्तान में भी तानाशाही की स्थापना की कोशिश हुई तो श्रीमती इंदिरा गाँधी के पुत्र सत्य गांधी ने तानाशाही बनाने की कोशिश की। घाफ कोरिया में फारमोसा में देखें, जहाँ सीमित बग की तानाशाही है वहाँ वहाँ परिवारों को संरक्षण दिया जा रहा है। इस से रंगीन दुनिया में एक प्रकार के अविश्वास की भावना पैदा हो रही है। हमें सतारूड हुए करीब डेढ़ साल हो गया है। हमें चाहिए कि हम सारे विवादों से ऊपर उठें, हमारा दिल भी ऊपर उठे और देश भी ऊपर उठे। जब तक हम आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों को मजबूती से नहीं चलाएंगे, भूमि सुधारों की प्रति जो विलकुल बीली कर गई है, उसको तरफ तब गजह नहीं गे हमारा कल्याण नहीं हो सकेगा। आर्थिक विकास, ग्रामीण विकास की ओर हमें ध्यान देना होगा। आज ग्रामीण जीवन में दुख और दारिद्र्य है। मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि इस को सालों साल या पाँच साल में मिटाया जा सकता है जैसा जागी हो विमर्श हो जाना चाहिए कि यह सरकार उसको मिटाने जा रही है और इस काम में वह गम्भीर है। आज देश में लोगों को विश्वास नहीं हो रहा है कि वर्तमान सरकार इस काम को कर सकेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ और चेतावनी के रूप में मैं पार्टी के नेताओं से निवेदन

करना चाहता हूँ कि दल में एकता के काम करें और आर्थिक विकास के लिए तेज कदम उठाएँ। सभी देश में तानाशाही की प्रवृत्ति को पनपने से रोकना जाना होगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The hon. Law Minister

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Kindly hear me

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER You have had enough of your say

PROF P G MAVALANKAR. I want to support the Bill in its final stage, I do not want to be personal but

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER There are several Members who want to speak on the third reading, I am sorry

PROF P G MAVALANKAR It is highly improper

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER, Please take your seat, it is highly improper to keep on monopolising the time of the House

PROF P G MAVALANKAR I want to go on record I have left my wife in the hospital who has been suddenly and seriously ill since last evening, and yet I have come here only to express my support ..

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You have already gone on record

PROF P G MAVALANKAR I request you to kindly give me two minutes.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER No I am sorry, there are at least twenty other Members and I cannot make an exception Please take your seat. Shri Shanti Bhushan.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR I want to be clear on this important Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER You have had your say much more than others

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR I would have finished in two minutes, by supporting it. Because I have opposed certain clauses, I wanted to support it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER You have already said so and it has gone on record. Mr. P. K. Deo and Prof. Mavalankar may please take their seats. (Interruptions) If I make an exception in your case, I have to make an exception in the case of everybody else. I am sorry, I am not allowing you. You will not go on record if you persist like this. Shri Shanti Bhushan

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN Sir, I am overwhelmed by the nice words which many hon. members of this House in their generosity and kindness have chosen to say about me. I must express my most sincere thanks to them for those words. I wish I could deserve some of those words at least.

Shri Raj Narain has chosen to make some complaints that this Constitutional Amendment does not go far enough for solving many of the problems that are there. I can only say that for a very long time he has been trying to educate me. Even when I was arguing his case and he was in jail, he used to write many letters to me very kindly sending his very valuable suggestions as to what arguments were to be advanced. I wish that when he was out of jail, he would have adopted the same approach and would have given me some concrete suggestions, which I could have made use of. He was even a valued member of the Cabinet and I would have been so happy if he had made some concrete sugges-

tions in that regard which could have been usefully incorporated in this Constitution Amendment Bill. But possibly he is a very busy person and therefore, I can quite appreciate that in his very busy schedule, perhaps he could not find time to devote to this Constitution Amendment Bill.

श्री राज नारायण हमारे पत्रों में जो लिखा है उसी पर विधि मंत्री जी ध्यान दें और कृपा कर के उसी को इसमें लें।

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN He even suggested that in fact radio and TV should be autonomous. Of course, so far as that policy of the Government is concerned, it is a declared policy which has to be implemented. But the question is whether it needs a Constitutional Amendment, because an impression is going round that everything has to be done by a Constitutional Amendment and can only be done by a Constitutional Amendment. I would like to dispel that impression. In fact the impression has gone to that extent that I had invited a close friend to dinner and unfortunately by the mistake of the cook there was too much salt in the curry. My friend pointed out to me, "What are you doing to introduce some clause in the Constitution Amendment Bill so that there would be no longer too much of salt in any curry at any place?" So every problem cannot be solved merely by introducing provisions in the Constitution Amendment Bill.

Some hon. members, particularly Mr. Venkataraman referred to the reservations which his party and perhaps some other parties also have maintained in regard to some provisions of the Bill. When there are important clauses I would be the last person to say that any of those differences are not honest differences. I fully appreciate that there are honest

differences of approach because in a democracy honest differences sometimes have to be there. It is sometimes very difficult to say whether one proposition is right or another proposition is right. In fact, so many things so much remain in the womb of the future that it is very difficult to say in advance whether a certain thing when it is introduced for the future now it is likely to shape out. I can quite appreciate their anxieties and apprehensions in regard to those important points. He has chosen to refer to provisions regarding referendum, education and forest remaining or not remaining in the concurrent list administrative tribunals etc. I fully appreciate that there are honest apprehensions or anxieties in regard to those provisions. Perhaps some of them may be on account of my incapacity that I was not able to project as to what could be said in favour of those provisions. In fact, in regard to concurrent list and State list obviously in a country of this magnitude differences will be there.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH

Dissent is the soul of democracy!

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN Yes

dissent is very important in a democracy. Ultimately it is not the opinion of one person but the combination of so many factors which shapes such a vital document as the Constitution of a country. Many valuable suggestions have been made by many hon. members. Mr. Pajaner was sorry that some of his suggestions could not be accepted. I may assure the hon. Member that even when very valuable suggestions against which nothing can be said are made it is not always possible to incorporate them because in a Constitutional Amendment the whole country's consensus has to be obtained. Not only has the measure to be a good one but the people have to be convinced that it is required that it has to be incorporated. That is why this procedure which has been laid down in

the Constitution for making amendments in it is there. So the mere fact that it has not been possible to accept a certain suggestion is no reflection on the merit of that suggestion also. I would like to assure hon. Members

In regard to this anxiety about administrative tribunals I would particularly like to say that I hope that after some period it would be possible for the Government to allay the apprehensions. The anxiety of the hon. Members has been on account of the fact that there is so much delay in the administration of justice. I hope hon. Members will also agree that if these delays in the High Courts and other courts can be eliminated then the very case which has been made out for these administrative tribunals not being under the superintendence of the High Courts will also disappear. The Government is very keenly going into this problem is devoting its fullest attention to this problem is making consultations at every possible level in regard to this problem and I am not only hopeful but confident that within a few years within a short period we would be able to overcome this problem so that there would be no scope for any further anxiety in that regard.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan has of course a rather gloomy outlook. I can only say that it is much more important to be an optimist rather than a pessimist but I do not know whether she would be willing to take my advice and change her outlook from one of pessimism into one of optimism.

I do not wish to take more time

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) What about the mini Misa and preventive detention?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN No, only preventive detention every type of detention is bad. At least I am

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

one of those who think that we must have a country in which there would be no scope for detaining any person either under so-called preventive detention or any other kind of detention till he is proved guilty of an offence

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) Let it remain a dead letter.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN Let us hope, particularly with an approach of consensus and co-operation rather than one of confrontation, we shall be able to build jointly a society in this country, a society in which there would be no need for such laws, such harsh laws like preventive detention, or even the necessity of detaining a person before he has been adjudged guilty of an offence, but in order to build such a society also, we have to go through certain steps. Let me express the hope that even Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu would agree with me that we should wait for the day when any such apprehension in the society from any quarter of such a kind which would justify the keeping of any such laws even on the statute-book in a potential manner would not be there. That would be a happy day, that would be a day for which all of us should look forward to.

With these words, I again express my very grateful thanks to all sections of this House for extending full co-operation to this measure.

श्री राज नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री शान्ति भूषण जी से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में श्री छत्रपति त्रिपाठी और 4 एम०एल०ए० बाहर से घाते ही गिरफ्तार कर लिये गए,

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या गिरफ्तार कि गये यह मान्य है क्या आपको ?

MR SPEAKER No further speeches. We shall now go to division. The lobbies have been cleared. Before I put the motion to

the vote of the House, let me say that this being a Constitution Amendment Bill, voting has to be by division. The question is

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The Lok Sabha divided;

Division No. 31]

[13.25 hrs.]

AYES

Abdul Lateef, Shri
Agrawal Shri Satish
Ahsan Jafri, Shri
Ahuja, Shri Subhash
Akbar Jahan Begum, Shrimati
Alhaj, Shri M A Hannan
Amat, Shri D
Amin, Prof R K
Anbagan, Shri P
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri
Ansari, Shri Faquir Ali
Argal, Shri Chhabiram
Arif Beg Shri
Arunachalam, Shri M
Arunachalam, Shri V
Asokars, Shri A.
Bagri, Shri Mani Ram
Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala
Bairagi Shri Jena
Bal, Shri Pradumna
Balak Ram, Shri
Balbir Singh Chowdhry
Baldev Prakash, Dr
Banatwalla, Shri G M
Barakataki Shrimati Renuka Devi
Barman Shri Palas
Barnala Shri Surjit Singh
Barrow, Shri A. E T
Basappa, Shri Kondaji
Basu, Shri Chitta
Basu, Shri Dharendraanath
Bhakta Shri Manoranjan
Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath

Bharal Bhushan, Shri
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
 Bhattacharyya Shri Shyamaprasanna
 Bheeshma Dev, Shri M
 Birendra Prasad, Shri
 Bonde, Shri Nanasahib
 Borole, Shri Yashwant
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Brahm Perakash, Chaudhury
 Brij Raj Singh Shri
 Chakravarty, Prof Dilip
 Chand Ram, Shri
 Chandan Singh Shri
 Chandra Shekhar, Shri
 Chandra Shekhar Singh Shri
 Chandrappan, Shri C K
 Chandravati, Shrimati
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Chaturbhuj, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chaudhary, Shri Motubhai R
 Chaudhuri Shri Tridib
 Chaudhury, Shri Rudra Sen
 Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
 Chavan, Shrimati P.
 Chavda Shri K. S.
 Chowhan Shri Bharat Singh
 Chunder, Dr Pratap Chandra
 Dandavate, Prof Madhu
 Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari
 Das, Shri S S
 Das, Shri R P
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Dasgupta, Shri K. N
 Dave Shri Anant
 Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
 Deo Shri P K
 Desai, Shri Hitendra
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri Nanaji
 Deshmukh Shri Ram Prasad
 Dhandayuthapani, Shri V
 Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar

Dharia, Shri Mohan
 Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
 Doley, Shri L K.
 Durga Chand, Shri
 Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna
 Fazlur Rahman, Shri
 Fernandes Shri George
 Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
 Ganga Bhakt Singh Shri
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Gattani Shri R D
 Godara Ch Hari Ram Makkasar
 Gode Shri Santoshrao
 Gomango Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K
 Gore, Shrimati Mrinal
 Gotkhunde, Shri Annasaheb
 Gowda, Shri S Nanjesha
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Guha, Prof Samar
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
 Heera Bhai, Shri
 Hukam Ram, Shri
 Jagannathan, Shri S
 Jagjivan Ram Shri
 Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
 Jain, Shri Kalyan
 Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra
 Jaiswal, Shri Anant R
 Jasrotia, Shri Baldev
 Jeyalakshmi, Sendra
 Joshi Dr Sant
 Kachw Singh, Shri
 Kadi Robin
 Muhammad, Dr V. A
 , Shri Surath Bahadur
 Jyotsna, Dr Mahadeepak Singh
 Jankar Dev, Shri

Kaldate, Dr. Bapu
 Kamaksharai, Shri D
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
 Kamble, Shri B C
 Kannan, Shri P
 Kapur, Shri L. L.
 Kar, Shri Sarat
 Karan Singh, Dr
 Kasar, Shri Amrut
 Kaushik, Shri Purushottam
 Khalsa, Shri Basant Singh
 Khan, Shri Ismail Hossain
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
 Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan
 Khan, Shri Mohd Shamsul Hasan
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
 Khurme, Shri Rinchang Khandu
 Kishore Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri Jadunath
 Kodiyar, Shri P K
 Kolanthaiyelu, Shri R.
 Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
 Kundu, Shri Samarendra
 Kunhambu, Shri K.
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
 Kureel, Shri R. L.

Shri Ram Naresh

aktappa, Shri K

Shri S S

co-op, Shri

Madhu

श्री शक्ति ल.
 चाहता हूँ ।
 पति त्रिपाठी प्रीत
 से आते ही विस्फोट

एह माननीय सदस्य :
 कि गये यद्मानुष है क्या

MR SPEAKER No
 speeches We shall now go
 division The lobbies have
 cleared Before I put the motion

Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mandal, Shri B P.
 Mandal, Shri Mukunda
 Mangal Deo, Shri
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
 Manohar Lal, Shri
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
 Mavalankar, Prof. P. G.
 Mayathevar, Shri K.
 Meduri, Shri Nageswara Rao
 Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali
 Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Miri, Shri Govind Ram
 Mishra, Shri G S
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandam
 Modak, Shri Bijoy
 Mohanarangam, Shri Ragavulu
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
 Mritunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Multan Singh, Chaudhary
 Munda, Shri Govinda
 Munda, Shri Karia
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara
 Murugayan, Shri S G
 Murugesan, Shri A.
 Nahar, Shri Bijoy Singh
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Nalk, Shri S H
 Nair, Shri M N Govindan
 Narayana, Shri K. S.
 Narendra Singh, Shri
 Nathu Singh, Shri
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Negi, Shri T. S.
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Pajanor, Shri A. Bala
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar

Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
 Parmat Lal, Shri
 Parmat, Shri Natwarlal B
 Parthasarathy, Shri P
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Patel, Shri Ahmed M
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Patel, Shri H M,
 Patel, Km. Manuben Vallabhbhai
 Patel, Shri Meetha Lal
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai N,
 Patidar, Shri Rameshwar
 Patil, Shri D B
 Patil, Shri S D
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Patnaik, Shri Sivaji
 Patwary, Shri H. L
 Periasamy, Dr P V.
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri
 Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pullalah, Shri Darur
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd Shafi
 Raghavji, Shri
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
 Rai Shri Gauri Shankar
 Rai, Shri Narmada Prasad
 Rai, Shri Shiv Ram
 Raj Narain, Shri
 Rajan, Shri K A
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Rakesh, Shri R. N
 Ram, Shri R D
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhury
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ram Murti, Shri
 Ram Sagar, Shri

Ramachandran, Shri P.
 Ramalingam, Shri N Kudanthai
 Ramalingam, Shri P. S
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.
 Ramapati Singh, Shri
 Ramaswamy, Shri S.
 Ramdas Singh, Shri
 Ramji Singh Dr
 Ramjiwan Singh, Shri
 Ramoowala, Shri Balwant Singh
 Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri J Rameshwar
 Rasheed Masood, Shri
 Rathor, Dr Bhagwan Dass
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Reddi, Shri G S
 Reddy, Shri K Vijaya Bhaskara
 Roy, Shri A K
 Roy, Dr Saradish
 Saeed Murtaza, Shri
 Saha, Shri A K.
 Saha Shri Gadadhar
 Sahoo, Shri Anithu
 Sai, Shri Larang
 Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
 Samantasinghera, Shri Padmacharan
 Sanyal, Shri Sasankasekhar
 Saran Shri Daulat Ram
 Sarangi, Shri R P
 Sardar, Shri Mahendra Narayan
 Sarkar, Shri S K
 Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain
 Saipathy, Shri Devendra
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satya Deo Singh, Shri
 Sen, Shri Robin
 Seyid Muhammad, Dr V A
 Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur
 Shakya, Dr Mahadeepak Singh
 Shankar Dev, Shri

Sharma, Shri Jagannath
 Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar
 Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
 Shastri Shri Y P.
 Shejwalkar, Shri N K
 Sheo Narain Shri
 Sher Singh, Prof
 Shiv Sampati Ram, Shri
 Shrangare, Shri T S
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Madan Lal
 Sikander Bakht, Shri
 Singh, Dr B N
 Singha, Shri Sachindralal
 Sinha, Shri C M
 Sinha, Shri H L P
 Sinha, Shri M P
 Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan
 Sinha Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Somani, Shri Roop Lal
 Somani, Shri S S
 Somasundaram, Shri S D
 Stephen, Shri C M
 Sukhendra Singh, Shri
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
 Suman, Shri Surendra Jha
 Sunna Sahib, Shri A.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Surya Narain Singh, Shri
 Swamy, Dr Subramaniam
 Swalantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad
 Talwandi, Shri Jagdev Singh
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
 Thakur, Shri Aghan Singh
 Thorat, Shri Bhagabab
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushar
 Tiwary, Shri D N
 Tiwary, Shri Madan
 Tohra, Shri G S

Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad
 Ugrasen, Shri
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Vasisht, Shri Dharma Vir
 Veerabhadrappa, Shri K. S.
 Venkataraman, Shri R.
 Venkatareddy, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Brijlal
 Verma, Shri Hargovind
 Verma, Shri R L P
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Visvanathan, Shri C. N.
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal
 Yadav, Shri Sharad
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad
 Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
 Yadvendra Dutt, Shri
 Zulfiqarullah, Shri

NOES

Nil

MR SPEAKER. Before I announce the result, let me thank all the Members belonging to all the parties for the co-operation they have extended to me in disposing of this measure. Thank you very much.

Subject to correction, the result* of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 355

Noes Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting. The Bill, as amended, is passed by the requisite majority in accordance with the provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution.

The motion was adopted.

*The following Members
 bha, B. Sheth and Ramanand Tiwary.

recorded for AYES Sarvshri Vinod

MR SPEAKER I think in view of this you are entitled to lunch. So we will adjourn for lunch till 2 30 p m

1326 hrs

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[DR SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

MR CHAIRMAN Papers to be laid

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) Madam Chairman, I have given notice of a privilege matter. What is the position I want to know

MR. CHAIRMAN I am sorry if you have given notice of a privilege matter—I have not seen the papers. They will be seen to by the Speaker and they will be dealt with later

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Madam Chairman, it is a very important matter concerning the misconduct committed by a member of this House which has denigrated the dignity of the whole House. It has been done within the hearing of the Visitors' Gallery, the Press Gallery, the Members and the staff. The dignity of the whole House had been denigrated yesterday. The language that had been used I cannot repeat here

MR CHAIRMAN I have no doubt that when Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu raises something it must be of a very great importance and when he is supported by Shri Somnath Chatterjee it must be of a still greater importance. I am afraid it is just utterly impossible for me to deal with it at this time. I have neither seen the papers nor can I take up that issue at this stage

I request for the indulgence of the House to please try to be as brief and as cooperative as possible on every point because the Delhi Police Bill has got to be passed today. It cannot go beyond today because the Ordinance will expire on the 27th. We have to pass it today and the Rajya Sabha will pass it tomorrow. So I request everybody to cooperate and to let us proceed with the business

1432 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF FILM AND TELEVISION INSTITUTE OF INDIA, PUNE AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Film and Television Institute of India Pune for the year ended 31st March 1977

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document [Placed in Library See No LT 2668/78]

OIL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD EMPLOYEES (MEDICAL ATTENDANCE) RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) On behalf of Shri H N Bahuguna I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Oil Industry Development Board Employees (Medical Attendance) Rules 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No GSR 397(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1978 under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act 1974 [Placed in Library See No LT-2669/78]

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL SEEDS CORPORATION LTD, NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77, STATEMENT RE GOVERNMENTS AGREEMENT WITH THE REPORT AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA On behalf of Shri Surjit Singh Barnala, I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 —

(i) Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

(ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Corporation is being laid

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers [Placed in Library See No LT-2670/78]

NOTIFICATION UNDER REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1950

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No SO 447(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1978 making certain amendments in the description of constituencies in Schedule XVII of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976 under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library See No LT-2671/78]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF TANNERY AND FOOTWEAR CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD, KANPUR FOR 1976-77 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) On behalf of Shri George Fernandes, I beg to lay on the Table.—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 —

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited Kanpur, for the year 1976-77

(ii) Annual Report of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers [Placed in Library See No LT 2672/78]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1958

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 —

(1) The Sailing Vessels (Members of Crew) Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No GSR 655 in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1978

(2) The Sailing Vessels (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1978 published in Notification No GSR 715 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1978

(3) The Merchant Shipping (Registration of Sailing Vessels) Amendment Rules, 1978 published in Notification No G.S.R. 716 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1978

[Placed in Library See No LT-2673/78]

STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (PACKAGED COMMODITIES) AMENDMENT RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Amendment Rules, 1978 published in Notification No G.S.R. 347(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1978 (English version) and G.S.R. 347(E) 957 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1978 (Hindi version) under sub-section (4) of the section 83 of the standards of weight and Measures Act 1976 [Placed in Library See No LT-2674/78]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT 1955 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 —

(i) The Textiles (Production by Knitting Embroidery, Lace Making and Printing Machines) Control (Amendment) Order, 1978, published in Notification No SO 431 in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1978

(ii) SO 829 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March 1978 containing corrigendum to the Textiles (Production by Knitting Embroidery, Lace Making and Printing Machines)

Control (Amendment) Order, 1977, published in Notification No SO 1382 dated the 14th May 1977

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in paying the above Notifications

[Placed in Library See No LT-2675/78]

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION FOR 1977-78 AND MEMORANDUM GIVING REASONS FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE BY GOVERNMENT OF CERTAIN PARTS OF THE REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Vigilance Commission for the year 1977-78

(2) Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for non acceptance by Government of the Commissions advice in certain cases mentioned in the above Report

[Placed in Library See No LT-2676/78]

REPORT RE INTAKE OF SC AND ST IN RAILWAYS AGAINST VACANCIES RESERVED FOR THEM

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories on the Railways for the half year ending 30th September, 1977 [Placed in Library See No LT-2677/78]

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO SO No 424 DATED 14-8-78 RE CLOSURE OF FCI DEPOT

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA On behalf of Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the reply given on the 14th August 1978 to Starred Question No. 424 regarding closure of FCI depots

STATEMENT

In the reply given in Lok Sabha on 14th August 1978 to Starred Question No. 424 asked by Shri Madan Triwari regarding closure of Food Corporation of India depots information relating to Habra Depot in West Bengal was

inadvertantly omitted. It is now understood that this depot is locally known also as Ashok Nagar Depot after the name of the locality in which it is situated. A revised and corrected statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha incorporating information relating to this depot also.

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The dates with reasons and the number of workers affected is as follows—

Central Warehousing Corporation, Okhla, Delhi	The depot is closed down by the Central Warehousing Corporation authorities w.e.f. 28-12-77 on account of labour trouble. Labour engaged at Okhla CWC was usually between 30 to 35
Faridabad, Haryana	The depot is closed since 1-4-78 due to agitation by labourers, numbering 50 to 100, employed by the Handling and Transport Contractor working in this depot for their regularisation
Habra (Ashok Nagar) Depot, West Bengal	It was closed from 17th December, 1977. 30 to 40 workers employed by the handling and transport contractor working in this depot prior to December 1977 have been affected. Their demands are payment of arrear dues by the contractor, higher wages and departmentalisation of labour
(c) Stock position at these depots is as under	
CWC	2,173 M T.
Faridabad, Haryana	24,113 M T
Habra (Ashoka Nagar), West Bengal	1,793 M T

The maintenance of the stocks is being looked after by the Quality Control Staff at Faridabad and Habra (Ashok Nagar) Depots. The stock at CWC Delhi is maintained by CWC

(d) No employees of Food Department are working at these depots

(e) No direct work was taken from workers at these depots. Therefore, question of withholding payment or of non payment to workers does not arise

(f) Does not arise

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL INSURANCE CO LTD CALCUTTA AND ORIENTAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO LTD, NEW DELHI WITH EXPLANATORY STATEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND STATEMENTS FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

ZULFIQUARULLAH; I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules 1944 —

(i) GSR 403(E) and 404(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding concession in excise duty in respect of specified varieties of cotton fabrics manufactured on power-looms

(ii) G.S.R. 405(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th August, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction in the period during which the quantity of excess sugar produced was entitled to concessional rate of duty

[Placed in Library See No LT-2679/78]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act 1962 —

(i) GSR 396(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rate of exchange for conversion of Japanese Yen into Indian Rupees and vice versa for purposes of valuation under section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(ii) GSR 998 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding grant of exemption from import duty on Cuprammonium staple fibre (Bomberg fibre)

(iii) GSR. 999 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding the concessional customs duty available to stainless steel.

(iv) G.S.R. 406(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th August 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rate of exchange for conversion of Swiss Francs into Indian Rupees and vice-versa for purposes of valuation under section 14 of the Customs Act 1962

(v) GSR 412(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian Rupees and vice versa for purposes of valuation under section 14 of the Customs Act 1962

[Placed in Library See No 2680/78]

(vi) Notification Nos 164-Customs and 165-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 21st August 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from customs duty on gold imported for being sold as replenishment for the gold used in the jewellery exported out of India [Placed in Library See No 2681/78]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 610A of the Companies Act 1956 —

(a) (i) Annual report of the National Insurance Company Limited, Calcutta for the year ended 31st December, 1978 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

(ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid

[Placed in Library See No. LT 2682/78]

(b) (i) Annual Report of the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited New

[Shri Zulfikarullah]

Delhi for the year ended 31st December 1976 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

(ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid

(4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (3) above

[Placed in Library See No LT 2683/78]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules 1944 —

(1) Notification No 157/78 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August 1978 regarding grant of full rebate of the duty paid on Refined diesel oil Light Diesel Oil and Furnace Oil, when supplied to bunker ocean going vessels on foreign run

(2) Notification No 158/78 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August 1978 regarding reduction in the basic duty on furnace oil supplied to bunker coastal vessels to the pre-16.12.1977 level.

(3) An explanatory memorandum (Hindi and English versions) regarding the above two Notifications

[Placed in Library See No LT-2684/78]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha —

I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday the 17th August 1978, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill 1978. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion

MOTION

That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of certain castes and tribes and resolves that the following ten members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee —

- 1 Shri N P Chaudhari
- 2 Shri Phanindra Nath Hansda
- 3 Shri Jagbir Singh
- 4 Shrimati Jamuna Devi
- 5 Prof N M Kamble
- 6 Shri B D Khobragale
- 7 Shri Buddha Priya Maurya
- 8 Shri Roshan Lal
- 9 Shri Harkishan Singh Surjeet
- 10 Shri V V Swaminathan

11.36 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED THROWING OF SOME TRIBALS
INTO THE SUBARNAREKHA RIVER AT
JAMSHEDPUR ON 16TH AUGUST 1978

MR CHAIRMAN We take up the
Calling Attention Mr Venkatasu-
bajah He is not present Mr Lax-
man Rao Mankar

SHRI LAXMAN RAO MANKAR
(Bhandara) Sir I call the attention
of the hon Minister of Home Affairs
to the following matter of urgent pub-
lic importance and I request that he
may make a statement thereon

'Reported throwing of some tri-
bals, including women and children,
either alive or dead into the Subar-
narekha river by 'musclemen' of a
contractor at Jamshedpur (Bihar)
on 16th August, 1978'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S D PATIL) Sir the Gov-
ernment deplore the unfortunate inci-
dent in Jamshedpur on the 16th Au-
gust, 1978 in which five persons be-
longing to the weaker sections of so-
ciety lost their lives

According to the report received
from the Government of Bihar, the
Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd
awards annual contract for the right
to pick iron scraps from their slag
dumps in Jamshedpur On the 16th
August, men employed by the con-
tractor to guard the slag dump chased
away some persons who were pick-
ing iron scraps from the dump Some
of them were assaulted and thrown
into the nullah which meets the
Subarnarekha river about 250 yards
from the slag dump Many managed
to swim across the nullah, but some
of them got drowned Two deadbodies
were recovered on the 16th itself and
three on the following day Two of
the dead belonged to Scheduled
Tribes two to Scheduled Castes and

one to a backward class Further in-
tensive search for bodies resulted in
the recovery on the 17th August of
one more dead body of a two year
child in a highly decomposed state
on the bank of Subarnarekha river
No one has so far come forward to
claim this body According to the
State Government this death does
not appear to be connected with the
previous day's incident

The Police reached the spot imme-
diately on receipt of information and
could effect some arrests then and there
The Commissioner, Additional IGP
(CID), Deputy Commissioner DIG,
SP and other senior revenue and po-
lice officials have also since visited
the spot A case under sections 148/
149/302/201 read with 109 IPC was
registered against the contractor's men
Office premises of the contractor were
raided on the same day and some
ammunition kept there unauthorisedly
was recovered A case under the Arms
Act was therefore, registered In all,
22 persons have been rounded up so
far in connection with these two cases
Processes for compelling the atten-
dance of two absconders have also
been obtained from the court and
their property has been attached The
action of the local administration fol-
lowing the incident was quick and
effective and relief to the affected fa-
milies was provided in cash and kind

The Chief Minister has announced
ex gratia grant of Rs 5000 to each of
the bereaved families

The situation is reported to be
under control and returning to nor-
mal However, there are certain im-
plications of this incident, such as the
contractual system of disposal of
these items the suitability of such a
system in a tribal area involving re-
lationship with the tribes and their
exploitation and the policy of the
Undertaking towards the disposal of
slags, which require attention Gov-
ernment have these issues under con-
sideration.

श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक बाड़ी जो 17 तारीख का मिली है, इस के बारे में ऐसा अनुमान लगाया गया है कि इस का इस घटना के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । दूसरी बात मुझे यह जाननी है कि इसका काट्रेक्टर कोन था और काट्रेक्टर पकड़ा गया है या नहीं ? क्या वह अभी भी गायब है ? तीसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह काट्रेक्टर बेनामी है या अयोराइज काट्रेक्टर है ?

क्या सरकार को इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि इस काट्रेक्टर के यहाँ से—जहाँ कि स्टेटमट में बकूल किया गया है कि काट्रेक्टर के यहाँ से कुछ शस्त्र और ऐसी ही और कुछ चीजें मिली है—कोन कोन सी चीजें मिली हैं ? इस पर मतलब यह है कि काट्रेक्टर इस प्रकार से इल्चीगल एम्पुनिशन रख कर ट्राइबल्स पर अन्याय और अत्याचार करता रहता था । इस संयह भी मालूम होता है कि वह हथियार ले कर आदिवासियों के पीछे दौड़ा जिस के कारण वे नदी में गिर गये ।

क्या मंत्री जी इन बात की भी जानकारी देंगे कि उन के यहाँ से कोन-कोन से हथियार मिले और कोन या अम्पुनिशन मिला ?

SHRI S D PATIL The body which was found on the next day that is on the 17th August, is of a child of 2 years and it was in a highly decomposed condition The incident was avowedly on the 16th and when the body was found in such a decomposed condition, it only indicates that it has no relationship with this particular incident Nobody has come forward and those who have complained against this have not come forward to say that the body belonged to them

or they could identify it It is an unclaimed and unidentified body

SHRI A K ROY (Dhanbad) Have you gone to that place?

SHRI S D PATIL I have not, but the Chairman of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission has already visited the place.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A K ROY The Minister does not know anything about this incident

MR CHAIRMAN Please sit down, when I am standing you have to sit down

SHRI A K ROY Had the Minister gone there, he would not have said like this

MR CHAIRMAN Please take your seat let the Minister continue

श्री मनी राम बागडी (मयुरा) य इस को मामूली बात समझत हैं । इन्होंने क्या एक्शन लिया है । प्रधान मंत्री जी गृह मंत्री भी हैं

समापति महोदय आपको सम्झ लेना चाहिये कि कालिंग एटेंशन में जो चार पांच नाम होते हैं उन के सिव य न कोई सवाल पूछ सकता है और न कोई उस में हिस्सा ले सकता है । आप लोगों को इस में हिस्सा लेना था तो आप हो चाहिये था कि आप नाम देते

श्री मनी राम बागडी . नाम दिए हैं ।

SHRI A K. ROY Let the Prime Minister come

समापति महोदय . मैं अत्यंत विनम्र भाव से अपने बंधुओं से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हो सकता है कि आप लोगों ने अपने नाम दिए हों कालिंग एटेंशन के लिए, नोटिस भी दिए हों, लेकिन जब वहां पर

बैलट होता है तो उसमें अधिक से अधिक पांच नाम निकाले जाते हैं। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हम में से कुछ के नाम आते हैं कुछ के नहीं आते हैं। जो नाम आए हैं वही बोल सकते हैं दूसरा कोई नहीं बोल सकता है, जिन के नाम आए हैं उनको ही मैं बुलाऊँ। मैंने शुरू में आप से कहा था

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) बिहार को यह घटना है एक भी बिहार के सदस्य का नाम नहीं है। हम लोगों ने सभी ने नोटिस दिए

श्री ए० के० राय मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है कि आप प्रधानमंत्री जी को बुलाए प्रधानमंत्री होम मिनिस्टर हैं। यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है

सभापति महोदय मेहरबानी करके राय साहब बैठ जाए।

श्री ए० के० राय आप इसे पोस्टपोन करिय डैकर इस को किया जाए। प्राइम मिनिस्टर का सम्मन कीजिय प्राइम मिनिस्टर को बुलाइये।

Let the Prime Minister come We want that the Prime Minister should come and explain this (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN I am not patient like the Speaker I will not tolerate this Anybody who interrupts

SHRI K GOPAL (Karur) Madam Chairman on a point of order Normally a Member cannot cast any aspersions on the chair I think you agree with me But, the chair itself has cast aspersions on the chair You are saying that you are not like the Speaker and you will not tolerate this What is this?

MR CHAIRMAN What I meant was that the Speaker is extremely tolerant and extremely patient he has been an eminent judge

I am only a Chairman and I cannot emulate the Speaker Therefore I will not tolerate this sort of thing The hon Minister may please continue

श्री मनी राम बागडी स्टेट मिनिस्टर को क्या अतिथार है। प्रधान मंत्री जी यह मंत्री हैं उन को यहाँ आना चाहिये। यह मामूली सवाल नहीं है। (ध्वनिमान)

AN HON MEMBER We would like to hear the Prime Minister

श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर सभापति जी मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा है उस का जवाब ही नहीं दिया गया और दूसरे मन्त्र का काल कर लिया गया।

सभापति महोदय आपका जवाब दिया गया है। अगर हाउस में शांति रहेगी तो आप सुन सकेंगे। शांति नहीं रहेगी तो नहीं सुन सकेंगे। मैं बहुत लाचार हूँ मैंने हाथ जोड़ कर विनय की हूँ शांत रहिये भाई जी एक दूसरे को सुनने दीजिये, वही अच्छा होगा।

श्री मनीराम बागडी मेरी बात का आपने जवाब नहीं दिया ?

सभापति महोदय आपका इस नाम हो नहीं है।

(Interruptions)**

सभापति महोदय जो यह सब बात वही जा रही है यह रेकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगी।

जिसको मैं कूट बीलने के लिये यह रेकार्ड पर जायेगा बाकी नहीं जायेगा।

श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर : मेरे सबाल का जवाब नही दिया ।

समापति महोदय इच्छा चलिथ उनका जवाब मंत्री जी, फिर से पढ़ दोजिये ।

SHRI S D PATIL Mr Mankar has raised three points I shall say why that body which was found on the 17th August in highly decomposed position cannot be related to the first incident I had already said that this body which was unclaimed and unidentified was in a highly decomposed state Since the incident itself was only on the 16th the body cannot be in such a highly decomposed position (Interruptions) Those who had lodged the complaint were there (Interruptions) It was unclaimed and unidentified The second point raised by him was whether he was the real contractor or who was the contractor in whose name the contract stands In this particular case one Sachidanand Mishra appears to be the benami contractor because the real contractor is Sheoji Singh who is a rich man in Jamshedpur, he has taken the contract for Rs 5.25 lakhs and the contract is to expire on 31st December 1978 Both Sheoji Singh and his nephew who are involved in the offences—both Sheoji Singh and Bharat Singh—are absconding and a warrant has been issued Their properties are also tried to be attached according to procedure 26 rounds of rifle ammunition were recovered and a case No 17 of 16th August 78 has been registered in Police Station Sackchi under sections 25A/27/35 of the Arms Act No other weapons were found with the persons or contractors The contractor is absconding and he is not traceable All attempts are being made to trace him. (Interruptions) The real contractor is Sheoji Singh (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Roy, you have no business to interrupt Mr Minister, will you please address the

Chair and do not have conversation with one another? If any of you have information, you can give it to him outside

श्री यशदत्त शर्मा (गुरदासपुर): समापति महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के दो खंड हैं । पहले तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह स दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण कांड की उच्च स्तरीय न्यायिक जांच करवायेंगे, जिस से इस मामले की पूरी छानबीन सामने आए ।

दूसरे ऐसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों तथा वार्डों में अमानवीय स्तर की शोषणकारी व्यवस्थाएँ और व्यक्ति जो स्वतंत्रता के तौर पर कीर्तन पर भी न केवल काममें हैं, बल्कि उन के पिछड़े वर्गों के शोषणकारी होन हथकड़े और भी बन रहे हैं । ऐसे कुचारी व्यक्तियों के दमन तथा अक्रामा जिन व्यवस्थाओं के शमन हेतु क्या सरकार अविनम्व कोई प्रभावी कानून बनाएगी ?

SHRI S D PATIL The demand for judicial enquiry will rest with the State Government The State Government officials have taken prompt action in this matter Not only that Relief is also given to each family Grant of Rs 5000 to each affected family by the Chief Minister of Bihar has also been announced Two cases have already been registered All responsible officers have gone to the spot including the Chairman of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission and the Joint Secretary of the Home Ministry Immediate relief has been distributed among the affected families as follows Rs 100 in cash dhoti, sari 15 days ration, salt, match boxes etc to each family Clothes are also given for all affected persons Also mustard oil, dalda, rice, dal and lanterns etc—all these things are provided immediately (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Hon members from this side of the House, particularly, it is absolutely wrong to keep

on a running commentary This is not how the business of the House can be transacted The Minister answers but people whose names are not here keep on interrupting This is very wrong It should not be done We will never be able to get through the business like this Mr Roy, I will not allow you to speak Please sit down

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) I can understand the excitement But then prompt action has been taken by the authorities there Culprits have been arrested and relief given I was assured by the Chairman of the Commission which has been appointed for scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes that he is satisfied with the steps taken He had gone there and he has made certain suggestions for the future which we are going to consider and act on them Therefore it cannot be said that proper action has not been taken in this matter What has happened is certainly very very wrong but then in future we will make arrangements to see that such things do not happen That is all that we can do

15 hrs

SHRIMATI AHILYA P RANGNEKAR (Bombay North Central) He said they are absconding

SHRI MORARJI DESAI Not only have they been arrested but the property of the absconders has also been attached

SHRI P K KODIYAN (Adoor) I am a little surprised to hear the hon Prime Minister and the Home Minister also saying that prompt action has been taken Prompt action has been taken in the sense that some of the culprits have been arrested and some compensation has been paid to the families of those killed, but that is not the main point The main point is that the Government of Bihar which now claims that prompt action

has been taken, has miserably failed to protect the Harijans and the Tribals from the onslaught of the landlords and other exploiting classes

You are aware that we were all agitated, the entire House was concerned very much on the Belchi massacre It was hoped that the strong condemnation expressed by this House and outside by a large number of people and organisations would result in an improvement of the situation in that State but unfortunately Belchi was followed by so many other mini Belchis It was followed by Pathadda on June 10th of last year when Harijans were forcibly taken away by the landlords, locked in a school and then paraded through the streets They tied ropes round their necks The Bihar Government itself appointed a Committee and the Committee has condemned this incident

It was followed by the Dharampura incident where four Harijans including three educated youngmen were shot dead by the local Mahant and his hirelings

This incident was followed by the Bishrampur outrage almost a Belchi like incident where Harijans were massacred The seventy year old father of a local Harijan leader and his 65 year old mother were dragged out of the House and shot dead and thrown into the fire and burnt.

So my main point is that it is not enough that after an incident has taken place the police go there and take some action and make some arrests In the last one year and more, such ugly shocking brutal incidents have been taking place one after the other in the State of Bihar I should point out that this ugly incident in which tribals Harijans and backward class people have been drowned in the Subarnarekha river is not an isolated one This is happening under

[Shri P K. Kодиан]

the very nose of the Central Government—in the Kanjhawala village I am happy, the Prime Minister has taken a very correct and very strong position. But I would like to inform the House that shocking incidents are taking place. Today I have received a report! I think, it has appeared in the press also.

In one Haryana village, under Sanwala police Station, in Morkhed, on 21-8-78, landlords attacked Harijan basti with rifles and farsa and killed many Harijans. Subhash, a student of Class IX, narrated the incident that they killed his mother by firing and his father with farsa. According to reports, landlords have built a wall around the village land and blocked the gates of the Harijans whose houses are around the village land. Harijans tried to break the wall to get passage to go out from their houses and landlords beat them and many were injured. In the morning police went there. Still the culprits are roaming about and no action has been taken.

I have also received a report . . .

MR CHAIRMAN Kindly ask your question. The calling attention is with regard to a specific incident, not in general.

SHRI P K. KODIYAN We are all very much concerned not only over the accident that has taken place at Jamshedpur, but we want to avoid such instances happening elsewhere also . . .

MR CHAIRMAN Ask your question.

SHRI K. P. KODIYAN I am pointing out that such a grave situation is developing in our country. The Kanjhawala satyagraha has taken a new turn, previously, they never entered the Harijan basti, but from the 21st of this month, the landlord-satyagrahis have been entering the Harijan

basti they have been using all sorts of provocative language and they have been trying to have an open, physical clash with them. I have also got information that, in the neighbouring States, in Haryana, in the western part of UP—from some tehsils and villages—and in some parts of Rajasthan also, the landlords are organizing their own men, and next Sunday they are going to have another village meeting another conclave in Kanjhawala village. So, the possibilities are there, the Kanjhawala incident will develop .

MR CHAIRMAN What you are saying is extremely important and we are all one with you in anxiety over this question. But this call-attention is not the forum for a general discussion of the Harijan problem. The problem is widespread, no doubt. But let us confine ourselves to the subject of this call attention and you may ask your questions with regard to that. As it is, you have already taken a long time. Please wind up, and ask your question.

SHRI P K. KODIYAN I will now put my questions. In view of all these developments, I would like to ask the hon Prime Minister how the Constitutional responsibility of the Centre for protecting the weaker sections can be discharged. I know, the hon Prime Minister has written many letters, has issued directives, to the State Governments earnestly and sincerely trying his best. Since the Belchi incident so many other incidents are happening one after another . .

AN HON MEMBER What is your point?

SHRI P K. KODIYAN My question is this. He is merely sending circulars to the State Governments, he is merely sending directives to the State Governments to take prompt action whenever and wherever incidents have taken place or to take action to prevent happening of such incidents. But has the time not come

when the Centre will have to intervene in a State where the State Government has consistently failed—for example in Bihar? Whether it is Janata rule or Congress rule, whatever may be the political colour of the Government, I am not concerned with it. Where a State Government has consistently failed to protect the interests of the weaker sections has the time not come for the Centre to do something more than merely sending circulars and directives? That is my one question

My second question is in his reply the hon Minister, Mr Patil has said that some ammunition was found out from the residence of the contractor and some other weapons were also found out from the premises of the contractor's men (Interruptions) Now please have patience In most of these incidents where Harijans and the tribals have been killed in Bihar it was mostly by gun shot and not by using lathis So I am putting the question Is the government prepared to do confiscate their licences and also seize the unlicensed guns from the landlords and their hirelings so that these guns could not be used against unarmed and innocent Harijans and tribals

श्री शंकर देव (बीदर) • मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आनरेबल प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो जवाब दिया है ।

समाप्ति महोदय आप नहीं बोल सकते आप बैठ जाइये । इस समय ऐसा कुछ नहीं लाया जा रहा है जिस में आप बोल सकें । आप बैठ जाइये ।

SHRI S D PATIL Apart from the points which are raised by Shri Kodiyar regarding the atrocities committed against the Harijans and the Giriyans he has made two specific points One is what is the constitutional responsibility of the State Government and whether in this particular case the State Government of Bihar has failed to do its duty promptly The

reply is that the State Government of Bihar has acted so promptly In the morning at 12 10 pm the offence was registered and the responsible officers visited the spot Not only one officer but several officers visited the spot and immediately 22 persons were rounded up and 2 are absconding (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN I shall not have these interruptions

यह क्या तमारा है ? जिन के नाम लिस्ट में नहीं हैं वे दरावर बोल रहे हैं । आप नहीं बोल सकते हैं ।

SHRI S D PATIL The Chief Minister has sanctioned a relief of Rs 5000 to each of the bereaved families and also cloth, foodgrains etc So this is a very prompt action from the humane point of view

Secondly, we do not feel that the State Government has in any way made any delay in the matter and their action is quite laudable This has also been corroborated by no less a person than the Chairman of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri who visited the place He visited the affected families and also had talks with the officials the management of the TISCO and other local officials and he has expressed satisfaction with the promptness shown by the district officials in handling the situation and the arrangements made by them This is the certificate given by an independent agency that is, the responsible Chairman of the Commission

The second point he raised is about the cancellation of the gun licences or other arms licences In this particular case what we found is that 26 rounds were unauthorisedly in their possession Whether they were licensed or not is also a point to be investigated by the Police The Police has already registered a case under the

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

12th that it is the basic position of Japan not to allow hostile relations to develop with any country and to seek peaceful and friendly relations with all nations. This sentiment was also reiterated by Foreign Minister Sonoda in this conversation with me.

Hon'ble Members would recall that our own foreign policy is based on the principles of bilateral cooperation with all countries irrespective of differing economic and social systems, adherence to the principles of peaceful co-existence and the firm belief that our cooperation with any country should not in any way impede the development of our relations with any third country. I expressed the hope that the Treaty which is a bilateral matter between Japan and China would contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability and will not become the cause of any new tensions in the region. Further, our hope is that it is implemented in a manner which removes misgivings expressed in certain quarters.

The Japanese side showed full understanding of our policy of improving relations with our neighbours and expressed their appreciation for the contributions made by India towards the atmosphere of cooperative relations which now prevails in our sub-continent.

The Japanese side also noted the role played by India in the recent Belgrade Conference which reaffirmed the broad direction which the Movement should take in the years ahead.

As Members are aware, Japan has made many significant contributions to the economic growth of India and is one of our major trading partners. Our discussions on bilateral matters, therefore, reviewed with satisfaction, the various fields of our bilateral cooperation. We both agreed that we must further promote our relations in the economic field and encourage,

where possible, more examples of joint ventures in third countries. We also agreed that we should expand exchanges in the cultural, trade, scientific and technical fields. Already, official level talks at various appropriate levels are taking place towards this end and this process would naturally continue. It was agreed that the second round of Ministerial-level talks would take place in Delhi next year at dates to be mutually agreed upon and I invited Foreign Minister Sonoda to visit Delhi for this purpose. He accepted my invitation with pleasure.

While in Tokyo I was received by His Excellency Mr Fukuda, the Prime Minister of Japan, and the Ministers of Finance, International Trade and Industry, Construction and External Economic Affairs. Prime Minister Fukuda characterised Indo-Japan relations as having achieved heart-to-heart accord and he is looking forward to a visit to India at a mutually convenient time. While in Japan, I also had the opportunity to meet a cross-section of academicians and intellectuals, businessmen and others, who expressed the keen desire to intensify contacts with India in their respective fields with their counterparts in India. The Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Japan and the Indo-Japan Association whose activities are directed by very prominent parliamentarians in Japan, also hosted receptions in my honour.

Between 17th to 19th August I visited the Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Foreign Minister, Mr Tong Jin Park. As Members are aware, the Republic of Korea has through its efforts, become a major Asian economic power with export earning touching the US Dollars 10 billion mark. It ranks today as the world's seventeenth largest exporter and it moved to this position from the eighty-eighth position it occupied

roughly fifteen years ago. The Republic of Korea is also involved, on an increasing scale, in undertaking construction projects in West Asia. There are encouraging prospects, both for enhancing our bilateral economic relations and for working jointly in third countries, in a manner which is beneficial to these countries as well as to India and the Republic of Korea. I was gratified to note that the Republic of Korea appreciates India's contributions to international peace and cooperation, particularly in the context of the non-aligned movement and in our sub-continent. Our views on the peaceful reunification of Korea, through direct bilateral discussions without any outside interference, have been fully understood and appreciated by the Republic of Korea as well as by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Our position on this question has been viewed by both parties as helpful towards the eventual goal of peaceful reunification which is the wish of all the Korean peoples.

The Republic of Korea has a great desire to intensify the cultural links with India. As an example of this, I saw that there is a very active Hindi Language Department in the Foreign Languages University near Seoul, where nearly 140 Korean students are busy learning Hindi through modern audio visual methods.

While in Seoul, I was received by the President Mr Park Chung Hee, Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea His Excellency Mr Choi Kyu Hah and the Deputy Prime Minister, H E. Mr Duck Woo Nam and I had a round of talks with my counterpart, His Excellency Mr Tong-Jin Park, the Foreign Minister.

In conclusion, I was impressed by the friendship, warmth and the esteem in which India is held in both these countries. The possibility of cooperation in a wide variety of fields exist, and I hope that we can play our part in this process.

15.28 hrs ..

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE DIS- APPROVAL OF DELHI POLICE OR- DINANCE, 1978—contd

and

DELHI POLICE BILL—contd

MR CHAIRMAN Now the House will take up further discussion of the statutory resolution moved by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan on the 17th August 1978, namely

"This House disapproves of the Delhi Police Ordinance, 1978 (Ordinance No 2 of 1978) promulgated by the President on the 1st July, 1978."

and also the following motion moved by Shri S D Patil on the 17th August 1978, namely

"That the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the regulation of the Police in the Union Territory of Delhi be taken into consideration."

Already 45 minutes have been taken and 2 hours and 15 minutes remain. Shri Shambu Nath Chaturvedi has already taken six minutes, he may continue his speech and take five minutes more.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra) On Friday last I was speaking about the diverse nature of the duties of the police and its preoccupation with the law and order duties, leaves very little time for investigation, detection and prevention of crime. If we have to judge the Police Bill that has come before us properly, we should consider it in the perspective of the nature and range of police duties, conditions and environment in which they have to work, what is the basic goal they have to achieve and whether this Bill is a step in the right direction or not. The duties of the police are manifold. In fact, no other arm of the Government has such wide-ranging functions as the police. Public peace and social tranquillity, which makes life livable,

[Shri Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi]

are greatly dependent on the operations of the police. Quite often the police are involved in unpleasant duties and have to take strong action and they become the target of public criticism. The environment in which they have to work is one of distrust and suspicion. Part of it is attributable to historical reasons. The police was conceived by the British as an enforcement agency and not as a service organisation. Its emoluments are so meagre that it had virtually to live on the people. That unfortunate tradition has been largely responsible for its alienation from the public and its inability to win the trust and confidence of the people. Therefore what is required is that the police has to increase its operational efficiency and also to improve its image before the public.

There are two systems at present. As I said in my opening remarks the present set up was governed by the 1861 Act which is completely outmoded and which was given to us by the British. The Commissioner's system has been successfully worked in Bombay State. This Bill is modelled on that Act. For efficient functioning it is necessary that the police force has to be organised as a unified force with clear lines of command and control in which the D.M.'s position becomes palpably anomalous as a non-departmental outsider. This gives occasion to misunderstanding, tension and conflict at the district level. As a matter of fact the current trend is also clearly towards substantial independence of the S.P. from the D.M. the police Department by the very nature of its job, has tended to become more and more specialised, diversified and inward looking. The Commissioner under the new system is directly and exclusively responsible for the maintenance of law and order and exercises executive powers relating to law and order and allied matters which are normally entrusted to the D.M. The

judicial powers are exercised by the Metropolitan Magistrate. There is no confusion here about the centre and focus of authority. This arrangement is conducive to better discipline and absence of any divorce between authority and responsibility facilitates quick decision and swift action and leaves little excuse for indecision, vacillation and delays. It also ensures better accountability and provides greater scope for exercise of initiative. The old system leads to unnecessary wastage of quality manpower. Where one high level officer could handle the work it provided for two.

It is very necessary that if the police work is to improve there must be cooperation of the people. It cannot be one-sided. If the present distrust continues with such wide ranging duties and activities the police cannot give its best and the quality of its service is bound to suffer.

As I said let us forget the historical background. The Commissioner system has worked well in Bombay. The Bombay police is the most popular and probably the most efficient in the country and although this measure is a little half-hearted I think it will tend to increase and improve the efficiency of the police and bring it nearer to the public. I therefore support this Bill.

I shall move my amendments at the proper time.

MR. CHAIRMAN Shri Edurno Faleiro

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA I have to go and so may I request my friend to allow me to speak before him?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Morugao) I am at your service.

MR. CHAIRMAN I cannot call you before I call an Opposition Member.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA I have to go and he agrees.

MR. CHAIRMAN All right you may speak.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO. After him I may be called

श्री केंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि वे दिल्ली के लिए एक ऐसा विधेयक लाए जिस से हम यह आशा करते हैं कि शायद दिल्ली की ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति सुधरेगी। अभी तक जिस तरीके से दिल्ली में पुलिसिंग हो रही है, वह सिस्टम आउट-डेटेड था, आउटमोडेड था और अप्रैजों के समय में चला आ रहा था। आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि दिल्ली पुलिस एक्ट जो भी है, वह बहुत पुराना है और शायद सौ साल पुराना है और इस से भी ज्यादा पुराना वह शायद है उस में एक क्लॉज यह है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति काला साप मार कर थाने में लाएगा, तो उस को एक घाना मिलेगा। वह क्लॉज अभी भी है और इस तरह की बहुत सारी एक्सर्सेज चीजें उस के अन्दर हैं। तो यह आप ने अच्छा किया कि जो आउट-डेटेड और आउटमोडेड तरीके का कानून था, उस को आप बदल रहे हैं।

खोसला कमिशन 1966 में बना था और उस खोसला कमिशन ने 1968 में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी लेकिन आज तक जो रिकमेंडेशन्स उस ने दी थी, उन पर काम नहीं हुआ। सब से बड़ी रिकमेंडेशन यह थी कि यहाँ दिल्ली में पुलिस कमिशनर होना चाहिए लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि 10 साल तक यह कानून स्टोरेज में पड़ी रही और अब जनता पार्टी के आने के बाद वह कानून स्टोरेज से निकल कर सामने उभर कर के आई है और उस के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, आप तो दिल्ली को रहने वाली है, 75 परसेण्ट दिल्ली का आप को समझना चाहिए। Not 75 per cent, but 100 per cent. You were a Minister in Delhi, I forgot, I am sorry

आप को मालूम है कि दिल्ली की पापुलेशन हर साल डार्ड लाख बढ़ती है और दुनिया की कोई भी राजधानी ऐसी नहीं है जहाँ पर पापुलेशन का बढ़ना इतनी गति से हो रहा हो जितनी गति से दिल्ली में हो रहा है और दिल्ली के अन्दर ला एण्ड आर्डर एक बड़ा काम्पलीकेटेड इशू है और मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि अब आप ने जो अधिकार इस में पुलिस कमिशनर को दिये हैं, उन से काफी लाभ होगा। पहले यहाँ पर डुमल कण्ट्रोल था और अब वह डुमल कण्ट्रोल खत्म हो गया है और उस की जगह पर एक यूनिफाइड आयोरिटी आप बनाने जा रहे हैं। मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। अब आप एक घादियों को जिम्मेवार ठहराएंगे अगर कानून की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं रहेगी। पहले तो यह होता था कि पुलिस मेजिस्ट्रेट को बहानी थी और मेजिस्ट्रेट पुलिस को कहता था और दोनों का आपस में झगडा होता था, जिस से देरी होनी थी। अब एक यूनिफाइड आयोरिटी होने के बाद, मैं समझता हूँ कि डुमल कण्ट्रोल समाप्त हो जाएगा और अब इस के बाद आप ने इतने अधिकार इस में दे दिए हैं, शायद मेरे क्वाल से कुछ ज़रूरत से ज्यादा भी अधिकार आप ने दे दिये हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक चीज यह कहूँगा कि सेक्शन 31 में आप ने हेड कास्टीबिल का यह अधिकार दिया है कि यह किसी प्रमेम्बलो को, किसी मीटिंग को, जिस को वह ठीक समझें बरखास्त कर सकता है, मोड सकता है। अब हेड कान्टेबल को इतने अधिकार देना, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ठीक नहीं होगा। आखिर जो सेक्शन 28 है उसमें है —

Power to make regulations under the Act has been given to the Commissioner in respect of all matters specified therein, which include regulating the conduct or behaviour or

[श्री कवर लाल गुप्ता]

actions of persons constituting as assemblies and processions. But the most obnoxious provision of the Bill is that the Commissioner has been empowered to make any regulations, or alter or rescind them without any publication and such orders shall come into force at once. It is without any publication.

विदाऊट पब्लिकेशन है। आपने जो इतने अधिकार दिये हैं उनके लिए तो मुझे कहना नहीं है लेकिन विदाऊट पब्लिकेशन आप कानून बना कर लागू कर दें और लोगों को पता नहीं हो तो यह बात सोचने वाली है। पता नहीं यह बात कैसे अनजाने में रह गई, या किस ने इस को रखा। मेरा कहना है कि इस बिल में ऐसी चीजें नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इसके अतिरिक्त सभापति महोदया और बहुत सारी बातें आपने दी हैं। सेक्शन 32 में कहा है—

This section empowers the Commissioner, on the report of the in charge on the police station or otherwise to prohibit the carrying on in any premises of any trade avocation or operation resulting in or attended with noise, if it causes discomfort or annoyance to any person who dwells or occupies any property in the vicinity.

भव इस से यह होगा कि जो छोटे छोटे लोग हैं, उनको कोई भी वास्टेबल आ कर तंग करेगा। इस के अलावा आपने पुलिस एक्ट के अन्दर मद्रास ड्रामेटिक परफार्मेंसिज एक्ट, सिनेमोटोग्राफ एक्ट, इंडियन लूनर्स एक्ट, प्रैस एन्ड रजिस्ट्रेशन आफ बुक्स एक्ट भी दे दिये हैं। इस तरह से आपने एक बहुत ही पावरफुल इस्टीमेशन खड़ी कर दी है। चूंकि इस इस्टीमेशन को छोड़े हुए अभी बहुत थोड़े से दिन हुए इसलिए इस के सम्बन्ध में अभी कुछ कहना शायद ठीक नहीं होगा क्योंकि अभी तो इस की शुरुआत ही है। लेकिन अभी तक

जो पिछले दो-तीन महीने का अनुभव है, उसमें पुलिस के रवैये में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं मालूम होता, कोई चेंज दिखाई नहीं देती। उस के बेसिक आऊटलुक में जो चेंज होनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि आपके जो आफिसर्स हैं, उनका रिप्रोप्रियेशन कराइये, उनको ट्रेनिंग दीजिए, उनके आऊटलुक में परिवर्तन लाइये और उनका जो डेमेण्ड इमेज है, उसको ठीक करिए। उनको अच्छी ट्रेनिंग मिलनी चाहिए, उन्हें माडरेनाइज सिस्टम मिलना चाहिए। उनकी मोबिलिटी ठीक होनी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदया, जब चौधरी चरण सिंह होम मिनिस्टर थे, तो उन के साथ हमारी मीटिंग हुई थी। खोसला कमिशन ने भी यह बात कही है कि दिल्ली में पुलिस की संख्या जितनी होनी चाहिए उतनी नहीं है। चौधरी साहब ने मीटिंग में वायदा किया था कि हम दिल्ली में पुलिस की संख्या बढ़ायेंगे। लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि अभी तक दिल्ली में करीब दस लाख पापुलेशन ऐसी है जहां पुलिसिंग है ही नहीं, जहां पुलिस का कोई वास्टेबल जाता ही नहीं, जो किसी थाने के नीचे है ही नहीं। दो-दो लाख, तीन-तीन लाख की पापुलेशन इस तरह से रहती है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के सिस्टम में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। सभापति महोदया, जब तक यह नहीं होता तब तक ला एण्ड आर्डर की प्रोजेक्शन भी ठीक नहीं होगी।

मुझे डर है कि मंत्री जी आकड़े दे देंगे। आकड़ों से मुझे बहुत डर लगता है। इसलिए मैं उन से चाहता हूँ कि वे मेहरबानी कर के आकड़े न दें। मेरे पास भी आकड़े हैं जिन से मैं यह साबित कर सकता हूँ कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट के आने के बाद से कितना फाइम बढ़ा है, कितनी डवेटीज, रोबरीज, स्नेचिंग हुई हैं। ये आकड़े मैं नहीं देना चाहता।

बर्तिया पिछले साल 8 हुई थी अब 39 हुई हैं, राबरीज 327 और अब 587, वरगलरीज 1443 और अब 2174 इसी तरह से घण्टस भी बढ़ी हैं। मर्डर 103 से बढ़कर 111 हो गए हैं। एटेंम्प्टड मर्डर 116 से 150 हो गए हैं। ये सब बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। कहा यह जाता है कि हमने पूरी व्यवस्था कर ली है।

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : (बक्सर): जब से पुलिस कमिश्नर हुआ है तब से काइम बढ़े हैं या कम हुए हैं ?

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त : यह बहुत सुन्दर सवाल उन्होंने किया है। तब से कोई भी बदल बिल्कुल नजर नहीं आता है। वेस्तिन आउटलुक में बिल्कुल बदल मुझे नजर नहीं आता है। जो मेरे साथ घटना हुई उसको बताने में समय लग जाएगा। मैं बताना नहीं चाहता कि किस तरीके से हमारी पार्टी की मीटिंग हो रही थी और वहां पर यूथ कांग्रेस के लोगो ने आ कर धरना दिया और गडबड की। हमारे पास धर्मशास्त्र में मीटिंग करने की परमिशन थी। लेकिन वहां पर हिस्ट्री शीटर आ गए। जब पुलिस में रिपोर्ट की गई तो एच घण्टे के बाद पुलिस आई। उसने कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की और कहा कि और पुलिस आएगी। उस में और एक घण्टा लग गया। लोगों ने बताया कि यह जो एस एच भी हैं यह इन लोगो के साथ, हिस्ट्री शीटर के साथ शराब पीता है, यह किसी को भी गिरफ्तार नहीं करेगा। मैंने कहा कि अब ऐसा नहीं है, मैं बात कर लूंगा, सब ठीक हो जाएगा। लेकिन इसके बजाय कि हमारी शिकायत पर कार्रवाई होती हम को ही डाटा गया और हमारे खिलाफ शिकायत लिख दी गई। यह जो पुराना तरीका है इसको बदलना चाहिए। थगडा हो जाता है तो पुलिस वाले धनवीरदी फाड़ देते हैं और शिकायत लिख देते हैं। ये

जो पुराने तौर तरीके हैं इनको बदला जाना चाहिए।

What is the general opinion of the people residing in Delhi? May I request the hon Minister to kindly visit the areas of Delhi and find out—talk to the ladies particularly—what are their views. They have a very bad image about the police, the police has a very bad image. There is no sense of security in the minds of the people. I must tell you frankly. Being a representative from Delhi, if I do not say it, I will be failing in my duty.

आपने जो ताकत दी है उसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन इसने अच्छे परिणाम सामने आने चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो ठीक नहीं होगा। बदर के हाथ में आपने कुछ चीज तो दे दी है लेकिन तब उसके नतीजे खतरनाक भी हो सकते हैं।

बम्बई में पुलिस कमिश्नर बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहा है यह कोई दलील नहीं है कि यहां भी अच्छा काम होगा। एक कांफ्रेंसिंग सोसाइटीज एक्ट है, महाराष्ट्र में, गुजरात में, बहुत अच्छा चल रहा है और बहुत कामयाब है जब कि दिल्ली में भगवान की दया है, उत्तर प्रदेश में नार्थ इंडिया में भगवान की दया है। यह एक फैमिली विजिनेस बन गया है। यह हो सकता है कि बम्बई में अच्छा हो और दिल्ली में न हो। उस वास्ते इसको अच्छा बनाने के लिए आपको चाहिए कि आप उनके प्रोमोव्हेशन के लिए, उनकी ट्रेनिंग के लिए, उनके माडर्नाइज करने के लिए उनके एसपैक्ट को बदलने के लिए कार्रवाई करें। एमरजेंसी से पहले जब हम थपोजीशन में थे और जब हम पच्चीस तीस बार जेल गये थे तब हमने देखा कि जो सीनियर पुलिस आफिसर थे वे बहुत पेपेवल थे और किसी भी सिचुएशन को हैंडल करने की क्षमता रखते थे। लेकिन अब आपने थनाडी ला

[श्री कवर लाल गुप्ता]

कर रख दिए हैं। उनकी न पब्लिश में वास्ता है और न किसी और से। एक दिन मीटिंग में बात हो रही थी। तब फना चला कि आपके जो एस पी हैं वह मैट्रो-पॉलिटन काउंसिल के मैम्बर के नाम तक नहीं जानते हैं। उनकी फनल नहीं मालूम। तो पब्लिश रिजेशन क्या है मागका ?

Unless you have public relations, you cannot do anything

वह इलाके में नहीं जाते। दिखा देते हैं थाने में गये। जहाँ तक जोप जानी वहाँ का चक्कर मार आते हैं लेकिन आगे गलियो में क्या हो रहा है यह नहीं जानते। तो आप उनकी समझाये उनकी मीटिंग कीजिए और जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक यहाँ की समस्या हल होन वाली नहीं है। कहते हैं कि दिल्ली की हालत कमप्लेक्टेड है। लेकिन मैं बताता हूँ कि जब हम अरोजेशन में थे तो उस समय जितने डेमास्ट्रेशन होते थे उसका दसवा हिस्सा भी अब नहीं होते। कभी इंदिरा जी कभी जनमध कभी जयप्रकाश जी, कभी प्राचार्य वृपालानी जी ने डेमास्ट्रेशन किये। अब तो कुछ भी नहीं होता है। आज जो ला एण्ड आर्डर की प्रोबलम है उसको आप ठीक करने के लिए कहिए। आप पुलिस कमिशनर बनाइय या न बनाइये दिल्ली में शांति होने वाली नहीं है।

मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। इसके बारे में मिक्स्ड फीलिंग है। एक तो फीलिंग यह है कि पुलिस इतने अधिकारों के साथ पावल हो सकती है। और अगर उस पर कोई रोकथाम नहीं की गई तो काम नहीं चलेगा। पहले का जो सिस्टम था वह एक तरह से चैक और बैलेंस का सिस्टम था। लेकिन अब कुछ नहीं रहा। अब तो पुलिस वाले रह गये। वही ऐसा नहीं कि पुलिस अधिकारी इसका दरपयोग करें। इसको आप देखिए।

एक गुनाव और दगा। पुलिस के अलावा और जो काम आपने दिये हैं, ला एंड आर्डर, इनवेस्टीगेशन या प्रोसेशन के अलावा और जो काम दिये हैं जैसे इंडियन लूमी ऐक्ट प्रैम रजिस्ट्रेशन युवम टेक् के अधीन जो काम पुलिस को दिये हैं यह पहले लॉकन बाडीज के क्षेत्र में आते थे। लेकिन अब यह अधिकार पुलिस का मिल गये हैं। जरा तब वहाँ ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति ठीक नहीं कर सकते तब तक इन अधिकारों का उपयोग ठीक में कैसे पुलिस वाले कर सकते हैं? मेरा कहना है कि यह अधिकार अभी थोड़े दिन लॉकन बाडीज के पास ही रहने दीजिए। और स्वयं देखिए कि अगर पुलिस जाने ऐफीजियेंसी दिखाने है तो ठीक है। नहीं तो अधिकार न दीजिए। उनका ला एण्ड आर्डर पर कन्स्ट्रेंट करने दीजिए।

Anyway, I want to conclude I congratulate the hon. Minister It is a new experiment I do not want to comment on that Let us give time to the police and let it change its outlook

और आप भी उस तरफ कागिअ कीजिए, मोडर्नाइज कीजिये पुलिस का जामहवाकम है उसको बढ़ाइये, उनकी मोबिलिटी बढ़ाइये, अच्छे आर्म्स दीजिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि दिल्ली के लोगों को कुछ राहत की सास मिलेगी और वह अपने को दिन में भी अनुरक्षित महसूस नहीं करेंगे। समुरक्षा का वातावरण जो जो इस समय है वह समान्त होगा। तीन, चार महीने बाद जब अपने सब में मिलेंगे तो मंत्री महोदय से बात करेंगे और आशा करेंगे तब तक कुछ सुधार जरूर होगा।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) Madam Chairman Mr Kanwar Lal Gupta, our hon Colleague, has reeled off statistics to show how the law and order situation, particularly in Delhi, has deteriorated during the

last several months. He might as well have said that it has deteriorated, in fact, all over the country since the Janata Party took over. This is an unfortunate thing to say but it is true. It has particularly deteriorated in Delhi. I fully agree with him. We appreciate the concern of the Government in tackling this deteriorating law and order situation, the concern which has been expressed by the Prime Minister in June, for instance when he presided over a meeting of senior officials of Delhi Administration, the concern which has been expressed for instance as Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta has said, by Mr. Charan Singh when he was Home Minister and had a meeting with MPs from Delhi, the concern which has been expressed by Mr. Charan Singh who said lying in his hospital bed that, as soon as he got well, he would have another meeting to tackle this problem, and to find ways and means to tackle this problem of deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi. But in the meanwhile, he himself was removed from the portfolio. Now I appreciate this concern but then I have said that I feel unhappy that the solution suggested will in fact make the cure worse than the disease.

Now, what is the solution suggested? Again I am relying on my hon. colleague Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta. The solution suggested is this: If the people are violent then this violence must be met with violence. It must be met by giving increased powers to the Police by removing all controls on the Police and by letting, in fact, loose the Police force on the people who cause this violence. Madam, there is no attempt to analyse the causes of violence, why people turn violent and there is no attempt to find out what are the political justifications, what are the economic causes and what are the sociological causes. We are resorting to what was known in the olden days as the Mughal doctrine which later became the colonial doctrine and more recently our friends have proclaimed

as the doctrine of 'that traumatic experience of Emergency'.

Madam Chairman, Delhi Administration is completing full circle with this business. We had the Emergency discipline then we had the Janata Party indiscipline and now we are going to have this discipline of the Police Commissioner and of the Delhi Police Bill under the auspices of this very Party which came riding on the crest of an anti Emergency wave. So what I am objecting to is this. You are trying to solve the law and order problem by giving increased powers to the Delhi Police when the Police does not deserve these powers. I am not in a position due to lack of expertise to disagree either with the Khosla Commission or with so many other Commissions who have condemned this duality of the District Magistrate on the one side and the IGP on the other side. They have found that this is not working well and that they are not co-ordinating well. What I say is if you are going to abolish the District Magistrate do it by all means if it is advisable technically. But, then at the top of the Police force as Police Commissioner do not for God's sake put a man from the Police force but put a civilian. That is the only solution to the problem.

We all know that our Administration is corrupt that it is inefficient. But it is not only this Administration, it is not only this Government but corruption has been here for a long time. Also it is not only in this country but it has been there in other countries also and it is there practically in every country. But the point that I am trying to emphasize is that out of the corrupt departments the most corrupt undoubtedly, the most inefficient possibly is the Police Department. A Police constable will not rest quite unless he extracts Rs 5 from a shop-keeper or from a Mudka gambler or from a bus conductor.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayan-
kil) Mudka rate is very high.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO If it is very high in the case of a Police constable the point I am trying to make is then it is much higher in the case of the IGP. There is a rate for the IGP also. The excuse or justification you have mentioned here in the Bill for making the Police Commissioner a man from the Police force is that he will be a senior Police officer. To my mind this is not going to solve the problem. I am personally aware that many IGPs take bribes that many IGPs collect money not only from outside persons but even from Police constables and other subordinate officials for promotion.

AN HON MEMBER In Goa?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO I would not like to mention the place. It is not fair to identify the person but the fact is that there is a running rate there is a going rate for promotion of a Police Constable and in the case of a particular IGP the going rate was Rs 5000. In my place which you have mentioned there is a saying that a thief who steals from a thief gets hundred years of pardon. No punishment for him for 100 years. That is the saying. But all the same we could not agree with that. A thief is a thief in any condition.

So Madam Chairman in my humble submission which I hope will be the submission of everyone who has had any contact or any experience in any capacity with the Police force for God's sake don't give all these wide powers you are trying to give to a man from the Police force.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has again made most of the case which is my case and he has mentioned so many provisions where wide powers are given to the Police. I will cite one more provision and that is clause 47. Clause 47 says

"Whenever it appears to the Commissioner of Police—

(a) that the movements or acts of any person are causing or are

calculated to cause alarm danger or harm to person or property

16 hrs.

He can do whatever he wants to do—he can extern a person or even arrest him or do whatever he wants to do. This is the subjective opinion of a Police Commissioner and no one can interfere with it. He can extern the person likely to cause alarm. You are going to give wide unqualified and undefinable powers to the police force. What I am saying is that the powers are likely to be abused and are bound to be abused very soon.

I would like to tell you in this context—it struck me just now—what was said about corruption of the Police by no less a person than that eminent judge of the High Court Shri Anand Narain Mulla. He said several years ago while delivering a judgment in the case of a Police Inspector who had been convicted for fabricating evidence. He said these words

There is not a single lawless group in the whole of the country whose record of crimes comes anywhere near the record of that organised unit which is known as the Indian Police.

These words remain true upto this date. So it is not a question of corruption alone but it is a question of inefficient people. The police force are not trained properly. There were so many murders committed in my territory which have gone undetected—robberies and murders are major crimes which have gone undetected. Due to their inefficiency in detection the police resort to third-degree methods and there will be no control on them from outside the police force once we support this provision and there will be no end to it. My submission is this. During emergency similar types of powers were given to the police. The District Magistrate was there but he was made ineffective. We all know how District Magistrates

signed blanket warrants forms for MISA detenues. We know the types of abuse of powers that were done. The District Magistrate was not functioning at all. I shall mention one thing. Under the Bill these will be an appeal to the Administrator from the orders of the IGP, now Commissioner of Police. During the emergency we know how they acted—the Administrators—and how they became a rubber-stamp and a non-entity. Everybody knows about the unfortunate Shri Kishan Chand who was the Lt. Governor of Delhi at that time. What I am saying is this. Most of the Members may have some experience or the other about the police force. We have come in contact with them, so, we would not like to be a party to this type of legislation where the powers are going to be given to the Police Commissioner. They will definitely abuse those powers. We will come to a full circle after the—"discipline" of Emergency and the indiscipline of the Janata Party. Mr. Chairman, we would not like to be a party to this.

16.03 hrs

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी (बक्सर) :
समापति जी, मैंने इस बिल पर एक सजोधन दिया है कि इसे प्रवर-मिति को भेजा जाय ।

समापति जी, हमारी पुलिस की छवि पर से दमन और अतक के घटने अभी तक मिटे नहीं हैं। हम बिना लागू-लपेट के वह सबते हैं कि भारत की पुलिस की वह भूमिका अभी प्रतिष्ठित होने वाली है जो लोकतन्त्रीय और जनश्रुत्याणी राज्यों में होनी चाहिये। हम यह मानते हैं कि जब तक इस ससार में मानव जानि रहेगी, तब तक पुलिस भी रहेगी। पुलिस की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन उसे हम प्रसीमित अधिकार न दें। औपनिवेशिक राज्य में पुलिस द्वारा

दमन और अतक का साम्राज्य बनाना उचित था, लेकिन आज के इस लोक-तान्त्रिक देश में—30 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी आज की पुलिस लोक-तान्त्रिक और जनश्रुत्याणी पुलिस नहीं बन पाई है। 1947 में आज के इस देश में सब से बड़े गांधीवादी दर्शन के भाष्यकार श्री प्यारेलाल जी जिन्होंने "लास्ट फेज आफ महात्मा गांधी" नाम की पुस्तक लिखी है और जो अपना सम्पूर्ण जीवन गांधीयन दर्शन में बिता रहे हैं, उन्होंने उल्लेख किया है कि 1947 में जब बिहार सरकार के खिलाफ पुलिस की हड़ताल हुई थी और वह हड़ताल हमारे नेतृत्व में हुई थी, तो उस समय गांधी जी ने हमें आत्म समर्पण करने के लिए आदेश दिया था और यह सोचा था कि इस से पुलिस में आमूल परिवर्तन होगा। प्यारेलाल जी ने लिखा है कि 1947 में अगर रामानन्द तिवारी की बात मान ली गई होती और महात्मा गांधी जी की सलाह मानी जाती, तो आज स्वतंत्र भारत में पुलिस का रूप कुछ और होता लेकिन आज हम क्या देखते हैं? मैं दो मिसाल देता हूँ। आपातकालीन स्थिति में आप ने देखा कि सारा भारत जेल ही नहीं था बल्कि दमन और अतक से भयभीत था, कपित था। आज दुर्भाग्य है कि डा० मोहिदा नहीं रहे। वाश, आज डा० मोहिदा रहते। आज बिहार में हमारे मित्र के राज्य में 110 बार गोलिया चली और केवल पचायतों के चुनाव में 75 स्थानों पर गोलिया चली। आप क्या चाहते हो? हम चाहते हैं कि पुलिस कमिश्नर हा दिल्ली में, लेकिन आज 1818 के भद्रास वाईलाज का आप ने अनुकरण किया। आदर्श चतुर्वेदी जी ने बम्बई की बात कही। बम्बई का पुलिस एक्ट 1888 के एक्ट पर आधारित है, यों तो 1861 का

[श्री रामानन्द तिवारी]

पुलिस एकट चल रहा है। मैं बड़ी बड़ी नम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप पुलिस को अधिकार दें। लेकिन अत्यधिक अधिकार न दें। एक बात तो मुझे यह कहनी है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप के इस बिल में 151 क्लॉज है, 151 खंड हैं और प्रथम खंड से लेकर 14 खंड तक पुलिस की बहाली, पुलिस की इयूटीज, पुलिस के कर्त्तव्य दिये हैं और आपने पुलिस सिपाही से लेकर जो भी पुलिस कमिशनर तक सब को अधिकारी माना है लेकिन जहाँ यह आप ने माना है, वहीं पर हम समझ नहीं पाते कि क्लॉज 3 में आप लिखते हैं कि "पुलिस बल के सभी अधिकारियों और अधिनस्थ पक्ति के कर्मचारियों के बल की किसी भी शाखा में, जिस के अन्तर्गत सशस्त्र पुलिस भी है"। एक तरफ तो आप सिपाहियों को भी अधिकारी मानते हो और दूसरी तरफ आप उन्हीं सिपाहियों और हैड-कांस्टेबलों को कर्मचारी मानते हो। इस के अलावा दूसरी जगह आप हैड-कांस्टेबल को वे अधिकार देते हो जो अधिकार पुलिस कमिशनर से लेकर सब-इंस्पेक्टर तक को हैं। इतना ही नहीं सभापति जी, आप क्या चाहते हैं? 19वीं शताब्दी, 18 वीं शताब्दी में आप पुलिस के अधिनस्थ कर्मचारियों को ले जाना चाहते हैं, किस युग में आप उन को ले जाना चाहते हैं? मुगल पोरबंद में, अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य में या बार्सेली राज्य में, कहा आप उन को ले जाना चाहते हैं, यह मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ।

क्लॉज 21 में यहाँ लिखते हैं कि —

"सविधान के अनुच्छेद 311 और नियमों के उपबंधों के अधीन रहते हुए, पुलिस आयुक्त, पुलिस अधीक्षक, पुलिस उपायुक्त, पुलिस

अपर उपायुक्त, पुलिस प्रशिक्षण बालेज और पुलिस प्रशिक्षण स्कूल का प्रधानाचार्य या सभान पक्ति का कोई अन्य अधिकारी अधिनस्थ पक्ति के किसी अधिकारी को निम्नलिखित से कोई भी दंड दे सकेगा।"

इसमें आप कौन सा दंड देना चाहते हैं? हम आप से निवेदन के साथ पूछना चाहते हैं कि क्या आप जो दंड अंग्रेजी राज के जमाने में दिया जाता था वही दंड देना चाहते हैं, या जयपुर के राजा जो दंड देते थे, वह दंड देना चाहते हैं? हम बिनभड़ा से पूछना चाहते हैं कि आप किस अपराध में उसे दंड देना चाहते हैं। आपने दंड जो देंगे उसकी व्याख्या की लेकिन आपने यह नहीं बताया कि आप कब सेवा से हटाइयेगा। जैसे आई० पी०सी० और सी० पी० सी० में लिखा होता है कि यह यह अपराध करने पर यह दण्ड दिया जाएगा। इसमें यह नहीं है कि आप के अधिकारी किस अपराध में कितना दण्ड देंगे।

सभापति महोदय अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी: हमने अमेडमेंट दिया है, हम इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं। आप अगर इसे ऐसे ही पास करना चाहते हैं तो बात दूसरी है आप पास कर दीजिए।

हमारा पुलिस का अनुभव है। हमें उसकी नियमित सेवा का अनुभव है। 1933 में दाढ़ी बढ़ाने के कारण हम को पुलिस से डिसमिस कर दिया था। आई० जी० ने किया था। आप इसमें असीमित अधिकार अधिकारियों को दे रहे हैं। हमारे पाटिस साहब सरकार चलाने वाले हैं मंत्री हैं, उनको इस बात का अनुभव नहीं है कि गरीब का बेटा, दुखी का बेटा, दीन का बेटा किस तरह से पुलिस में काम करता है। वह सुबह से लेकर रात तक पानी में भी

कर काम करता है, दोपहरिया में काम करता है। हम एयर कंडीशंड में बैठ कर काम करते हैं। सिपाही सपती घूप में छाड़ा रहता है। क्या आपको इस का अनुभव है? वह भी मानव है। वह 12-12, 13-13 घण्टे ड्यूटी देता है। क्या कभी आपने सोचा है? क्या कभी आपने विचार किया है?

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप निश्चित रूप से इस में यह लिख दीजिए कि अमूक अपराध में उसे अमूक दण्ड मिलेगा। (ध्यावधान) हम तो इस में नहीं पड़े हैं, आप पड़े हों तो पड़े हों कि इस में यह है। क्या आप को मालूम है कि सीटिंग ड्यूटी के बारे में? सीटिंग ड्यूटी के नाम पर उसे एस० पी० के यहाँ हल चलाता पड़ता है, घर साफ करना पड़ता है। आप जानते हैं इन अभाग्य सिपाहियों की हालत। अधिकारी उन से कहते हैं कि हल चलाईये। वे कुदाल चलायें तो क्या आप समझते हैं कि उन में हीन भावना पैदा नहीं होगी? इस वास्ते इस तरह की चीजों की तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। कोई भी सरकार हो वह जो चाहे पास करवा लेती है। हम लोगों को तो दो चार बातें कहने के लिए बुला लिया जाता है वहाँ हमारी सुनी बात को अनसुना कर दिया जाता है। मुझे इस बात को कहने के लिए समा किया जाना चाहिए।

यह कहा गया है कि कमिश्नर साहब जब चाहें दगा फेसदी तो एण्ड प्राइर मेंटेन करने के लिए किसी की नियुक्ति कर सकते हैं। अब इस में आयु का कोई ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है। कम से कम तो 18 वर्ष रखी गई है लेकिन अधिकतम नहीं रखी गई है। अब सत्तर वाले आदमी को तग करने की वजह से अगर उसकी नियुक्ति कर दी जाती है तो क्या स्थिति होगी, इसका अनुमान आप लगा सकते हैं। इस वास्ते मैंने एक सशोधन दिया है कि अधिकतम आयु 50 वर्ष होनी चाहिए।

आप कहते हैं कि यदि किसी को एतराज करना हो तो कमिश्नर साहब के यहाँ कर सकता है। अब जिस कमिश्नर ने नियुक्ति किया है उसी के यहाँ अपील की जाएगी। क्या आप समझते हैं कि उस स्थिति में वह अपने आदेश को बदलेगा? इस पर भी मैंने एमंडमेंट दिया है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर आप विचार करें। किसी जज को यह अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिये।

आज दफा 109 में जिस को पकड़ा जाता है। इस धारा के खिलाफ लोहिया साहब हमेशा लड़ते रहे हैं। वह कहते रहे हैं कि इसको हटा देना चाहिये। जिस को इस में आप गिरफ्तार करते हैं? रामानंद तिवारी के बेटे को, पाटिल साहब के बेटे को, सभापति जी, आपके बेटे को अगर वह पकड़ा भी जाय जब काटते हुए तो गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जाएगा लेकिन एक हरिजन एक गरीब, एक भादिवासी, एक पिछड़ी समाज के लड़के को यदि वह कल कल दिल्ली बम्बई आदि किसी जगह जाता है रोजी बमाने के लिए और वहाँ पर स्टेशन पर रहने का स्थान न होने के कारण पड़ा हुआ पाया जाता है तो उसको पुलिस पकड़ कर इस धारा में प्रार्थीकृत कर देगी। इसके बारे में भी मैंने एमंडमेंट दिया है।

जो सशोधन मैंने सुझाये हैं उनके साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसको प्रवर समिति में भेजा जाना चाहिये। इस तरह का महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक रोज नहीं आता है। इस वास्ते जल्दबाजी में इसको पास नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। कोई प्रार्थमान नहीं दूट रहा है। पुलिस को आप ध्यापक अधिकार देने आ रहे हैं। हमें चाहिये कि हम पुलिस वालों के सुख दुख को भी देखें, उनके बेटों को भी देखें। हमारे यहाँ बिहार में एक पुलिस कुत्ते पर 575 रुपये खर्च होते हैं, एक सजा योफ़ता जो कैदी होता है उसका स्केल 372 रुपये है और एच सिपाही का अधिकतम अधिक एंज बेलन तीन सौ रुपये ही है। पॉश्लक सैक्टर या प्राइवेट सैक्टरों में प्राइ

५ [श्री रामानन्द तिवारी]

घटे से अधिक कोई काम कराता है तो उसको झोवर टाइम देना पड़ता है लेकिन इसी लोक सभा में जोकि जनता का दपण है एक सिपाही को 18-18 घटे काम करना पड़ता है लेकिन उसको कोई झोवर टाइम नहीं मिलता है। ये सब चीजें हैं इनको तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह राज्य मंत्री से प्रार्थना करता हू कि इस विधेयक का वह प्रवर समिति में भेजें जहां इसकी अच्छी तरह से छानबीन हो सके और उसके बाद ही इसको आप पास करें।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) Sir at the very beginning I want to ask when a Bill has been introduced here to give full-fledged statehood to Delhi, why has this Bill been separately brought? After all police function comes under law and order. If you have got anything else you may state it. But if you are sincere in giving Statehood to Delhi then this police administration should also come under the same Delhi State.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE) Statehood has not come as yet only the Assembly

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA There is another Bill for that. I have got experience of the system of the Police Commissioner. Some of our friends may be sorry, but one gentleman whose name was Siddhartha Shankar Ray who was Cabinet Minister here was asked to go to West Bengal and rule over there as the Subedar of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan) As the Maharaja

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA At that time you will be astonished to know though the Police Commissioner was there the Inspector General of Police was there, still there were mass killings in Calcutta itself and nothing

was done by the Police Commissioner or by the Subedar who had been sent there to rule on behalf of that lady, Her Majesty

You are saying that if the Delhi Administration has a Police Commissioner, the law and order situation will improve. I do not believe in it because whether it is Bombay or Calcutta or Delhi or Madras or Trivandrum the system of the police the character of the police, has not changed whatever Tiwariji may say. I have got every respect for him. He fought for the demands of the police and he fought against the British Government. I have got every respect for whatever he has said but whatever system you may introduce the Police Commissioner or anything else so long as the socio-economic situation is not changed you cannot bring any change in the present set up of the society of the Police administration. Where did they get this system from? They got it from the Britishers who ruled over us for a hundred years. Nothing has changed materially in the police in any place even after Janata Raj.

We may be compassionate we may consider their demands we are trying in Bengal, but we have no hesitation in saying that we have not been able to change the character of the police as such. There are policemen who are bad there are policemen who are good but as a whole if you take the system of police it has not changed in Bengal we have given them the right to organise themselves for their demands and said that our Government will sympathise with them but their duty is to see that the law and order situation does not deteriorate.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI You have given trade union rights to the police? Very good

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA We have given them the right to organise themselves for the redress of their grievances.

Some people may envy, some people may say it is impracticable, some people may say that it will create more indiscipline in the police, but we believe that it will not be so. We think that they should be treated as human beings, and they should serve the people as their saviours from the anti-socials and the criminals and other offenders. With this view we have done it, but in the Bill as has been introduced here I do not find anything of that kind.

Even after the Janata Party came to power, the law and order situation has further deteriorated. Certain figures have been given by Shri Kanwarlal Gupta who belongs to Delhi. It is mentioned in the front page of today's Indian Express that there is a rise in crime by 35 per cent crimes of all types, robbery, murder etc. At the same time, you will be astonished to know that when our second United Front Government was in power in Bengal, there was a furore here when some people maligned our State Government. At that time, Late Dhawan who was the Governor there, made a public statement that it is only in West Bengal that ladies and girls can move freely even after dusk, while his daughter could not go to school or college alone in Delhi. The situation in West Bengal at that time was very vividly described by the then Governor of West Bengal, Shri Dhawan by that statement.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Many people were killed and ladies raped in West Bengal in those days.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: That was done by the police in collusion with the goondas who were hired by the Congress and other parties like yours. Then 1100 of our partymen were killed and many other crimes were committed. That took place because the police and the goondas conspired with the then Police Commissioner, who was really the wastermind for the rigging of the elections in West Bengal in 1972 as a result of

which the Congress came to power. If there is a big change and the people are mobilised, they got the courage to face the goondas. That is how you are now able to see the other side of the picture in West Bengal.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Now the goondas are with you.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I know there are some people here who are out to slander a Government, which is being run ably with the co-operation of the people.

I would suggest that the police should function under a full-fledged State Government. Let us not have any fetish about the Police Commissioner system. You are saying so many things about Bombay. We know what is the situation obtaining in Bombay. Bombay is not safe under the Police Commissioner system, so also Madras. In all those places gambling has increased, bootlegging has increased and so also other crimes. So in spite of all your good wishes this change cannot deliver you the goods.

Lastly, I come to the recommendations of the Police Commission known as Khosla Commission about which Shri Tiwary made a reference. You must look into the real grievances of the police force. Now the low-paid constables have sometimes to do duty for 24 hours, most of the time standing and for that they are given a poor pay packet at the end of the month. Even the ASIs and SIs are not fully satisfied with the benefits that they are now getting. So, you kindly look into the recommendations of the Khosla Commission regarding the emoluments, the amenities and other things which they have given.

With these words I have every reservation to support this Bill fully. I will give my full-throated support to the Bill when you bring it after Delhi becomes a full-fledged State after a full-fledged legislature is established and the elected representatives of the people of Delhi run the State. Then,

[Shri Dinen Bhatnagar]

the Police Commissioner will be under that Government. In that case alone, you can achieve the goal for which you are bringing the Bill. I conclude

श्री किशोर लाल (पूर्व दिल्ली) सभापति महोदय, पुलिस के मामले पर बात करते हुए कोई भी व्यक्ति बहुत दुविधा में पड़ जाता है—पुलिस को ज्यादा पावर्स दी जायें तो मुश्किल होनी है और कम पावर्स हों तो दूसरे किस्म की मुश्किल पैदा होती है। हमारे देश में मुश्किल को ऐसा दिखाई देता है कि सिर्फ दो ही तरह के सिस्टम प्रचलित हैं—एक—पुलिस कमिशनर का और दूसरा वह जो पुलिस कमिशनर के पहले दिल्ली में फंशान कर रहा था।

एक बात में सब से पहले कहना चाहता हूँ—दिल्ली में हम लोग जो चुने जाते हैं—उन में सब तरह के आइडियोज को चुने जाने का अधिकार है। दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी है। सब तरह से लोग यहां आते हैं। उन सब का ताल्लुक पुलिस के साथ या दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के साथ हो जाता है—इसलिए उन का इस मामले में दिलचस्पी लेना स्वाभाविक है। लेकिन अभी तक बदकिस्मती यह रही है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर दिल्ली की अपनी सरकार न होने के कारण, जो भी वांछा किसी अफसर को या किसी मंत्री को अच्छा लगा, वही यहां पर ले आये, उस जगह के एक्ट को यहां पर एक्स्टेंड कर दिया। दिल्ली के साथ हमेशा यही धर्मसंकट रहा—मिसाल के तौर पर इस पुलिस कमिशनर के मामले को ले लीजिए, पिछले दस सालों से यह मामला यहां चल रहा है कि दिल्ली में पुलिस कमिशनर होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए। अब मंत्री महोदय ने फैसला दे दिया कि होना चाहिए, इस बुनियादी फैसले के बाद मामले को फिर अधिकारियों के पास भेज दिया गया और चूंकि अन्दी से जन्दी इस को लाना है, आइनेम के जरिये लाना है, सिंहाजा वे “नाइट-आयर्स” बन कर ले लगे और जो बम्बई का पुलिस एक्ट था, जो उस का बेसिक ढांचा था, उस में मेहनत न कर के उसी को लज्ज-ब-लज्ज यहां

ले आये। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने दिल्ली की जो अपनी इण्डिविजुएलिटी है, उसका जो अपना एक खास कैरेक्टर है, उस को समझने की कोशिश नहीं की। इस तरह के एक नही अनेक उदाहरण हैं—मद्रास का “सिनेमाटोग्राफ एक्ट” यहां लाया गया, “ल्यूनेसी” एक्ट लाया गया, बुक्स एण्ड पीरियोडिकल्स के बारे में जो एक्ट था, उस को ले आये। दिल्ली में आज ट्रैफिक की सबसे बड़ी प्रबलता है—बड़ी केओटिक-कण्डीशन है, लेकिन दिल्ली के मोटर-व्हीकल्स एक्ट का एन्फोर्समेंट पुलिस के हाथों में नहीं दिया। अभी मेरे एक साथी ने कहा कि यहां एक सब से बड़ी प्रबलता यह है कि बहू-बेटियों के साथ ज्यादाती होती है, ईवटीजिंग होती है—उसके मुताल्लिक पुलिस को ज्यादा पावर्स देने की बात इस में नहीं आई है। इसी तरह से एक्साइज की प्रबलता यहां पर है। हर गली-कूचे में और खास तौर से रोसटिल-मेंट कालोनीज में आप चले जाइये। राजस्थान की एक खास कोम के हर घर में शराब बनती है और चूंकि उन के पास कोई दूसरा प्रोफेशन नहीं है, इसलिए वे उस शराब को बहा बेचते भी हैं। इन के मुताल्लिक पुलिस को पावर देने की कोई बात इस में नहीं है, उन मामलों को एक्साइज कमिशनर देखेगा। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस तरह से दिल्ली की ला-एण्ड आर्डर प्रबलता हल हो सकती है। वही पर कोई एक्साइज का झगडा हो, किसी बहू-बेटी की इज्जत का मामला हो, हिन्दू-मुस्लिम फिसाद हो जाये—इन सब चीजों का हल इस से नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो जिल लाया गया है—इस को सिर्फ “बोरो” कर के ले आया गया है, दिल्ली के अन्दर जो प्रबलता है, उन को नहीं देखा गया है। माफ करोगे साहब, यहां बम्बई की ट्रैफिक प्रबलता आप देखते हैं। यहीं आप देखिए कि ट्रैफिक किस किस्म का है। दिल्ली के अन्दर बलगाड़ी भी है, सायों साइबिल भी हैं और

उसके बाद दुनिया भर की रिकशा भी हैं। एक अन्नग ही किस्म का यहाँ पर ट्रैफिक है और हम को आदत भी यह पड़ गई है कि सबेरे छ बजे से पहले और शाम को 8 बजे के बाद जितने रैड सिगनल होंगे उन को सब लोग जम्प करेंगे। पुलिस वाले चालान करते हैं तो उस के बाद उस चालान को मेजिस्ट्रेट के पास भेजिये। मेरे ब्याल से और मुझे यह कहने के लिए आप माफ करेंगे कि सभी लोग इन्टेलिजेंट लोग और हर आदमी को जल्दी रहती है और इसलिए वह रैड सिगनल को जम्प करता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि एक्सीडेंट होते हैं। रैड सिगनल पर रुकने के लिए न लोगों को आदत है और न उन की ऐसी हैबिट बनाई गई है और न ऐसा करने के लिए कोई ऐसा पनिशमेंट है जिस की वजह से लोग ऐसा काम न करें। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने बहुत अच्छा किया कि एक नई चीज लाए कोई भी नई चीज लाई जाए, तो वह अच्छी होती है अच्छे तरीके से उस से काम चलाया जा सकता है लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यहाँ की जो दुनियादी चीजें हैं और दिल्ली की जो अपनी प्रब्लम्स हैं

Because of its own character because of the habit of the people because of the floating population, because of nearness to other cities. because of industrial unrest and industrialisation—like Faridabad Ghaziabad and so many other things

तो मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली की तमाम बातों को इस के अन्दर दिया नहीं।

मैं आप को एक बात और धतलीज मालूम नहीं कि हमारे मेम्बर साहबान को मालूम है या नहीं, पुलिस के पास एक और काम है—अभी हम जूडोशियरी को पुलिस से सेपरेट कर रहे हैं—और वह यह है कि पुलिस के कास्टेबिल को प्रोसेस सर्विस का काम दिया हुआ है। एक याने में एक आदमी होता है और जब मुकदमे ज्यादा होंगे, तो 500 समनों को उस को लोगों पर तामिल करने होंगे। एक कास्टेबिल कभी भी इतने समन टाइम के अन्दर तामिल नहीं कर सकता और नतीजा यह

होता है कि वाटेंस में डेट्स पर डेट्स बढ़ती चली जाती हैं। मैं बहुत अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रोसेस सर्विस का यह काम दिया जाए। अगर कास्टेबिल के जरिये क्रिमिनल केसज में समन की तामिल करानी है तो उन की तादाद को बढ़ाइए। उन की तादाद ज्यादा न होने की वजह से 500 आदमियों के जो मुकदमे एक याने में होते हैं तो समन के तामिल न होने के कारण वे ऐजर्न हो जाते हैं और इस तरह से जस्टिस डिलेड हो जाती है। जब ऐसी बात हाती ता ता एण्ड आर्डर में किस का विश्वास रहेगा।

इस के अलावा एक चीज और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आज एक्सीडेंट हो जाता है तो पुलिस के ऊपर कोई आक्सीगेशन नहीं है, उनके ऊपर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है कि इतने दिनों में लोगों को कम्पेंसेशन दे दिया जाए। दस, दस साल के ऐसे लोगों के कम्पेंसेशन के केसेज पड़े हुए हैं जिन को कम्पेंसेशन मिलना चाहिए था और वह मिला नहीं है। जो लोग मर गये और उन के घर में कोई दूसरा कमाने वाला नहीं है तो कम्पेंसेशन देने की बात साला तक नहीं होती है। पुलिस ने साल लगा लिया, दो साल लगा लिये तीन साल लगा लिये कोई नहीं पूछता है क्याकि जितने ट्रैफिक के केसेज हैं उन के लिए कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है कि इतने दिनों में केस को कम्प्लीट कर के देना है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सी प्रब्लम को आप सोल्व करना चाहते हैं। लोग का पुलिस में फेय नहीं है और फेय तब तक नहीं होगा जब तक कि उन को आप इमीडिएटली जस्टिस नहीं देंगे। एक्सीडेंट केसेज में आप दे नहीं सकते ट्रैफिक में ला एण्ड आर्डर की प्रब्लम होती है, तो उस को आप सोल्व नहीं करते, एक्साइज एक्ट में आप उन को पावर दे देते हैं और दुनिया भर के कायदे कानून बनाते हैं। उस के बाद मोटर व्हीकल्स एक्ट में चाहे डाइवर महो गानियावाद से 15 दिन की ट्रेनिंग से कर और

[श्री किशोर लाल]

हैवी वहाकिलस का लाइसेंस ले कर आ जाए और 10 घादमिया का भार कर चला जाए, तो उस को छ महीने की ही सजा मिलेगी नैगनोजेंट ड्राइविंग के लिए ।

आप पुलिस को इन्टीजिग से डील करने की पावर नहीं देंगे और वृक्त और जरनल्स के अन्दर आप पुलिस को पावर दे कर, उस का क्या बनाना चाहते हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है ? इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के हिसाब से इस के अन्दर बहुत ज्यादा रीफॉर्मिंग करने की जरूरत है । दूसरे यह है कि पुलिस को क्रेडिबिलिटी नहीं है और क्रेडिबिलिटी यों नहीं है कि पुलिस वालों को कोई आदमी अच्छी नजर से नहीं देखता है । वे वैसे ही अफ्रेजा के निशान बने हुए हैं कि लाल पगड़ी देखो ता लोग परेशान हो गये और लोग उन को ताकत की निशानी समझते हैं ।

अब पुलिसवालों की जो दिक्कत है, परेशानियाँ हैं, वे यह हैं कि पुलिस के आदमी को कोई आदमी किराये का मकान नहीं देता । किराये पर उन को मकान नहीं मिलता तो सरकारी जमीन पर अनआफरवाइज्ड तरीके से बच्चा कर के बैठे हैं । पुलिस वाले का अगर कोई भारी बन्ध हुआ या उस का बाप हुआ या भारी हुआ, ता वह उस के साथ रह लेता है लेकिन उस को किराये पर मकान नहीं मिलता है । अब उसे पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट कोई मकान नहीं देता । किराये पर उसको मकान मिलेगा नहीं क्योंकि उसकी क्रेडिबिलिटी नहीं है । एक ब्रफ़ किरी ने मकान में रख लिया तो निकलेगा नहीं । पुलिस अपने मकान नहीं देती । इस तरह से उसका माइण्ड पर की प्रब्लम में फँसा रहेगा । नतीजा यह होगा कि उसे पीस आफ माइण्ड नहीं होगा और जब उस कोई सहायन नहीं मिलेगी, पीस आफ माइण्ड नहीं होगा ता वह बाहर की जस्टिस नहीं कर पायेगा ।

दिल्ली की आर भी प्रब्लम्स हैं । दिल्ली एक छाटी सी जगह है । आपने, इस विन में सजा ता मुकरर कर, दी है लेकिन

बिहार जैसे प्रदेश में तो आप किसी को वही भी ट्रांसफर कर के भेज सकते हैं, बहुत दूर भेज सकते हैं । वहा तो उसका ट्रांसफर भी एक सजा मानी जाती है लेकिन दिल्ली में तो यह भी मुमकिन नहीं है । बायदे-वानून के मुताबिक किसी को सजा दिलवाना बहुत मम्बिल हो जाता है । दिल्ली में ता आप चादनी चौक से बनाट प्लेस, बनाट प्लेस नहीं ता आर० के० पुरम भेज दीजिएगा । वही की कीमत पाच हजार है, वही की कीमत छ हजार है । इसलिए दिल्ली का आदमी तो ट्रांसफर हो नहीं सकता है । एस० पी० तो हो सकते हैं, एस० एच० आ० जिनके पास पावर हाती है, उसका ट्रांसफर नहीं हो सकता है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप इसे बना रहे हैं तो क्या आप यह नहीं साब सकते कि इस बारे में क्या हो सकता है ? एक दफा सोना भी गया था लेकिन लाग कोई से स्टे आर्डर ले आये । जब आप दिल्ली की पुलिस में सुधार करने की बात कर रहे हैं तो आप को इस किस्म के कदम भी सोचने चाहिए जिससे यह प्रब्लम सुलझाया जा सके और जिससे पुलिस का इचार्य बावई में इफेक्टिव हो, उसकी क्रेडिबिलिटी हो । इस तरह से उसमें काफ़िडेंस आयेगा ?

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप यह भी नहीं कर रहे हैं, मकान भी उन को नहीं दे रहे हैं तो आपका मन ट्रिविवा में है । आपने इस बारे में आर्डिनेस इस्सू कर दिया ओर हाउसिंग, पार्टी का हा कर इसे मुझे सपोर्ट भी करना होगा । लेकिन मैं धर्म सबट में ह । हम दिल्ली के लोग यह महसूस करते हैं कि हमारी मुश्किल यह है कि हमारी स्टेट न होने हुए हमारे लिए कोई आसान हल नहीं है । चौक अस्फर ने जो खपज लिख दिया, वह पत्थर की लकीर बन गया उसको तब्दील करने की कोई बात नहीं है । मैं आप से हम बात की गुजारिश करूंगा कि इस

अर्जिन्स के चलते भी कोई ऐसा सीमल तरीका निकाला जाए, वह तरीका मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि क्या हासिल होता है, जिससे इसमें कुछ तब्दीलियाँ आ सकें, आप कोई इन्फिक्टिव इस्चूम्ट आफ सविस्तर दिल्ली के लोगों को दे सकें। इससे बाहर के लोगों की भी और दिल्ली के लोगों की भी समस्या पुरी होगी। इनका कोई न कोई तरीका निकाल कर आप को इस में तब्दीली लानी चाहिए और दिल्ली के बरेक्टर के हिसाब से इस बिल को बनाना चाहिए।

जसा मैंने आप से कहा यह नयी चीज है और मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जिनकी चीज को अच्छी हो मान कर उसका बेल्टम करता हूँ। एनी चेंज इज बेटर। इसलिए मैं इसको बेल्टम ही करूँगा। कुछ होगा तो बाद में देखा जाएगा। कम से कम जो पुराना तरीका अब तक चल रहा था उससे तो बेटर तरीका ही यह सविस्तर होगा। सारी उम्मीद और आशा के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) This Bill has been debated from two angles. Madam Parvathi Krishnan, the hon. Member, took objection that while the proposal for Delhi statehood has been mooted and even the Bill has been introduced in this House, the absolute authority given to the police in the Delhi Police Bill is undemocratic.

Delhi is the capital of India and it has a cosmopolitan population. They come from all areas and States and regions of the country. They must have the protection from the government and from the administration. It is a fact which everyone knows and everybody complains even in this Parliament that the law and order situation in Delhi is deteriorating and the Police is not in a position to control. It will not be too much, I think Sir, if I may say that there is an inefficient Police system in Delhi. On the floor of this House on many occasions Members of Parliament have demanded a new Police set up in Delhi.

That is why the Khosla Commission Report or whatever be the report, has been accepted by the Government. Some problems arise because of this Bill. What will happen firstly when Delhi becomes a State? I want to make it very clear that the proposal to make Delhi a State is not in the better interests of the country as a whole. This is my feeling. If Delhi becomes a State—of course I shall speak on the Bill when it comes before the House—I shall take the opportunity to warn the Minister that there would be troubles because Delhi is the capital and many people come here and live here and if you make it a State, you will only create many problems for the administration and the dual authority will function here. This is a matter to be considered very seriously. The state-hood is a political decision and it is not a wise administrative decision. It is subject to the political pressure from your own party. That is my objection to it.

Now, what will happen? The Bombay Act is with me. The IGP will become Commissioner of Police. You have copied many things from the Bombay Police Act 1951. The Commissioner of Police is accountable to the Administrator and then who will be accountable to Parliament? What is the position of the Metropolitan Council or the Assembly that you propose to set up? Will the Police Commissioner act independently of the Government? May he be the Chief Minister or the Chief Executive Councillor or whoever he may be will not have the control of the Police. Does it mean that the police would be answerable only to Administrator? And then you are answerable to Parliament? In that event in every session we must have a discussion over that. I do not know whether the Home Minister is going to control the entire police. My point is—good or not I am not going to say that—this. I want to understand from you whether according to this Bill whether Police Commissioner is answerable to

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]
 the Administrator? You have to clarify this. That is the objection raised by the lady Member in this Resolution. I won't call all the police personnel are corrupt. I do not want to brand them all as corrupt. They have to protect the citizens. They have to maintain the law and order and every other thing. There are many corrupt elements in the police. I do not want to generalise by calling them all as corrupt. To day I read somewhere in the Indian Express that a police man came and asked for dahi from someone which he could not give. He arrested the person. He hit some one and someone was killed. This is the thing which is happening. We have to restrain the police. We are guided by the Police Act of 1861 a century year old Act enacted by the British the then Rulers of India to rule the people of India when we were under the colonial rule. Even after thirty years of Independence we could not change or modify that. We have amended the IPC or Cr P C. But Sir we could not effect any reform and make any amendments to the Police Act. I want to make one more point very clear. You may remember that two colleagues MPs met with their tragic death due to accidents.

We are scared to walk on the road. Vehicles can hit us. Who is the law breaker in Delhi? The Military vans DTC buses Police vans and the diplomat cars are breaking the entire traffic line. I wish the Minister goes incognito on the roads of Delhi and see for himself how the vehicles are plying even when there is red light. There is no rule at all, for the military vans lorries and the DTC buses. I should call them the death-knell. It is horrible in Delhi. We have lost two comrades. There is no modern technique introduced in Delhi. The police keep on standing on the roads for hours to gether. You should introduce a device in Delhi. Please go and see Bombay and Madras. How efficiently they have introduced the

traffic system. Nobody can drive at a speed more than 40 km. The police immediately checks up the speed. That is the police administration in Madras City.

Such an efficient police traffic control is there in Madras. Here you think that one police man standing and showing his hands is enough to control the traffic. No it is not. I would request you to find out what the modern techniques for controlling the traffic are and these should be there as a permanent measure for twenty four hours to have a watch on the traffic system. This is most important. The police man being on duty for half an hour showing his hand and then going away will not solve the problem.

I would like to make one or two more points, because when my amendment comes I will speak at that time. Now if you go and see the condition of the police barracks you will find that quite miserable and horrible. Are they cattle or human beings? We want them to provide protection for our residences and for us but what are the conditions in which they live. Why should I blame them and say that the policemen are corrupt? In fact they are forced to be corrupt. How do they live? The census have shown that eighty percent of the policemen are TB patients. Have you provided them proper medical care? Have you provided them with proper shelter? No. They live in the most horrible conditions. What shelter have you provided to the policemen who come in connection with the security of the Parliament House? Why can't you provide a small nice shelter for the policemen?

I would request you to come and see the beautiful shelters being provided to the policemen in Kerala. The Kerala Housing Board is building these houses for the policemen. We have completed thousands of houses. There the scheme is to provide attached houses near the police station to

every police man Why can't you do that here

I demand, that the grievances of the policemen should be properly looked into Proper arrangements should be made for education of their children; they should be provided with good shelter and medical care You must give them minimum necessities of human life This is most important Only then, we can think of doing away with corruption

There are certain other clauses of the Bill on which I will speak later when I move my amendment Wide powers have been given to the police, to which I take strong objection

MR. CHAIRMAN You can have two minutes more and finish now

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI If you allow me to speak at that time also for one minute, I would like to make my point

Sir, wide powers have been given to the police The Commissioner of Police has been given the power to appoint special police officers Any able-bodied person can be appointed as a special police officer What does it mean? You want to make these appointments political appointments You want to give the powers of the police to irresponsible people It is a very dangerous clause We oppose it very strongly The licences which are supposed to be given by the Municipal Corporations would be given by the Police If there is a script of a drama, which has come from Kerala you have to make a Hindi translation of it and give it to the Police Commissioner for permission. What an absurd clause? Like this, there are many other clauses also which are quite objectionable They are also being given powers with regard to the performance by artists. That is not correct

Lastly, the police have been given powers to obstruct any genuine trade

union movement in the railways etc I take very serious objection to it If the workers unit and have a procession the police can intervene and disperse them They can do this in any kind of demonstration by the workers

I would speak at the time of my amendment I would only say here that as far as this Bill is concerned, very wide powers have been given to the police, these require to be a little more controlled Unless these powers are suitably controlled, these are likely to be abused and will create more problems than curbing them.

With these words I conclude

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) . सभापति महोदय, इस बिल पर बहस के दौरान पुलिस को अधिक पावर देने के खिलाफ बहुत सी बात कही गयी । यह बात ठीक है कि आज पुलिस की इमेज बहुत खराब है और पुलिस के द्वारा पिछले दिनों में खास तौर पर इमरजेंसी के दौरान और उससे पहले किये गये जो अत्याचार थे उसके कारण लोगों के मन में काफी शका है पुलिस को अधिक पावर देने के बारे में । परन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इमरजेंसी के दौरान या उससे पहले पुलिस ने जिस प्रकार से अत्याचार किये, ज्यादातया की, उसके साथ साथ जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट थे जिनके अधीन पुलिस आती है उनमें से किसी जिलाधीश ने उन ज्यादातियों को रोकने का साहस किया हो ऐसा भी नहीं दिखाई नहीं देता । सारे हिन्दुस्तान में 350, 400 से ज्यादा जिले हैं, पर सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक भी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट ऐसा नहीं निकला जिसने खाली बागज पर दस्तखत करने से इनकार किया हो । इसलिये यह कहना कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट के सहर पुलिस रहेगी तो ज्यादा सख्ता कंट्रोल रहेगा और पुलिस कमिशनर

[श्री विजय कुमार भलहोता]

बना दिया, पुलिस को ज्यादा पावर दे दी तो उससे ज्यादा नुकसान होगा, यह मैं ठीक नहीं समझता हूँ ।

यह ठीक है कि कलकत्ता, बम्बई और मद्रास, इन तीनों जगहों पर अंग्रेज पहले आये जिस कारण यहाँ पर पुलिस कमिश्नर बनाया गया और बाद में यह सिस्टम डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट्स और पुलिस का चला । परन्तु आज के इन हालात में पुलिस कमिश्नर का एक्सपैरीमेंट सफेसफुल हो सकता है वशर्त कि उसके साथ कुछ और सुधार किये जायें ।

इसलिये मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि जब डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट निकल जायेगा तो उसकी जगह कौन लेगा ? क्या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट की जगह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट लेगी ? क्या यह पासिवल है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट को बीच में से निकालकर पुलिस सीधे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अन्डर आ जाये ? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण और गलत डिजिजिन होगा । इसलिये इस बारे में विचार करने की जरूरत है ।

दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का बिल जो यहाँ पेश किया गया है, उसमें भी कहा गया है कि पुलिस पूरी तरह से दिल्ली के मिनिस्टर्स के अन्डर नहीं होगी । यह एक तरह से सैप्टिनेट गवर्नर की पावर में रखी जायेगी और सैप्टिनेट गवर्नर सेंट्रल के स्टेट होम मिनिस्टर के अन्डर होगा । डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट को हटाकर, उसकी जगह पर केवल सेंट्रल होम मिनिस्टर या सैप्टिनेट गवर्नर बीच में आ जाये तो यह ऐसी चीज है कि जो पुलिस पर थोड़ा बहुत कंट्रोल होना चाहिये, वह भी हमसे से निकल जायेगा । इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि जब दिल्ली स्टेट के मिनिस्टर आ जायें तो यह उनके अन्डर हो ।

दुनिया भर के जितने भी कंट्रीज हैं, कुछ कम्युनिस्ट कंट्रीज को छोड़कर बाकी सब में पुलिस का म्युनिस्पलाइजेशन हो चुका है । लन्दन में पुलिस काउंट्री काउन्सिल के अन्डर है, बर्लिन में वारपोरेशन के अन्डर है, टोकियो, एडिनबरा, अमेरिका और कनाडा के हर शहर में वहाँ की पुलिस लोकल बोर्ड्स के अन्डर है, वहाँ के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट्स को रिप्लेस किया है । म्युनिसिपल कमिटीज ने या वारपोरेशन ने । तो यहाँ पुलिस कमिश्नर या तो दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल वारपोरेशन के अन्डर हो या उसके बाद जो दिल्ली स्टेट के मिनिस्टर्स होंगे, उनके अन्डर हो सभी पुलिस ठीक तरह से काम कर सकेगी । केवल सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अन्डर रखकर तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे प्राबलम्ज बढ सकती है और उससे नुकसान हो सकता है ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि यहाँ पुलिस कमिश्नर बना दें या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट के अन्डर रखे, अगर दिल्ली की पापुलेशन के बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया तो इस समस्या का हल नहीं हो सकेगा । दिल्ली की पापुलेशन हर साल करीबन डेढ़-दो लाख बढ़ रही है । लाखों आदमी हर साल बाहर से आते हैं और दिल्ली में 2, ढाई लाख पापुलेशन बढ जाती है । जितने लोग बाहर से आते हैं, उनमें बहुत से ऐसे हैं जो धन्य भी नहीं करते और पुलिस को इस सब की कोई जानकारी भी नहीं होती ।

आज दिल्ली की पापुलेशन 55 लाख के करीब है, अगर यह थोड़ी और बढ गई तो दिल्ली की प्राबलम्स और बढ़ती जायेंगी । यहाँ घाटर, इलैक्ट्रिसिटी, सैनिटेशन, सिविक प्राबलम्ज बढ जायेंगी और ला एंड आर्टर की प्राबलम्स और भी ज्यादा खराब हो जायेंगी । इसलिये दिल्ली की पापुलेशन पर किसी भी तरह

से कंट्रोल करना चाहिये। दिल्ली कैपिटल है, यहां सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग आ सकते हैं, लेकिन यहीं लोग यहां आये जो यहां सविस करें या जिनके यहां रहने का इतजाम हो सब तो ठीक है। कोई भी आदमी बाहर से आता है, और यहां बुग्गी डालकर बैठ जाता है। यहां उनमें से 50 प्रतिशत ऐसी जगह हैं, जहां पर कि क्राइम होता है। इसलिये दिल्ली को पापुलेशन के बारे में विचार करना चाहिये।

17 hrs.

मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने नेशनल कैपिटल रोजन की स्कीम भी खत्म कर दी, जिसके खत्म होने से आस पास के छोटे छोटे शहरों में जिनमें दिल्ली को पापुलेशन को बसाता था, वह भी स्कीम खत्म हो गई। ऐसी हालत में जब कि पापुलेशन का एक्सप्लोजन हो रहा है, यहां के ला एंड आर्डर को समालना काफी मुश्किल काम है।

पुलिस कमिश्नर बनाने की बात ठीक है, लेकिन दिल्ली पुलिस का माडर्नाइजेशन कब किया जायेगा? होम मिनिस्टर साहब को इसके बारे में जरूर विचार करना चाहिए। आज दिल्ली की पुलिस के पास बिल्कुल प्रिमिटिव साधन हैं। दुनिया भर में पुलिस को जो नये माडर्नाइज्ड साधन दिए जाते हैं, उन में से कोई साधन पुलिस के पास नहीं है। पुलिस के पास न गाड़ी है, न मोटर साइकिल है और न ही उन का नम्बर ही पूरा है। यहां तक कि अगर पुलिस क्राइम भी जगह पर जा कर देखे कि और पुलिस की मदद की जरूरत है, तो किसी आदमी को भेजना पड़ता है जिस में घटों लग जाते हैं। यहां की पुलिस के पास वाकी टाकी भी नहीं है कि उस के माध्यम से और पुलिस को बुलाया जा

सके, या बात की जा सके। इसने प्रिमिटिव साधन होते हुए सिर्फ पुलिस कमिश्नर बना देने से दिल्ली की प्रावलम हल हो जाये, यह सम्भव नहीं है।

पिछले दिनों में कामनवेल्थ गेज के सिलसिले में बाहर गया था। मुझे तीन बार शहरों में जाने का मौका मिला। हर जगह आदमी ट्रैफिक ला को तोड़ने से डरता है, क्योंकि उसको 50, 75 या 100 डॉलर जुर्माने की चिट मिल जाती है। लेकिन दिल्ली में पागलपन है। यहां पर ट्रैफिक ला नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। पुलिस भी इस बारे में कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कर पा रही है। अगर पुलिस कमिश्नर के माध्यम से इस समस्या को भी हल कर दिया जाय, तो यह एक बड़ी बात होगी।

इसके अलावा यह भी जरूरी है कि पुलिस के पे स्ट्रक्चर में सुधार किया जाये, उसके लिए हाउसिंग और दूसरी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाये और साठे साठ घंटे से ज्यादा काम करने पर उन्हें ओवर टाइम दिया जाये। ये बात पचास साठ साल से पुलिस में बड़ी टेन्शन का कारण बनी हुई है। मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात की व्यवस्था करें कि पुलिस के लिए सही तौर पर हाउसिंग का इंतजाम हो, उन्हें ओवर टाइम दिया जाये और उन के पे स्ट्रक्चर को भी ठीक किया जाये।

पुलिस कमिश्नर के माध्यम से ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि जो लोग गवाही देते हैं उन्हें बी० आई० पी० ट्रीटमेंट दिया जा सके, या कम से कम उन्हें कोर्ट में जा कर धक्के न खाने पड़ें। आज हालत यह है कि पुलिस के पास गवाही के लिए कोई नहीं जाता है।

[विजय कुमार मल्लोत्रा]

दिल्ली में पुलिस कमिश्नर बनाना एक बहुत मूवार्क कदम है लेकिन अगर इसके साथ साथ ये कदम उठाए जायेंगे तो कैपिटल की ला एंड आउटर प्राबलम को साल्व करने में काफी सहायित होगी।

*SHRI S G MURUGAIYAN (Nagapattinam) Hon. Mr. Chairman Sir, I welcome the Delhi Police Bill which seeks to model the Delhi Police set-up on the pattern of Police set-up in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta.

At the very outset I would like to point out that the Police in our country does not give protection to the poor people. The Police feels that their primary duty is to guard the interests of vested interests. In fact, I should say that the Police has become the handmaid of haves in the country and the have-nots are left to fend for themselves. I am sure that none in this House will contradict me if I say that the increasing number of atrocities being perpetrated on the Harijans and Scheduled Castes is mainly due to lack of police protection to them. You will find in our country the strange phenomenon of the culprits going scot-free and the victims being punished by the Police. In the Socialist countries the Police set up is geared to meet the social needs of the people; their primary concern is giving protection to the common people.

I can adduce the cause of ineptitude on the part of the Government in reorganising the Police force through out the country. It is not enough to make quantitative change, it is essential to have qualitative change also in the Police force of the country. My suggestion may be treated as unscientific. Yet I would like to suggest that 50 per cent of the total recruitment to the Police Force must

be from the ranks of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. Then only there can be a semblance of police protection to these people in the country. I am sure that the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs who is also in charge of the welfare of Scheduled Castes and who has piloted this Bill, will bear this in mind for future action.

I would also say that the Police is being administered on the age-old British pattern. The 1861 Police Act is the legal frame-work for the functioning of Police. You can imagine how outdated the Police functioning will be if it is to derive strength from such an outmoded law. The Police in the country should be reorganised to meet the needs of the people of a free nation. As the population grows the needs of the people also multiply. The Police force must be reoriented in such a manner that the interests of the common people become the corner-stone of all their activities.

Coming now to Delhi Police set up I understand that 20 per cent of the Police force is allotted for transport control, 30 per cent to protect the VVIPs and VIPs in the capital and the remaining 50 per cent is to look after the law and order situation in the capital. Even this 50 per cent gets diluted on the days of political and labour agitations in the capital on Republic Day and Independence Day and on the days of Public Reception to foreign dignitaries visiting India. Besides maintaining the law and order situation, this 50 per cent Police Force is also to look after the interests of sizeable foreign communities serving in the Diplomatic Mission in Delhi.

While the population of Delhi has gone up from 5 lakhs in 1955 to about 60 lakhs in 1978, the Police force has

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

not been augmented in the same proportion. While the population has grown by 12 times, the Police force has not been strengthened even by 3 times. You can well imagine the situation that the Delhi Police has only 5 wireless wagons to cater to the needs of a sprawling city. I suggest that the Delhi Police must be reorganised in three distinct categories—Traffic Wing, V.VIP and V.I.P. Protection Wing and Law and Order Maintenance Wing. Each wing must be well equipped with modern scientific gadgets. There must be more Police Stations in Delhi. The Police strength must be increased. The pay of a Constable is unfortunately even less than that of a peon in the Central Government. If a constable cannot maintain himself and his family in a decent way, how can you expect him to maintain the law and order situation in the Capital? I suggest that the pay-structure of Police must be revised immediately. I would also suggest that the Delhi Police must be given training in their public behaviour. They are known for their 'thumbs' and 'thumko'.

As my friend, Shri Bhattacharya pointed out, Shri Dharma Vira, who was responsible for the removal of West Bengal's Progressive Left front Government, has been made the Chairman of Police Commission. In his public meetings, Shri Dharma Vira does not hesitate to blame the politicians for the worsening law and order situation in the country. Such a man should not have been given the change to preside over Police Commission.

With these words I conclude my speech.

डा० राम जी मिह (भागलपुर)
ममलानि जा, दिल्ली पुलिस बिद दिल्ली के बा मातद-मनोदय है, उनके लिह विगेन मकर रहना है, लेकिन हम लोग भी अब दिल्ली जाने ही जाये हैं, इसलिए इस पर ठगार भी उठा हो पड़ितार है। मुने
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इस सम्बन्ध में यही निवेदन करना है—
बहुत पहले ही इस के बारे में रिक्मेण्डेशन
हा चुकी थी —

"The Commissioner of Police system should be introduced in Delhi. He should be of the rank of Inspector-General as he will have to deal with Central Government Ministers, heads of armed forces and other departments."

इसी लिए हमारा जो मित्र बहते हैं कि यह बिज अभी लाया जा रहा है, अभी तक जा देरी हुई है, उसी का प्रतिकार हम लोग कर रहे हैं और इस का जरूरत है। वस्तुतः दिल्ली की पुलिस व्यवस्था के बारे में जो भी बात होती है—बड़ी ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति सामने आती है। आज में कुछ ही दिन पहले कुछ आवेदन मिले थे—“एक्स-आफ-दिसफ्यूएट पुलिस दे” और उस में दिया गया था कि दिल्ली पुलिस की व्यवस्था बितनी हदयद्रावक है। लाहौरी गेट में यदि किसी का पद-स्थापित किया जाय, तो उसे 30 हजार रुपये पुलिस अफसर का देने पड़ते थे। मद्रास-आज का रेट 20 हजार से 30 हजार रुपये था, सस्ती-मस्ती का रेट 15 हजार से 20 हजार रुपये था। ये आवेदन 1971 के हैं, अब तो यह काफी बढ़ गया होगा। इन चीजों के लिए यहाँ प्राइम तय थी—ईमर के लिए 5 हजार रुपये से 10 हजार रुपये थे—इस तरह की स्थिति यहाँ पर है। मेरे बहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि सम्मुख में यहाँ की बिधि और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है।

ब्रिटिश सन्तान के जमाने में मद्रास, बम्बई और रत्नकता में पुलिस कमिश्नर की पोस्ट रखी गई थी और इसलिए रखी गई थी कि वे वहाँ पर राज्य-व्यवस्था जमाने के विस्तार का गढ़ बन सकें। लेकिन अब हम लोगों के लिए इस प्रकार के साधनों की बात नहीं है। अब तो पुलिस राज्य नहीं है, अब तो संयुक्त राज्य है। इसलिए पुलिस

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

व्यवस्था का जो आदर्श है अगर उस को हम नहीं अपनाएँ। तब हे पुलिस कामशनर बना दें या और भा कुछ कहें पुलिस भगवान बना दें इस सब से कुछ नहीं होगा। एक बड़े लेबर का यह रहना है

"Next to the blessings which a nation derives from an excellent Constitution and system of general laws are those advantages which result from a well regulated and energetic band of police conducted and enforced with purity, activity vigilance and discretion.

हमारे गृह राज्य तथा जो तो अभी हैं नहीं लेकिन अगर वे इस पुलिस कमिशनर का व्यवस्था में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था वापस आयेगा जैसा कि ऊपर बताई गई है तब तो ठीक है नहीं तो आप इस पुलिस कमिशनर विधेयक में इतने अधिक अधिकार जो दे रहे हैं तो इन से जनता की आजादी को छीनग। इसीलिए यह आवश्यक है कि जब पुलिस का इतना अधिकार दिये जा रहे हैं तो हम का इन वारे में अच्छी तरह सलाचना चाहिए। अभी जो पुलिस कमिशनर बनाए गये हैं या जे० एन० चतुर्वेदा साहब उनका कहना है कि

Delhi police is 40 years behind the Scotland Yard.

ठीक है उनके पास माडर्न इक्विपमेंट नहीं है, उनके पास पूरे माधन नहीं है तब स अनराधियों को पकड़ सकते। उनके पास पूरा सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं। ठीक है उस को सारी सुविधाएँ दी जाएँ और हमारे मा-नों-तिवारी जो कामन मजदूर के लिए बंद है और बात सब है कि डा-कों का रहने लिए कुछ नहीं है। य-ता-उ-के-लि-र-फ-ि-त-र-ए-लेकिन इतना अधिकार देने में पहले अगर उन को याद दिलाया जाए तो वे अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग करे। और दिल्ली में पुलिस ताताशाहो के दिन हुआ था को देखने पड़ेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं वह चीज कहना चाहता हूँ हमारे पाटिल हव

ता अभी यहाँ है नहीं, कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पुलिस एक्शन के बारे में यह कहा है

No third degree methods with any one at any time

तो य-रा-ची-जें आप देखें लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ पुलिस के लिए बाइ-ऑफ-क-व-व-ट, आचार-संहिता हाना चाहिए कि क्या क्या काम पुलिस वारे और क्या-क-य काम न करे। अगर केवल अग्रेसर रहेंगे ड्यूटीज नहीं रहेंगी और उनका व्यवसाय उन को नहीं बताएगा, तो यह गलत होगा।

एक बात और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ यह ठीक बात है कि आप इंग्लैंड शासन का खत्म कर रहे हैं लेकिन गावनी कृष्णन बहाजी तब गया था कि जब दिल्ली का राज्य का दर्जा दिये जाने की बात अभी हा रही है तो अच्छा होता कि आप इस बिल का प्रवर समिति में भेज देते। जब इधर दिल्ली का राज्य का दर्जा देने का बात हा रही है तो उस राज्य का कितने अधिकार देने की व्यवस्था वहाँ का चुन हुए जो विधायक हैं उनका देंगे। किस हद तक उनका अधिकार देने का व्यवस्था आप करना चाहते हैं? इसका कोई तानमेल होना चाहिए नहीं ता एक-एक ता आप दिल्ली का राज्य बना कर कुछ अधिकार देने का बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ पहले से पुलिस व्यवस्था आप लगाकर नाद रहे ह। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन तो करूंगा लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ आर्डीनेस ब-न-की-जा-परम्परा वापस राज्य मंत्री उर-कुसस्वार का हम को ही लेना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जा बात मनवही है उन को मानव यह राज्य मंत्री ध्यान में रखें और पुलिस को अधिकार देने में पहले उनको इस बारे में बता दें कि अधिकार का दुरुपयोग न करें

चौधरी बलवीर सिंह (होशियारपुर)
समापति महोदय यह एक पुराना बीमारी

है जो अंग्रेजों के राज में चली थी और कांग्रेस सरकार को भी वह बीमारी हो गई थी। वह छूट की बीमारी हटी नहीं है और अब हमारी जनता सरकार को भी यह हो गई है। आर्डिनंस से बानून बनाने की बीमारी अभी हटी नहीं है। क्या अखेर हो जाता अगर हम इसे इस तरह से नहीं लाते? जब हम दिल्ली को राज्य का दर्जा देने के लिए बानून बना रहे हैं तो इनको इस तरह से लाने से क्या फर्क पड़ा है? यस यही हुआ है कि आर्टि० जी० रा नाम बदल कर अब पुलिस कमिश्नर हो गया है। उसको कुछ और अधिकार दे दिए हैं।

आज नर यह गिनायत रही है कि पुलिस के पास कोई अधिकार नहीं भी हो तो भी वह अधिकार इस्तेमाल कर सकती है। कोई अधिकार उनके पास न होने से, उनके पास में कोई बानून न होने से भी उनका बानून चलता है। अब हम उनको बहुत से अधिकार दे रहे हैं।

महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था और हम तो अपने को गांधी-वादी कहते हैं, हम गांधी जी को मानते हैं और गांधी जी की समाधि पर हमने बम आधी है। क्या हमने गांधी जी को वह बात सीखी है कि कौन-सी सरकार खराब होती है, कौन-सी सरकार अच्छी होती है? गांधी जी ने कहा था कि अच्छी सरकार यह होती है जो कम से कम दखल दे।

अगर आप पिछली तयारीय को देखें या दिल्ली की तयारीय को देखें तो आपको मानूँ होगा कि जिन दिनों में राई हुई थी और पुलिस का काम किसी और काम, मोमाय-दियों के मुहुरं कर दिया गया था तो उन दिनों में औरिया और बड़े बड़े जूम बिलुप्त नहीं हुए थे, अगर हुए थे तो बहुत कम हुए थे। अब उन दिनों का रिपोर्ट मंगा कर देख लीजिए। जिन बग स्टेशन पर पुलिस

का सिपाही न हो वहा जेबकतरी नहीं होती है। अगर वहा पर पुलिस का सिपाही मौजूद है तो वहा पर जेबकतरी होगी। अगर आप बिसाल चाँता में देख सकते हैं। दिल्ली में पुलिस सुपरिण्डेण्ट के विसी रिप्रेसेन्टेशन की जेब कट गई। इस पर पुलिस सुपरिण्डेण्ट ने थाने के इंचार्ज को कहा कि शाम तक उमका पैसा नहीं मिला तो वह सस्पेंड कर दिया जाएगा। शाम से पहले ही उमका बटुआ और पैसा वापस हा गया। इसलिए पुलिस के पास तो पहले ही बहुत से अति-धारात हैं आप और भी उन्हें देने जा रहे हैं। चाहिए तो यह था कि जो उनमें मुश्किलत हैं उनको दूर किया जाता और उनमें जो हक है वे उनको दिय जाते। वह रात का जब घर पटुबता है, बिस्तर में लेटता है तो टेलीफोन आ जाता है कि किम् जगह जल्दा जाना है। वह सारी रात और दिन का भुलाजिम है। उसे रहने का मकान चाहिए, बच्चों के लिए सारी मुविधाएँ चाहिए। उसको थोडा बहुत सेटिस्फाई करने की जरूरत है। अगर वह सेटिस्फाई नहीं होगा तो वह कैसे काम करेगा। आप उसे एक लायसेंस देते हैं कि वह अपने घर का इतना काम करने के लिए लोगों से पैसा ले।

अभी श्री आनन्द नारायण मुल ने कहा था, एव जजमेठ उन्होंने दिया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में सब से बड़ आरगेनाइज्ड गिरोह जूम करने वालों का पुलिस है। इस स्टिक्चर और करधान के लिए ५० पी० की दरवार मुश्रीम कोर्ट नक़्त गई लेकिन वे रुई नहीं हुए।

इस लिए मैं कहना चाह रहा कि पुलिस को ज्यादा घटियागत दे देने में पुलिस का इनजाम ठीक हो जाएगा या कोई बड़ा बड़े रकबा में बाँटा हो जायगा, वह नहीं होगा। पुलिस में अच्छे घरात भी हैं और दूसरे घरात भी हैं। इनके ऊपर बैठने वाली सरकार देखे कि कौन घादमी कतल है, कौन घादमी है। यह नहीं कि टेलीफोन

[चौधरी जयवीर सिंह]

गया और अदालत की मददकी डोर हा गई वह आदमी अच्छा हुआ गया। ता इस मय उतावा चाहे दिल्ली की सरकार हा था मण्डर की सरकार। उन दाता का देखना चाहिए। पुलिस वाला य काम में बहुत एक्स्ट्राकरीर हुआ है। एक उदमाश पुलिस वाला ने पाडा और निवा का डनाकाफा बताया गया वह उदमाश छात्र दिया गया। पुलिस उम ग बात ना नरी तर वाला और उम छुडवा लिया जाता है। या नाकाफा करने वाला चाहे कचर जान गुन हा ता मैं हू। जिनका दर ता हम दगवा का नहीं रातेवे तब तर यह मगता हल जान वाला नहीं है। यहा पर यह कहा गया है कि थंड डिप्री मैमड वे इस्तमान नतर। मै पूछता चाहता हू कि लेटेस्ट गाजनामान क्या आपन उनका मुद्दा लिया है? अगर नहीं लिया है और कर्द जान हा जाती है ता फिर आप कहेंगे कि व पुलिस वाले न मनही करते हैं। मैडन थंड डिप्री मैमड की हिमायत नहीं करना हू।

पुलिस का पता होता है कि कौन आदमी जुम करने वाला है। आपने उसको यह अवसर दिया है कि बदमाशों को वह दिल्ली के बाहर कर सकती है। मै पूछता चाहता हू कि अगर बदमाश दिल्ली से बाहर कर दिए जाएंगे ता क्या वे शरीफ आदमी नहा जा कर बन जायेंगे? वे कहा पर जा कर ज्यादा उत्पात करेंगे। इस वास्ते यह समस्या का कोई हल नहीं है। इन की एक्टिविटीज को आपका कर्ष करना है ता यही करे। किसी और जगह आप इनको मज देंगे तो बहा जा कर वे डीक हा जाएंगे, शरीफ बन जाएंगे, ऐसी बात नहीं है। आपन पुलिस का बहुत अवसरारत दिए एवनाल्यूट पावर कुर्रुट्स मोल्यूटली इसका भी आपको ध्या रखना चाहिए। वहीं बेसी जान हा जाए। जितनी ज्यादा पावर जू दे रहे हैं उत ही ज्यादा खराबी न हो जाए इनका भी करे।

बुठ मनुष की मो जल्म है और मैं धाण करता हू कि यह साध लगाए। अगर आपन ऐसा नहीं किया ता मरमाना हा जाएगा।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (काङ्ग्रेस)
दिल्ली पुलिस अध्यादेश का विनिर्मित करने के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव आपन पेश किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हू। 12 की का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थापन बना गया है। यहाँ की आबादी 50 लाख हो गई है। पाँच लाख की संख्या में मानाता यहाँ मागसार देना में और विदेश में प्राप्त जान है। आसपास के इलाका से रेल से नाना प्रकार के अपराध कर्मियों के हम कारण न घान की गुनाहम भी हा गई है। वे लोग तरह तरह में अपराध करते हैं। इन में परिपश्य में रहा पर पुलिस का संगठित करने की आवश्यकता थी। जबसगद्वा सल नदी चन रहा था तब यह संघाट लाया गया था ताकि अपराध कर्मियों पर काबू पाया जा सके। जामद तीन साल महीने दगना लागू हुए हो गए हैं। जब जब सगद में इन अपराध कर्मियों के बारे में प्रश्न आए हैं गृह मंत्री जी ने जा सम गृह मंत्री नहीं हैं आखंडे दिल से और कहा था कि पुलिस का सुमंगठित किया जा रहा है। लेकिन इसका वाजबूद भी पुलिस का जिस तरह का संगठन हाता चाहिए था जिस तरह की व्यवस्था हानी चाहिए थी, अपराधियों की गति विधिया का नियंत्रित किया जाना चाहिए। वह नहीं हा पा रहा था। आज भी दिल्ली में अनीतिक व्यापार स्त्रिया का काफी बड़ा हुआ है, गुडामर्दी काफी बढ़ी हुई है, असम्भजित तत्व सक्रिय है। इन पर नियंत्रण नहीं हो पा रहा है। चारिया डकैतिया बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। अभी हमारे 30 सिंह बसा रहे थे कि पैसा दे कर, हजारों हजार दे कर पुलिस वाला की पारि ग की जाती है। किस तरह से इन चीजा पर नियंत्रण स्थापित किया जाए इसकी

देखा जाना चाहिये। पावले तो दी जा रही है, आप अधिभार तो पुलिस को और ज्यादा देने जा रहे हैं और यह जरूरी भी था लेकिन तीन चार महीने में जो व्यावहारिक रूप देखने को मिला है उस से लगता है कि नतीजे उसाहपद्वं नही आए हैं। मैं भी आप को एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली में आत्म हत्या करने वालों की मर्यादा दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ रही है। इस के कई कारण हैं। कोई गिरावर मर जाता है तो उस का आत्म हत्या को मज्जा दे दी जाती है। जिस तरह से अगर किसी को मराना है गिरावर हत्या कर दी जाती है और उसको आत्म हत्या कह कर मामलों को रफा दफा कर दिया जाता है इसका एक उदाहरण मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ। राहुत हाउस में इसी महीने एक वीरेन्द्र मनोज नामक युवक ने बताया गया है कि 'बूद कर, छलांग मार कर के आत्म हत्या कर ली। लेकिन चाम्पन में उस को धक्का दे कर उसकी हत्या की गई थी जबकि बताया यह गया कि उस ने आत्म हत्या की, तेरहवीं मजिल में हद कर। एक महेन्द्र वर्मा और कुछ दूसरे अपराध बमियों ने उस को धक्का दिया था। बताया जाता है कि मित्रता के रूप में ले जा कर के और खिला पिला कर के उसकी हत्या की गई। जो चपडाली रहते हैं उन के जरिये कुछ खाने पीने की व्यवस्था की गई, मुर्गे वगैरह मंगाए गए। उस के बाद यह कहा गया कि बूद कर उस ने आत्म हत्या कर ली। इस बीच एफ० आई० आर में यह विवरण है कि कुछ असमाजिक तत्व हैं, सुरा मुन्दरो का जो व्यवहार करने हैं, अपराध का वह अड्डा है, वहां यह हद कर मरा और उसने आत्म हत्या की वास्तव में उसकी हत्या की गई है। पुलिस ने आत्म हत्या का मामला बना कर के बेम को खत्म कर दिया है। उस के फादर जो पहले निर्मात आपात विभाग के डिप्टी डायरेक्टर रहे हैं। उन्होंने बताया है कि उन्होंने खुद मिया

वर दिया है -- पुलिस को कि दग के पीछे एक गिराह का हाथ है। जो बराबर गडबडी करते रहते हैं और पुलिस को पूर्ण विवरण देने के बाद भी कोई एक्शन नहीं लेते थे। इस प्रकार की जो भारी दिल्ली में गदा व्यापार हो रहा है और पुलिस अप्रत्याचार में डूबी है इस पर पूर्ण नियंत्रण होना चाहिये।

समापति महीदय : डा० बलदेव प्रकाश लास्ट स्पीकर होंगे।

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश (अमृतसर) : समापति महीदय यह जा मिल खदन के सामन प्रस्तुत हुआ है इसका धेन बडा सीमित है और सिर्फ इतना ही है कि अपराध की जाच करन के लिये या बानून व्यवस्था का बनाये रखन के लिये जा पहले दाहरी व्यवस्था थी, पुलिस और मजिस्ट्रेट की, उसकी जगह पर एन जगह पुलिस को नये अधिभार दिय गये है। हमारे मामले यहीं प्रश्न आता है कि क्या पुलिस का अधिभार उपयोगी, दक्ष, कुशल और प्रभावी बनान के लिये यह विधेयक ठीक रहेगा या नहीं? पुलिस का सिद्धान्त रूप से ज्यादा अधिकार देने चाहिये या नहीं? यही मूल भूत प्रश्न हमारे सामन आज है। और मैं समझता हूँ कि दाहरी व्यवस्था से यह व्यवस्था ठीक है। क्योंकि दाहरी व्यवस्था से दो जो एजेन्सीज है वह बीच में आती है। और उन से पुलिस के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी तो हर किस की आती है वही कोई गडबड हो जाय पुलिस जिम्मेदार है, लेकिन जहां तक पुलिस के अधिभार का सवाल है उस के ऊपर मजिस्ट्रेट और डा० एम० हैं। पुलिस दफा 144 भी नहीं लगा सकती और कोई धायवाही नहीं कर सकती, कोई भी प्रोहिबिटरी मेजर्स इन्तेमाल नहीं कर सकती। तो इस से पुलिस अधिभार प्रभावी होगी और उस की जिम्मेदारी बढ़ेगी। लेकिन दूसरा मतान यह है कि अगर पुलिस का

[डा० बलदेव प्रकाश]

ज्यादा अधिकार दिय जाय तो कितने दिय जाय
वहाँ तक दिय जाए उन का सामा क्या है ?
क्या पाया अधिकार दन स हम इनका निर-
न्तर नानहा बना रहे जिस स नाम व
पताय तकमान हा जाय ? इस बिन का
आप पकडा हागा समपति महोदय इस
म मुनसह नहा ह और आप भा इसा
मन कहा कि इस बिन का इस तरह से
पाम नहा दिया जा सकता । जितन
म अधिकार दिया गये हैं ऐसे छोट छोट
अधिकार ह जसे होम खालना ह ता
नाइस पुनिम रा या डरामा एम्ब्र
मर काइ सिनमा या सरकम या मेरा
भा है जा टूडाशनव है उस क निय
ना पुनिम का लाइसेंस हाता चाहिये ।
आ ना आर टिकट वचन क निय पाम न
क लिये पुलिस का अधिकार हा । ता पुनिम
क्या क्या करणी ? क्या लोक या डाक
मुनिमि कमरी या कारपरेशन नहा
न जा पुनिम का अधिकार दिवा गया
है ? उस रु दुषमाण होगा ।
इनना ही नही पुलिस कमिशन
का अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह
तमय पडने पर जनता म रु टमोररी
पुलिम अफसर लगा सकता है । मैं
तमयता हू कि इस पर गम्भीरता रु
विचार होना चाहिये । और अगर अगर
था ता उमरा दुषमाण होने की सम्भा
पना है । यह भी इस क अन्तर है कि
जिना इमारत का गली का किमी भी
समय किमी कारण स पुलिस अपन
अधिकार मव सकती है । इसत भी
दुषमाण हो सकता है । अगर कोई
अकिशय रखास्त दता है उर के जीवन
ना खतरा है और पुलिस उसके लिये कोई
प्रवृत्त करे तो कव प्रवृत्त करेगी ? जय रि
वह अकिश उस प्रवृत्त की कीमत क्या करे ।
आज ना विधवा हम पास करन ता
रु के अन्तर अगर ऐसा का प्रवृत्त
परा है नि अगर का अकिश गम्भीरता

क लिय पुनिम का पास जाता है आ पुनिम
उस के लिये एडीशनल फार्स इस्तमान करता है
ता उस का काम उस व्यक्ति का देनी
पडगा । क्या कि उम मर है कि
shall have to be paid by that man
ता फिर मरणा नन क नियमान तथगा ?
उस रु कम कामत पर ता वह आदमा रु
मरता है जा उर का भा व म । इस
तरह म अगर क ई सिस्टम एरिथ
है अगर उम का लाग दरखत रु दत है
नि यहा पुनिम का चाका व दाजिम
हमारे यहा राज इस तरह की गडव
होता है सिस्टम ज हात है तयम
हात है ता पुनिम की चाका आकर बैठ
जाता है ता इस म प्रावाजन है कि
अगर इस तरह क सिस्टम सज हाता
वहा के इहेवांट का उर का कामत
नी पगा । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि
क्या कामत देनी पडगी ? क्या ना एट
आडर का हिफाजत का काम पुनिम का
नहीं है ? क्या कोई मासल ला लागू
हुआ है ? उम व्यवस्था क लिय लाग
कीमत क्या दें ? लाग टक्स दत है
पुलिस जनता का सेवा क निय है । अगर
संरक्षण क निय अपराध का रोकथाम
क लिये कोई दरखारत द और उस की
कामत चुकानी पड तो मैं तमयता हू
कि उस विधयक म यह खुटिया है ।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI At 5-30
you have to take the Half an Hour
discuss on You can postpone this and
Dr Prakash may continue next time

MR. CHAIRMAN Now he will
have to wind up

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश सभापति महोदय
अभी ता मुझ कई बातें और कहनी हैं
जा बहा पर हैं ।

MR CHAIRMAN The time is not
fixed That will be fixed

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI As per
the rule it has to be taken up at
5.30 P.M

MR CHAIRMAN Just a minute The time is not given It will be taken up Normally the time is given I shall check up You please verify that by seeing the rules Dr Baldev Prakash you may continue

डा० बाबदेव प्रकाश इना त ह रु
और भावद्वयन स अधिकार ह । इसमें यहाँ तक
है कि प्रशासनात्मक कांट्रोल पुलिस करेगी ।
और विचारकीजिये कि घमशानाओ में सब
क्रिमिने आता है कब-कब है कान रहा होगा
कोनारी रहेगा इसका निरीक्षण पुलिस करेगा
गमशान घट पर भा पुलिस नियंत्रण करेगा
कि कौन मुर्दे का जलाता है और कब नहीं जलाता
है +

आप विचार करजिये कि अगर यह सत्र
इतना ही पुलिस करेगी ताबैरु काम चलेगा ?
अब कमीषन बोर्डे एम्प्लूमेंट का चीज है
जिस आर्गिस्ट का काम देना है कौन
आर्गिस्ट एम्प्लाय होगा क्या इसका नियंत्रण
भा पुलिस करेगा ? आर्गिस्ट भा
पुलिस व नियंत्रण महा वहा पर खाया
मकता है ता इन अधिकार का वितरण
दुहराया होगा इसका भी आप ध्यान
लगाइय ?

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि
जब भी वही पर झगडा हुला है ता यह बात
आता है कि यहाँ सत्र न्याय निवादन का इजाजत
किस न द्या । डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट नदी ता
पट्टे विरिटि मेजरम क्या कहा लिय ग्य ?
इस कानून के दिक्कत यह है कि पुलिस
कमिशनर या जा कोई भी अधिकार हा
यह असेम्बली का या पब्लिक प्रोसेशन
का इजाजत आती भी देखता है,
आप कमिशनरियह इतनी तमा है कि इका
जिम्मेवारी किन्ना द्या ?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I rise on
a point of order This is about the
sitting of the House According to
the bulletin the sitting is upto six
If it is at 6 then Half an Hour comes
up at 5.30 That is the procedure Of

course it is not mentioned in the
order paper Can you show me the
rule? The position is that at 5.30 the
half an hour is taken up if the House
sits upto 6 There is no prescribed
time You take the sense of the
House if you want to postpone the
half an hour discussion After six
we are not prepared to sit You
please look up to the rules—page 9
rule 14 It says

‘Unless the Speaker otherwise
directs sitting of the Houses on any
day shall ordinarily conclude at
17.00 hours

I am relying upon Rule 14 After 6
there is no question of Half an Hour
being taken up Mr Chairman
according to the Bulletin the House
is supposed to sit upto 6 (Interrup-
tions)

MR CHAIRMAN Let me take the
sense of the House

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S. D. PATIL) Sir this Bill
seeks to replace the Ordinance and
the last date of the Ordinance is 27th
of this month After 24th there are
three holidays The Bill has there-
fore to be passed in this House today
and thereafter in the other House
also otherwise there would be diffi-
culties

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI How can
it be possible? We would like to ask
for division also.

MR CHAIRMAN I would request
the hon. Members to accommodate I
could have finished the debate earlier
normally it ought to have ended at
5.15 p.m. but in my anxiety to see
that more Members participate in the
debate on this Bill we continued If
we have half an hour for this and
half an hour thereafter we will be
able to finish the business by 7.00 p.m.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contd.)
What about my motion? It has been
shifted again and again It is not
possible to accommodate every item
of the Government

अम तथा ससदीय काय मयालय मे राज्यमन्त्री (श्री सारंग माण) सभपति महोदय महा पर जा बिल रखे जात ह व सभा महत्वपूर्ण हावे है। यह नही रहा जा सक्ता है कि काइ बिब महत्वपूर्ण नही है। यह बिल भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हो। इसे भा पास करेता बहुत आवश्यक है। इसलिए मैं माननीय सदस्या स प्रचना करता हूँ कि इसका पास हो। तब के लिए समय बहा कर इसका पास कर दिया जाय।

PROF SAMAR GUHA What about my motion? I will not allow this Bill to be passed There is a commitment by the Speaker This was to come in the first week

MR CHAIRMAN We should not get excited Your motion has to come

PROF SAMAR GUHA It has been postponed a dozen times

MR CHAIRMAN Your motion has a priority over the half an hour discussion but your motion has to be taken subsequent to the Bill not earlier That stage has not come

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) The Government should have brought this Bill earlier They only wake up on the eve

PROF SAMAR GUHA My motion has been going on and on

MR CHAIRMAN If the House agrees I do not mind (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Some of the amendments we consider are very important We are very co-operative we never take more time but many hon Members want to speak What can we do?

श्री० वल्लभ प्रसाद सभपति महोदय मैं समझता हूँ कि जो बार बार चलाया जा रहा है कि संविधान

बदला पुलिस को अधिक अधिकार देना मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सब सत्य नहीं है।

SHRI S. D. PATIL I am greatly indebted to the hon Members who have supported the Bill Out of 15 Members as many as 12 members have supported the Bill One who opposed was Mrs Parvathi Krishnan and another has got some reservations

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I have also been hearing their speeches Those who supported have only partially supported it they have agreed on the civilian powers even the last speaker

SHRI S. D. PATIL Others have made valuable comments and constructive suggestions for the consideration of the government An hon Member raised the point why was an Ordinance passed Promulgation of Ordinances is not desirable The decision of the government to introduce a system of commissioner of police in the Union territory of Delhi was announced in both Houses of Parliament in August 1977 The intention was to bring in the necessary legislation before Parliament in the last budget session Necessary legislation was drafted and was placed before the Metropolitan Council of Delhi in December 1977 for obtaining its recommendation Its recommendation was available in the second week of May 1978 Since considerable delay has already occurred it was decided that the change over should be given effect to without further delay accordingly the Delhi Police Ordinance 1978 was promulgated on 1st July 1978

This was a long felt need of Delhi The Khosla commission has already recommended that this should be a unified system and it would lead to better efficiency of the police Because of increasing population and the complex problems that the capital is facing this is necessary It is not as if new principles are being introduced The Bill is modelled on

the 1861 Act as well as the 1951 Bombay Police Act. It was already in operation. It is not as if we are giving certain more powers or that the police will misuse. This is the general misconception about this Bill.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) Old things do not apply to the present.

SHRI S D PATIL The police are only the reflection of society. The policemen are not strangers; they are part and parcel of society. Unless and until there is a sense of responsibility among our citizens, how can society improve? The citizen, the social organisations and the political organisations should improve; unless they improve, the image of the police will not improve on its own. That is why I request that there should be cooperation all round.

1744 hrs

[**SHRI RAM MURTI** in the Chair]

I have seen the system of police working in Tokyo in Japan some 17 years ago. I was so surprised. I was surprised to see that in the biggest city in the world where we travelled for 15 miles in a bus, there were not even a handful of people on the road. Here, in spite of our traffic regulations and other things, we have got such happenings in this country. It is difficult to control people. That is why certain powers are to be given to police to control traffic. Even the Bombay City Police Act had to be amended as many as 28 times. Between 1951 and 1974, the Bombay Act was amended 28 times. This is an experiment we are having. Hardly two months have passed. People expected that the law and order situation would immediately improve. **Shri Kanwarlal Gupta** is not finding any change. How can we find a change immediately within a period of only two months? Let us wait and see. We have started the experiment. I can only say that

crime is not on the increase. It has been made crystal clear many times on the floor of the House. It has been alleged that crime has been increasing after the introduction of the system. It is not so.

The various suggestions about duties, pay scales, housing accommodation are all matters which are for the consideration of the Government. They are looking into the problem. The point was made that the police is now given excessive powers. That was the thrust of the speech of **Mrs Parvathi Krishnan**. I would like to say that the Commissioner of Police has not been given any more powers. The only thing is certain powers which were vested in the District Magistrates are now to be transferred to the police. The Police Commissioner is also a very responsible person. He is much above the District Magistrate. Several arguments are given in the Khosla Commission report as to why it is essential to have the system of Police Commissioner. I need not go over them. I would only say that it is the intention of the Government to make the police machinery more efficient and more duty oriented. Up to this time the police used to exercise certain powers. Now in certain cases the police can help the people. That is exactly what we want; namely the police should be a friend, philosopher and guide for the people. He must be the poor man's friend. That is the anxiety of the Government and I think this Bill will go a long way towards that and make the police conscious of their duties.

The training of the police is also taken care of. We are going to have a training college as well as a training school. Of course the college will come a little later but the school will be there. There will be adequate training for the police force.

As far as the arduous duties of the police are concerned, it is a matter for social philosophers and scientists to consider whether our police should be given so much duty or not.

[Shri M Ram Gopal Reddy]

The question of our purse also will have to be taken into consideration, whether we can afford to have a police with a lesser hours of duty and better pay That is the demand and that is very welcome, but how far a poor country like ours can afford it is a matter for investigation

Other suggestions have been made by some hon members some of whom have been experienced Police officers also I am very glad that Shri Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi who was at that time selected as a direct recruit for the post of Dy S P and also Shri Ramanand Tiwary who himself was in the police service have made their contributions to the debate based on their experience All the suggestions made by hon. members will be taken care of and Government will examine them

Some members asked, if Delhi is given statehood what will be the powers of the Council of Ministers, etc I would like to make it clear that the proposed Bill which has been introduced is not going to give at this stage the status of statehood It is only a Union Territory and it will fall in line with whatever powers are given to Goa, Daman and Diu and other Union Territories The Administrator, who is the Agent of the President, works under the supervision and control of the Home Ministry Whatever powers are given to the Police Commissioner and whatever regulations are laid down, they will be placed before both Houses of Parliament. So, there will also be a sort of direct control If the regulations in any way seek to give more power than essential, then both Houses of Parliament can exercise a check

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI What about special police officers?

SHRI S D PATIL Special Police officers will be there only in emergent circumstances They will be taken under two considerations They must be fit and able-bodied (Interruptions) There will not be any political

considerations You can object to their appointment and if the objection is up-held.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN
Objection by whom?

SHRI S D PATIL Objection by the public also If somebody is actuated by certain prejudices or motives or political considerations, then you have always the right to object and those objections are decided within 15 days So, this is only in the case of an emergency and emergent circumstances Otherwise, the Special Police does not come in Suppose suddenly communal riot develops or there is an unlawful assembly The fear that it will be only filled up by persons belonging to the political party which is in power is unfounded, and I think there is no scope for such criticism

I have dealt with many of the points I request the House to give its support to it because it has to be passed to day

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) I had hoped that the hon Minister would enlighten us on certain points but he has failed to do so In fact, in his reply he has only convinced me still further that there is something seriously wrong with this Bill I do not deny, and I said so when I was speaking, that the law and order situation and the crime situation in Delhi is extremely serious and you do need to streamline the police administration and have a set-up to bring that under control But now he is talking about an "experiment" You do not start experimenting when a fire is there, you try to put the fire out Therefore, leave the experiment out

I can understand very well your giving the police powers more powers, to see that they keep the law and order situation under control, but I would like to know why you have to make inroads into powers that belong

to local bodies. And he has now let the cat out of the bag. They are going to be answerable to whom? To the Home Ministry, and through the Home Ministry to the Central Government. Therefore, the Central Government is not only denying Statehood to Delhi, but also trying to arrogate to itself certain powers that already exist with the Municipal Corporation.

The Police Commissioner will decide one fine day that some place is likely to be an epidemic-stricken area and therefore, he will consult the Municipal Corporation but the Municipal Corporation does not have the final say in it. Is it the health authorities who are responsible for it and the police come into the picture to aid the health authorities or are you going to have the Police Commissioner deciding it?

Similarly, I would like to know under what imagination, whether it is the 1861 Act or who has inspired Shri Patil, who is now getting inspired by Mr Malhotra or being briefed by him, who has inspired him that the police can keep order in temples, mosques, Gurudwaras and Churches. They are even allowed to say *suo motu* in which church, which Gurudwara there is going to be disturbance, and then say, "Come on where are our rifles?" What is this kind of blanket power, I cannot understand.

It was made clear when I was speaking that I approve of the general over-all idea of this Police Commissioner set up, but I am absolutely confirmed by his very sketchy and playful reply that he certainly has not gone through every Clause of this Bill. If he has he would have certainly replied to certain points, but he failed to do so. I would like to know why. He is absolutely in an ivory tower. "We Janata, have come to power. Have faith in us. We have restored democracy. Therefore, whatever Bill we bring will be democratic"—this is your argument, because

this was the spirit in which he said "Don't worry. It will not be misused. It is an experiment." We must have it one way or the other. First he said it is based on the 1861 Act, such a very patriotic Act! Why can't they nationalise the police? You have nationalised certain textile units, you have nationalised so many other things, including posts and telegraphs and so on. Why not nationalise the police also? Why not have a patriotic police system which does not harass the people.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) Mr Chairman, it will soon be 6 O' Clock.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I will take only a minute.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA The hands of the clock will not remain stationary. The Government is very keen that the Bill should be passed to-day.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Because the Government was sleeping over it until now.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA Sir, you know very well how other matters went on and took up the time of the House.

Therefore, I formally move

"That the House sit for a few more hours as long as it is necessary, to get through this Bill and then take up the rest of the business of the House."

MR CHAIRMAN How long will it sit?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA Till the Bill is passed and then Shri Samar Guha's motion and then the Half-an-Hour Discussion are over.

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI There are amendments which are given notice of

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

by members of my party and other parties. They should be given prior notice that this is going to be taken up so that they can be present here. You cannot deny those Members the opportunity to move those amendments and speak on them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is only one amendment.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There are many amendments which Members have given notice of. They must be present here. Otherwise how can they move those amendments?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This motion is for extending the time of the sitting till the Bill is passed.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is not a question of passing a Bill alone. A Bill can be passed in two minutes also. That is not the point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will put it to the House. The question is—

‘That the House sit for a few more hours as long as it is necessary to get through this Bill and then take up the rest of the business of the House.’

Those in favour of it may say ‘Aye’.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those against it may say ‘No’.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: ‘No’.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the ‘Ayes’ have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, the ‘Noes’ have it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Let the lobbies be cleared. The lobbies have been cleared. Let me put the motion before the House.

18 hrs

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, before you put the motion to the House, I want to say one thing. I

do not think it would be a very good precedent to have a division on the question of extension of time. But I want to say one thing when I make this submission and that is that I am very very sorry at the manner in which this is being done and we have had to ask for this division. I am not pressing for it in view of the fact that the Government insists that the Bill has to go through today.

As I said while speaking on the disapproval motion last time, the most unhappy part of it is that on a very important Bill like this, it is proved that the Government comes with an Ordinance without coming forward with a Bill for discussing in the Select Committee. That is why we are in this plight. Anyway, since I do not think it would be a good precedent, we do not press this particular question of extension of time to a division. But other things I do not say we will not press to a division.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I fully endorse what Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan has said. We are not pressing for a division.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I express my gratitude to the hon. Members for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the consensus of the House that the time of the sitting of the House today be extended till the Delhi Police Bill be disposed of and thereafter the discussion on Shri Samar Guha's Motion and Half An Hour discussion be taken up?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So the time is extended. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan to continue her speech.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, I do not propose to say anything more in view of the whole atmosphere and this attitude taken. I finish.

before I have my full say (Interruptions) They can have it passed

MR CHAIRMAN I shall now put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, to the vote of the House

The question is

"This House disapproves of the Delhi Police Ordinance 1978 (Ordinance No 2 of 1978) promulgated by the President on the 1st July, 1978"

☞

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No 22]

[18 11 hrs

Ayes

*Balak Ram, Shri
 *Balbir Singh, Shri
 Banatwalla, Shri G M
 Barman Shri Palas
 Basu, Shri Chitta
 Baus Shri Dhirendranath
 Bhagat Ram, Shri
 Bhakta Shri Manoranjan
 Chandrappan Shri C K
 Deo Shri V Kishore Chandra S
 Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
 *Kamath Shri Hari Vishnu
 Kodyan, Shri P K.
 Kolur Shri Rajshekhar
 Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
 Lakshminarayanan Shri M R
 Mayathevar Shri K.
 Murugaiyan, Shri S G
 Pajanor, Shri A Bala
 Patnaik, Shri Sivaaji
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Saeed Murtaza, Shri
 Unnikrishnan Shri K P

Venkataraman, Shri R
 Visvanathan Shri C. N

NOES

Agrawal, Shri Satish
 Ahuja Shri Subhash
 Arif Beg Shri
 Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar
 Borole, Shri Yashwant
 Chand Ram Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chavda Shri K S
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Chunder Dr Pratap Chandra
 Dandavate, Prof Madhu
 Desai Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh Shri Ram Prasad
 Dhandayuthapani, Shri V
 Dhurve Shri Shyamal
 Digvijoy Narain Singh Shri
 Durga Chand, Shri
 Dutt Shri Ashok Krishna
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 @Gotkhinde Shri Annasaheb
 Guha, Prof Samar
 Hukam Ram, Shri
 Jain Shri Kalyan
 Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra
 Joshi, Dr Murli Manohar
 Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao
 Kaushik, Shri Purushottam
 Khalsa, Shri Basant Singh
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
 Khirme, Shri Rinchung Khandu
 Kishore Lal, Shri
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Kureel Shri R L
 Mahala, Shri K L
 Mahale Shri Hari Shankar
 Mahata, Shri C R
 Mahi Lal, Shri
 Maiti, Shrimati Abha

*Wrongly voted for AYES

@Wrongly voted for NOES

Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali
 Mehta Shri Prasannbhai
 Mhalgi, Shri R K.
 Mondal Dr Bijoy
 Munda, Shri Karia
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
 Pandeya Dr Laxminarayan
 Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B
 Paswan Shri Ram Vilas
 Patel, Shri H M
 Patel, Km Maniben Vallabhbhai
 Patil Shri S D
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
 Rabi, Shri Ram Lal
 Rai, Shri Narmada Prasad
 Rajda Shri Ratansinh
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ram Kinkar, Shri
 Ram Kishan Shri
 Ram Sagar, Shri
 Ramachandran, Shri P
 Ramapatl Singh, Shri
 Ramji Singh, Dr
 Ramjiwan Singh Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rothuama, Dr R
 Sai, Shri Larang
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
 Sarangi, Shri R P
 Shastri Shri Ram Dhari
 Shejwalkar Shri N K
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sikander Bakht, Shri
 Singh Dr B N
 Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan
 Sinha Shri Satyendra Narayan

Somani, Shri Roop Lal
 Sukhendra Singh, Shri
 Swamy, Dr Subramaniam
 Tan Singh, Shri
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
 Ugrasen, Shri
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Verma, Shri R L P
 Verma, Shri Sukhdev Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain
 Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
 Yadvendra Dutt, Shri
 Yuvraj Shri
 Zulfiqarullah Shri

MR CHAIRMAN Subject to correction, the result* of the Division is

Ayes 26,

Noes 91

The Resolution is negatived

The motion was negatived.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Are you not ashamed of yourselves—without knowing what you are clapping for?

MR CHAIRMAN Now, there is an amendment by Shri Ramanand Tiwary Are you pressing it?

शिवारी जी, आपका महाधन है कि जवायंट सलैक्ट कमेटी का भेजा जाये।

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी सभापति जी, मैं चाह रहा था कि इस मसल का सलैक्ट कमेटी का भेजा जाये क्योंकि इसमें अनब लटिया हैं, और उन्हें सुधारा जाना चाहिए। इसलिए हमने यद् प्रमेम्बेट दिया था। मैं गृह-राज्य मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता कि वह इसे सलैक्ट कमेटी में जाने दें।

*The following Members also recorded their votes

AYES Sarvashri Bakin Pertin and Annasaheb Gotkhinde;

NOES Sarvashri Ramanand Tiwary, Ram Naresh Kushwahe Raghavji Jawaia Prasad Kureel, Chowdhury Balbir Singh, Balak Ram, and Hari Vishnu Kamath

प्रो० मधु दंडवते . इससे यह लैप्स हो जायेगा ।

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी नत्स हा जायेगा, ता इसे पहले ल अना चाहिए था ।

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मारारजी दसाई) यह नहा दखत है कि आर्डिनर मा इमानि करना पडा था कि यह तुरन्त अमा म जाना था, नही ता इन्वे मिवाप जितना वन्दावहन करना चाहिए था कर नहा मक्त थे । प्रोब्लेस आज वानहा है वचवा है इधीलिङ्ग आर्डिनेस करण पडा । अगर यह बिल इन सेगन मदाना हाउसज स पास नहा हाना है ता फिर यह आर्डिनरम खत्म हो जाता है अगर जा माने एरेजमट नियमय हैं वह सर उन्ट-मुल हा जात है । इन निर मेरा इनस प्रार्थना है कि वह अपन इस सगाग्रन का वापस ले ल ।

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी मैं अना मशोरन वापिस लेना हू ।

Amendment No 1 was by leave withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN Now the questions is

That the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the regulation of the police in the Union Territory of Delhi be taken into consideration

The motion was adopted

Clause 2—(Definitions)

MR. CHAIRMAN There are no amendments

The question is

That clause 2 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3—(One Police force for the whole of Delhi)

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI) I beg to move

Page 3 line 26—

for including Delhi Armed Police

substitute—

or any post under the Delhi Administration or the Central Government (59)

MR CHAIRMAN Are you pressing your amendment?

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI I am not pressing

Amendment No 59 was by leave, withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN Now the questions is

That clause 3 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4—(Superintendence of Police force to vest in the Administration)

MR CHAIRMAN There is an amendment by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan Are you moving?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

Page 3 line 28—

for Administrator substitute—

Executive Council or the Council of Ministers' (74)

MR CHAIRMAN I shall now put the amendment to the vote of the House

Amendment No 74 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Clause 5—(Constitution of Police force)

MR CHAIRMAN There is one amendment by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan Are you moving?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

Page 3 line 34—

for Administrator substitute—

‘Executive Council or the Council of Ministers’ (75)

MR CHAIRMAN I shall now put the amendment to the vote of the House

The amendment No 75 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 was added to the Bill

Clause 6—(Commissioner of Police)

MR CHAIRMAN There is an amendment to this clause Are you moving?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

‘Page 4 line 2—

for ‘Administrator substitute—

‘Executive Council or the Council of Ministers’ (76)

MR CHAIRMAN I shall now put the amendment to the vote

Amendment No 76 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

‘That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill

Clause 7— (Additional Commissioner of Police)

MR CHAIRMAN There are amendments by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan Are you moving?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

‘Page 4, line 5—

for ‘Administrator’ substitute—

‘Executive Council or the Council of Ministers’ (77)

‘Page 4, line 13—

for Administrator” substitute—

‘Executive Council or the Council of Ministers’ (78)

MR CHAIRMAN I shall put the amendments to the vote

Amendments Nos 77 and 78 were put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

‘That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill

Clause 8— (Deputy Additional Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Police)

MR CHAIRMAN There is an amendment to this clause by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan Are you moving?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

‘Page 4 line 18—

for ‘Administrator’ substitute—

‘Executive Council or the Council of Ministers’ (79)

MR CHAIRMAN I shall put the amendment to the vote of the House

Amendment No 79 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is
 "That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted
 Clause 8 was added to the Bill

Clause 9—(Appointment of Principals of Police Training Institutions)

MR CHAIRMAN There are two amendments in the name of Shrimati Parvati Krishnan Are you moving?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I move

'Page 4 line 25—

for Administrator substitute—

'Executive Council or the Council of Ministers' (80)

Page 4 line 31—

for Administrator substitute—

'Executive Council or the Council of Ministers' (81)

MR CHAIRMAN I shall put the amendments to the vote of the House
 Amendments Nos 80 and 81 were put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 9 was added to the Bill

Clause 10—(Constitution of Police districts sub divisions and police stations)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

Page 4 line 37—

for Administrator" substitute—

Executive Council or the Council of Ministers (82)

MR CHAIRMAN I put amendment No 82 to the vote of the House

Amendment No 82 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clause 10 was added to the Bill

Clause 11 was added to the Bill

Clause 12—(Appointment of subordinate ranks)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

Page 5 lines 7 and 8—

for Administrator substitute—

'Executive Council or the Council of Ministers' (83)

MR CHAIRMAN I put amendment No 83 to the vote of the House

Amendment No 83 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 12 was added to the Bill

Clause 13—(Certificate of appointment)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

Page 5 line 19—

for 'Administrator substitute—

'Executive Council or the Council of Ministers' (84)

MR CHAIRMAN I put amendment No 84 to the vote of the House

Amendment No 84 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That Clause 13 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 13 was added to the Bill

Clause 14 was added to the Bill

Clause 15 was added to the Bill

Clause 16 was added to the Bill

Clause 17— (Special police officers)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

Page 6—

for lines 9 to 14 substitute—

‘ (3) Person so appointed shall have the right to refuse such appointment within a period of seven days after submitting his reasons for doing so

(3A) any person or organisation or political party objecting to the appointment of any person as such special police officer may send the reasons therefor to the Commissioner of Police within fifteen days of such appointment and the Commissioner shall accept the objection and cancel the appointment of such officer or after giving the objector an opportunity to be heard submit the report to the Executive Council or the Council of Ministers for final decision which shall be given within seven days of receipt of the report from the Commissioner” (85)

Page 6 line 18—

for ‘Administrator substitute—

“Executive Council or the Council of Ministers (86)

I would like to remind the Members on the other side including very venerated and venerable Ministers who are sitting there that the essence of my amendments is to ensure certain democratic processes

I think Mr Vajpavee has not read my amendments That is why I

wanted to draw their attention to my amendments I think, after six O clock, their democratic conscience becomes dormant, I have no illusion about it

MR. CHAIRMAN I put amendments No 85 and 86 to the vote of the House

Amendments Nos 85 and 86 were put and negatived

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I beg to move

Page 6—

after line 8 insert—

“Provided that the Commissioner of Police shall obtain the consent of such appointed special police officers before publishing the names” (135)

I need my amendment No 135 “Provided that the Commissioner of Police shall obtain the consent of such appointed special police officers before publishing the names”

If somebody is nominated as a special police officer, that person must have the right to refuse, we cannot compel a person It is very wrong and it is arbitrary

SHRI S D PATIL I oppose the amendment on the question of appointment of special police officer in emergent situations (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Let him have the right to refuse it

SHRI S D PATIL If this right is given we will not be able to appoint special police officers

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI He does not have much confidence in himself

SHRI S D PATIL We cannot take a risk.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI How can you compel a person to become a

police officer? Why not give the option to a person to refuse it? How is it compulsory?

MR CHAIRMAN I am sorry, Mr Ravi, he is not accepting it

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI It is like the question of compulsory sterilisation

MR CHAIRMAN Shall I put amendments 133 to 136 to vote?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI You put 135 separately

MR CHAIRMAN You are pressing only 135?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Yes

MR CHAIRMAN I now put amendment No 135 to the vote of the House

Amendment No 135 was put and *negatived*

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI 136 should be put to vote

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री इस बात को सोच लेंगे कि अधिक आयु कितनी होगी क्योंकि कम से कम आयु 18 साल है तो अधिक से अधिक कितनी आयु हो, यह भी देना चाहिए।

MR CHAIRMAN Are you pressing 135 or not?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI There are four amendments, I press 135

MR CHAIRMAN I have taken a vote on it The question is

"That clause 17 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill

श्रीधरी बलवीर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक ध्येय का प्रश्न है।

मैं कहना है कि आपने प्रोसीजर की गलती की है। किसी मेम्बर ने अगर अपना अमेण्डमेन्ट वापस लिया है तो वापस लेने पर भी प्लेजर आफ दि हाउस लेनी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने उनसे पूछ लिया था, उन्होंने केवल अमेण्डमेन्ट नं० 135 को प्रेस किया था।

श्रीधरी बलवीर सिंह : उनके कई अमेण्डमेन्ट थे। जिस अमेण्डमेन्ट को प्रेस नहीं किया उस पर भी प्लेजर आफ दि हाउस लेनी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : जी नहीं। जो अमेण्डमेन्ट मूव हो नहीं हुआ उसके लिए इसकी क्या जरूरत है। आप बड़िए।

Clause 18—(Additional Police Officers)

MR CHAIRMAN We take up clause 18

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I move my amendment No 87

Page 6 line 27,—

for "Administrator" substitute—

"Executive Council or the Council of Ministers" (87)

MR CHAIRMAN I shall now put amendment No 87 to the vote of the House

Amendment No 87 was put and *negatived*

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That clause 18 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 18 was added to the Bill

Clause 19—(Framing of regulations for administration of the police)

MR CHAIRMAN We take up clause 19

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I may just point out that there

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]
are a number of amendments, absolutely similar, though they come in different clauses I think you can take all of them together, 89 to 94, except for 91, which is different

MR CHAIRMAN To clause 19, there is amendment No 88

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move my amendment No 88

Page 6 line 35,—

for "Administrator" substitute—

"Executive Council or the Council of Ministers" (88)

MR CHAIRMAN I shall now put amendment No 88 moved by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan

Amendment No 88 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

'That clause 19 stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clause 21—(Powers of punishment)

MR CHAIRMAN We take up clause 21

SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY I beg to move

Page 7, line 17,—

after "Principal" insert—

"not below the rank of Additional Commissioner of Police," (7)

Page 7,—

for lines 21 to 27, substitute—

Offence Punishment

(a) abduction raping and having unnatural sexual relations

with women and girls or abetment thereof,

dismissal

(b) direct or indirect abetment in cases of thefts, dacoity, loot and murder,

dismissal

(c) escaping from duty while deployed on a responsible assignment (eg treasury or maintenance of law and order) (8)

dismissal

Page 7,—

for lines 35 and 36, substitute—

"award any punitive duty to constables other than physical punishment such as drill, fatigue duty, confinement in quarter guard," (9)

Page 8, line 2,—

add at the end—

"and the period of suspension shall be the minimum and the suspended officer shall be paid the allowance regularly from the date of his suspension" (10)

Page 8, line 5—

add at the end—

"and the period of suspension shall be the minimum and the suspended officer shall be paid the allowance regularly from the date of his suspension" (11)

समाप्ति जी, मैंने इन संशोधनों को इस सिफ पेश किया है कि इस बिल में हम उच्चतम अधिकारियों को असीमित अधिकार दे रहे हैं, जो छोटे-छोटे अपराधों में उन को डिसमिस कर देंगे। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि वह डिफाइन कर दिया जाये कि इन-इन अपराधों में उनको डिसमिस दिया जायेगा, इन-इन अपराधों में उनको प्रमूक सजा दी जायेगी।

SHRI S D PATIL I am opposing the amendments This is making it unnecessarily restrictive.

समापति महोदय : तिवारी जी, क्या आप इन को प्रेस करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री हरकम देव नारायण यादव : (मधुवती)
लेकिन मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में क्या कहा है ?

समापति महोदय : मंत्री जी ने वह दिया है कि वे इन को एक्सेप्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : मंत्री जी ने क्या कहा है, हम ने सुना नहीं है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी कुछ आश्वासन दें।

श्री एस० डी० पाटिल : मैं तिवारी जी से यही अनुरोध करूँगा कि वे अपनी अमेन्डमेंट्स का वापस ले लें।

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या ?

श्री एस० डी० पाटिल : आप की अमेन्डमेंट्स फ्लेक्सिबिल नहीं हैं, रिजिड हैं। वे बन्धन में डालती हैं।

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : रिजिड कैसे हैं ?

श्री एस० डी० पाटिल : वे ज्यादा रेस्ट्रिक्ट करती हैं ...

चीधरी बलबीर सिंह : जब सब जगह सजा मुकर्र है तो फिर आप पुलिस ने सजा मुकर्र क्यों नहीं करते हैं ? इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि एक से जुर्म में कोई ज्यादा सजा देगा और कोई कम सजा देगा। आप यहाँ नहीं करना चाहते तो न करें, लेकिन यह आश्वासन दीजिए कि आप हिदायत करेंगे कि हर जगह एक ही ढंग से सजा मिलेगी। एक जुर्म के लिए एक जगह डिस्मिसल हो, दूसरी जगह जुर्माना हो और तीसरी जगह कैद हो, इस की छलम करने के लिए आप कुछ करेंगे।

समापति महोदय : तिवारी जी, आप अपना एमेंडमेंट प्रेस कर रहे हैं ?

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : प्रभार मंत्री जी यह आश्वासन दें कि जब क्लर्क थनारोंगे, तो इस का ध्यान रखेंगे, ता मैं प्रेम नहीं करूँगा ?

श्री एस० डी० पाटिल : इस का हम डाल रखेंगे।

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : मैं प्रेम नहीं करता हूँ।

MR CHAIRMAN Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

HON MEMBERS Yes

Amendments Nos 7 to 11 were, by leave, withdrawn,

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is

"That Clause 21 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 21 was added to the Bill

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That Clause 22 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 22 was added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is

"That Clause 23 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 23 was added to the Bill

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That Clause 24 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 24 was added to the Bill

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

'That Clause 25 stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clause 26—(Certificate, arms, etc., to be delivered by person ceasing to be a police officer)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

Page 9, lines 43 to 45,—

omit 'Additional Commissioner of Police, Principal of the Police Training College or of the Police Training School or a Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner of Police' (91)

MR CHAIRMAN I put amendment No 91 to the House

Amendment No 91 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

'That Clause 26 stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted

Clause 26 was added to the Bill

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

'That Clause 27 stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27 was added to the Bill

Clause 28—(Power to make regulations for regulating of and traffic for preservation of order in public places, etc)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

Page 10, omit lines 30 to 34 (95)

Page 11, omit lines 20 to 43 (96)

Page 12, omit lines 37 to 48 (97)

Page 13, omit lines to 38 (98)

The amendments have been proposed in order to take out from the purview of the police those powers which are today vested in the Municipal Corporation. There is a well known saying that pearls should not be cast before swine, but still I thought I should move these amendments

MR CHAIRMAN I put amendment Nos 95 to 98 to the House

Amendments Nos. 95 to 98 were put and negatived

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I beg to move

Page 13—

line 28, add at the end—

"and any such performances and of the scripts in respect thereof granted suitability certificate by any State shall be exempted from this Section" (139)

Delhi being the capital of India cultural troupes from Bengal, Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu will come to Delhi. These troupes cannot submit to the Police Commissioner here a script in English or Hindi. The section talks of "prior scrutiny of such performances and of the scripts in respect thereof". Suppose that script has been accepted by the State from which that troupe comes. Then why do you want a further approval here? It is difficult. In that case, we cannot have any functions of a cultural nature in Delhi from other States. It is impossible. So I would appeal to the Minister to accept Amendment No 139. It will help the people from other States.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I understand that Shri Ravindra Varma is for accepting it

SHRI S D PATIL May I invite the attention of the hon Member, Shri Vayalar Ravi to the fact that clause 142 seeks to provide that public notice

may be given by advertising in such local newspapers in Hindi Urdu or English as the competent authority may deem fit? This is one of the methods of giving publicity by supplying copies etc. The policy of the Delhi Administration is to issue the notifications in Hindi and English.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I am speaking on amendment No 139 to clause 28 which provides that prior sanction and approval of the script by the Police Commissioner is necessary for any performance in Delhi. Suppose a troupe from Tamil Nadu Kerala or Bengal comes to Delhi and wants to stage a performance they will have to translate the script into either Hindi or English and submit it to the illiterate policeman. Why should it be done when the concerned State Government have approved of it? Please allow our troupes to come here.

SHRI S. D. PATIL I accept the amendment.

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

Page 13—

line 28, add at the end—

and any such performances and of the scripts in respect thereof granted suitability certificate by any State shall be exempted from this Section (139)

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

Page 13 line 2—

omit "or assembly" (16")

"Page 13 line 28—

add at the end—

and any such performances and of the scripts in respect thereof granted suitability certificate by any State shall be exempted from this section" (163)

SHRI S. D. PATIL I am not accepting it.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN They have just accepted a similar amendment moved by Shri Vayalar Ravi. They should know what they are talking about. It is the same amendment.

MR CHAIRMAN I will now put amendments Nos 167 and 168 by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 167 and 168 were put and negatived.

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

That Clause 28 as amended stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 28 as amended was added to the Bill.

Clause 29—(Power to give directions to the Public)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

Page 14 lines 45 to 47—

omit "and at and within public bathing and washing places fairs temples mosques gurdwaras churches and all other places of public resort or public worship" (103)

I do not think that the police should *suo motu* enter public bathing and washing places fairs temples mosques gurdwaras churches and other places of worship. This is very wrong morally wrong. If they want to do something which is morally wrong I don't mind.

SHRI S. D. PATIL I oppose it.

MR CHAIRMAN I put Amendment No 103 moved by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan to the vote of the House.

Amendment No 103 was put and negatived.

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That Clause 29 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29 was added to the Bill

Clause 30— (Power to prohibit certain acts for prevention of disorder)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN
I beg to move

Page 15 lines 1^o and 13—

omit or addressed to individuals
(104)

Page 15—

omit or addressed to individuals

MR CHAIRMAN I put Amendment Nos 104 and 108 of Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan to the vote of the House

Amendments Nos 104 and 108 were put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN There are two more Amendments No 144 and 152 in the name of Shri Vayalar Ravi to Clause 30

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I want to move Amendment No 15^o only

I beg to move

Page 15 line 15—

after (a)" insert "The training or (152)

You have made a provision of carrying of arms etc I am adding the word training also Because training also can be a problem and it will psychologically provoke them to use it

SHRI S D PATIL I oppose it—

MR CHAIRMAN Now I put Amendment No 152 to the vote of the House

Amendment No 152 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN There is another amendment in the name of Shri Ram Dhari Shastri He is not present

The question is

That Clause 30 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted

Clause 30 was added to the Bill

Clause 31— (Police to provide against disorder etc at places of public amusement or public assembly or meeting)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN
I move my amendment No 110

I beg to move

Page 16—

for lines 1 to 13 substitute—

(1) For the purpose of preventing serious disorder or breach of the law or manifest and imminent danger to the persons assembled at any place of public amusement or at any assembly or meeting to which the public are invited any police officer of the rank of Superintendent of Police and above present at such place may subject to such rules regulations and orders as may have been lawfully made give reasonable advice to the organisers of such functions which may be considered necessary for securing the peaceful and lawful conduct of the proceedings (110)

I would request the Minister to accept this amendment It is a very simple one Giving advice to the organisers in respect of conduct of the meetings the manner in which they are to be conducted etc should not be left to an Assistant Sub-Inspector he should be of the rank of Superintendent of Police or at least an Inspector Leaving it to an Assistant Sub Inspector will not do That will lead to a lot of trouble The Minister in his reply has stated that this is an experiment Please do not have such costly experiments We will not be responsible for the consequences

SHRI S D PATIL I oppose this amendment because Assistant Sub Inspector is a sufficiently responsible officer

MR CHAIRMAN I shall now put Amendment No 110, moved by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan to the vote of the House

Amendment No 110 was put and negatived

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Sir, I move my amendments Nos 145 and 146 I beg to move

Page 16, line 5—

for "Assistant Sub Inspector" substitute 'Assistant Police Commissioner (145)

Page 16—

omit lines 14 to 17 (146)

Leaving this to the Assistant Sub Inspector will not do This must be done at least by a sub-divisional officer, it should be at least Assistant Police Commissioner

SHRI S D PATIL It is impracticable We cannot entrust it to such a big officer Assistant Police Commissioner is a high officer and he is of the grade of Assistant Superintendent of Police I am not, therefore, accepting his amendments

MR CHAIRMAN I shall now put Amendments Nos 145 and 146 to the vote of the House

Amendments Nos 145 and 146 were put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

'That Clause 31 stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted.

Clause 31 was added to the Bill

Clause 32 was added to the Bill

Clauses 33 and 34 were added to the Bill

Clause 35—(Commissioner of Police may take special measures to prevent outbreak of epidemic disease at fairs, etc

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

Page 17, line 44—

for 'may in consultation with' substitute—

'shall on request from' (111)

Here I am only saying that the municipality should be consulted

SHRI S D PATIL There are concurrent powers, they are both supplementary and complementary I am not accepting this amendment

MR CHAIRMAN I shall now put Amendment No 111, moved by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, to the vote of the House

Amendment No 111 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

'That Clause 35 stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted

Clause 35 was added to the Bill

Clause 36 was added to the Bill

Clause 37—(Power to make regulations prohibiting disposal of the dead except at places set apart.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

Page 18 line 19—

after "time to time" insert—

'On request from the Corporation or municipality within the local limits of the jurisdiction whereof such place is situated (112)

SHRI S D PATIL Sir, I oppose it I am not accepting it.

MR CHAIRMAN I will now put amendment No 112 of Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan to vote

Amendment No 112 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN Now the question is

'That clause 37 stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted.

Clause 37 was added to the Bill.

Clause 38 was added to the Bill

Clause 39—(Employment of additional police in cases of special danger to public peace)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

Page 19, line 17—

for "Administrator" substitute—

"Executive Council or the Council of Ministers" (113).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I beg to move

Page 19,—

omit lines 30 to 39 (147)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

Page 19—

omit lines 30 to 46 (169)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI The Minister must explain whether it is not the duty of the Police to give protection to the people. After giving protection on what authority will you be collecting money from them? It is immoral to recover the expenditure from the people. The Minister should not go to the extent of recovering the money from the people. I request the Minister to kindly withdraw this clause.

SHRI S D PATI This is a salutary clause and I am not accepting the amendment. It is only applicable in the disturbed areas. Even then the District Magistrate will consider all these cases and in fit cases he may exempt it.

MR CHAIRMAN It is only a sort of punitive fine?

SHRI S D PATIL It is only for paying compensation the amounts are recovered.

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA (Cananore). Gandhi was against punitive fines.

MR CHAIRMAN I will now put the amendments to vote. I will take up first the amendments of Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.

Amendments Nos. 113 and 169 were put and negatived.

MR CHAIRMAN I will now put amendment No 147 of Shri Vayalar Ravi to vote.

Amendment No 147 was put and negatived.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI This power will be misused. You will see. Let it go on record.

MR CHAIRMAN I will now put the clause to vote.

The question is

'That clause 39 stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted.

Clause 39 was added to the Bill.

Clause 40—(Employment of additional police at large work and when apprehension regarding behaviour of employees exists)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I beg to move

Page 20,—

omit lines 6 to 10 (148)

This clause I request, the Railway Minister also should look into because he is a trade union leader. Do you agree with clause 40(1) (b)?

This clause says

"the behaviour or a reasonable apprehension of the behaviour of the persons employed on any railway, canal or other public work, or in or upon any manufactory or other commercial concern, under construction or in operation at any place necessitates the employment of additional police at such place,

It means that you are giving the power to employ police even when a labour

strike is there This clause will be misused against the working class

SHRI S. D. PATIL I oppose it because It is essential to maintain the speed of the work

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN The Labour Minister is sitting there His conscience is not aroused—I think.

MR CHAIRMAN I will now put amendment No 148 of Shri Vayalar Ravi to vote

Amendment No 148 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN Now, the question is

'That clause 40 stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted

Clause 40 was added to the Bill

Clause 41—(Compensation for injury caused by unlawful assembly how recoverable)

MR CHAIRMAN Are you moving your amendment which is in your name?

19 hrs

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

Page 20,—

for lines 32 to 34 substitute—

"(3) The amount of the compensation shall be paid by those found guilty in a court of law for the damage caused and in accordance with the directions of such court of law' (119)

Sir, Clause 41(3) says

'The amount of the compensation shall be deemed to be a fine imposed under this section, and shall be payable by the inhabitants of the disturbed area'

What I am saying is this This is another punitive fine What I have said by amendment is this

'The amount of the compensation shall be paid by those found guilty in a court of law for the damage caused and in accordance with the directions of such court of law'.

It should not be by anybody and everybody

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I have also got two amendments— 141 and 142 on this clause

MR CHAIRMAN Are you moving?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I beg to move

Page 20,—

Omit lines 32 to 34 (141)

Page 20—

Omit lines 35 to 37 (142)

Sir I want to make my submission

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE After the 25th Amendment the compensation has disappeared I do not know why my Leftist friend has moved her amendment? (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Surely, let me not disturb the compensation When something is done, the compensation should be paid by the other people

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI This is an imposed fine upon the people It must not be misused to any extent

Moreover I take the opportunity of warning the Minister that this will lead to a lot of litigation even by private individuals, or by anyone in the disturbed area I may tell you that the people feel that if their property is damaged by anyone that person will make us to go to the court of law You may only invite litigations in Delhi itself Take for instance Kerala There was a communal riot in Trivandrum You know what the Kerala Government did They have themselves paid money as compensation to the poor people We never fine other poor people at all Here you want to fine the poor people It is a

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

very wrong thing. It is against the Gandhian principle as also against all ethics and morality of the society. I therefore oppose this Clause. I of course appeal to the the Gandhian leader Prof Madhu Dandavate and the Minister incharge to withdraw this clause.

MR CHAIRMAN Now the Minister. We are on Clause 41.

SHRI S D PATIL The amendment seeks to substitute the existing sub clause (3) of Clause 41 which provides for the compensation for the injury caused by unlawful assembly which shall be deemed to be fine imposed under Clause 41 and shall be payable by the inhabitants of the disturbed area. My clause seeks to provide that the amount of compensation shall be paid by those found guilty in a court of law for the damage caused and in accordance with the directions of the court.

Looking to the provisions of sub section 4 of the same clause which empowers the District Collector to exempt any person from liability to pay any portion of the compensation amount for sufficient reasons perhaps the proposed improvement may not be necessary.

Further the judicial proceedings will be long drawn out entailing delay in the payment of compensation. Under sub-clause (2) of this Clause the District Collector will have to hold an enquiry for determining the amount of compensation under the Acquisition Order—Act Land Acquisition Act 1894. He has got the sufficient experience for determining the compensation. The collector has got the experience as the Land Acquisition Officer.

So I oppose the amendments.

MR CHAIRMAN I shall now put amendments Nos 119 141 and 142 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 119 141 and 142 were put and negatived.

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

'That Clause 41 stand part of the Bill.'

The motion was adopted.

Clause 41 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 42 to 45 were added to the Bill.

Clause 46

MR CHAIRMAN Now I come to Clause 46. There are amendments by Shri Tyagi. He is not here.

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

'That Clause 46 stand part of the Bill.'

The motion was adopted.

Clause 46 was added to the Bill.

Clause 47— (Removal of persons about to commit offences)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

Page 22, line 39—

(i) after found insert guilty in a court of law

(ii) omit to have committed" (120)

MR CHAIRMAN I put amendment No 120 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No 120 was put and negatived.

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

'That clause 47 stands part of the Bill.'

The motion was adopted.

Clause 47 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 48 to 58 were added to the Bill.

Clause 59— (Duty of police officer to enforce provisions of the Act)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

Page 27, line 3—

after police officer insert—

not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police (121)

MR CHAIRMAN I now put amendment No 121 to the vote of the House

Amendment No 121 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That Clause 59 stands part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 59 was added to the Bill

Clauses 60 to 62 were added to the Bill.

Clause 63— (Emergency duties of police)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

Page 29 line 29—

for "Administrator substitute
"Executive Council or the Council
of Ministers (123)

This clause relates to the declaration of essential services. It is not normal for the police to declare something as essential service. It is only the elected authority that should declare it. That is why I have suggested that it should be either the Executive Council or the Council of Ministers which declares any service to be essential. I am totally against this authority being given to the police even on an experimental basis. I thought the Labour Minister would come to my rescue but it seems he has lost the track.

SHRI S D PATIL Delhi is a Union Territory and the Administrator is the agent of the President. He must have this power now. There is no council of Ministers as yet. It is

to come. It is a premature suggestion.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Any trade can be declared as essential service. What happens to trade union rights?

MR CHAIRMAN I shall put amendment No 123 to the vote of the House

Amendment No 123 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That clause 63 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 63 was added to the Bill

Clauses 64 to 69 were added to the Bill

Clause 70 - (Power of Central Government to authorise Commissioner of Police and certain other officers to exercise powers of District Magistrates and Executive Magistrates under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973)

MR CHAIRMAN We take up clause 70

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I move my amendment No 125. You are giving the powers of the magistracy to the police?

I beg to move

Page 31

omit lines 30 to 35 (125)

MR CHAIRMAN I put amendment No 125 to the vote of the House

Amendment No 125 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN I put clause 70 to the vote of the House

The question is

"That clause 70 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 70 was added to the Bill

Clauses 71 to 82 were added to the Bill.

Clause 83—(Causing any obstruction in a street)

MR CHAIRMAN We take up clause 83

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I move my amendment No 171 Page 34—

omit lines 42 to 44 (171)

MR CHAIRMAN I put amendment No 171 to the vote of the House

Amendment No 171 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is 'That clause 83 stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted

Clause 83 was added to the Bill

Clause 84 was added to the Bill

Clause 85—(Causing obstruction and annoyance by performances, etc.)

MR CHAIRMAN We take up clause 85

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I move my amendment No 172 I beg to move

Page 35,—

omit lines 8 and 9 (172)

You want to deprive us of civil rights?

MR CHAIRMAN I put amendment No 172 to the vote of the House

Amendment No 172 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is 'That clause 85 stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted

Clause 85 was added to the Bill

Clauses 86 to 90 were added to the Bill

Clause 91—(Behaving indecently in public.)

MR CHAIRMAN We take up clause 91

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I move my amendment No 126 I beg to move

Page 35 lines 40 to 43,—

omit or not or use indecent language or behave indecently or riotously or in a disorderly manner in a street or public place or place of public resort or in any office, police station or station house" (126)

MR CHAIRMAN I shall now put amendment No 126 to the vote of the House

Amendment No 126 was put and negatived.

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

'That clause 91 stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted.

Clause 91 was added to the Bill

Clauses 92 to 97 were added to the Bill

Clause 28—Penalty for failure to keep in confinement cattle, etc)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move —

Page 36—

for lines 30 to 35, substitute—

(a) for the first offence with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and

(b) for the second or subsequent offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees" (173)

Page 37,—

for lines 15 and 16, substitute—

if they are the property of the person convicted of the offence (174)

MR CHAIRMAN I shall now put amendments Nos. 173 and 174 to the vote of the House

Amendments Nos 173 and 174 were put and negatived

Amendments Nos 177 and 178 were put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That clause 98 stand part of the Bill

"That clause 110 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

The motion was adopted

Clause 98 was added to the Bill

Clause 110 was added to the Bill

Clauses 99 to 108 were added to the Bill

Clauses 111 to 117 were added to the Bill

Clause 109—(Penalty for disobedience to order under section 27)

Clause 118—(Penalty for opposing or not complying with direction given under clause (b) of sub section (1) of section 59)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I beg to move

Page 39 lines 26 and 27—

for three months" substitute one month (175)

Page 42 line 4—

for opposes substitute refuses" (153)

Page 39 lines 27 and 28—

for "five hundred rupees or with both" substitute five rupees" (176)

Page 42 line 6—

for the opposition substitute "the refusal" (154)

MR CHAIRMAN I shall now put amendments Nos 175 and 176 to the vote of the House

Amendments Nos 175 and 176 were put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That clause 109 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Please think for a minute Clause 118 says "Whoever opposes or fails forthwith to comply with any reasonable requisition made by a police officer " But I have a right to go to a court of law and that is also opposition If I file a suit that is also opposition So I have suggested that instead of opposes the word refuses may be inserted so that I have a right to oppose it through legal means. Refusal means not accepting or refusing in a different form The word opposes may deny my right to resort to legal action or legal method not to comply with that order So in order to preserve the right of the citizens to go to a court of law I request him to accept my amendment

Clause 100 was added to the Bill

Clause 110—(Penalty for contravening regulations etc under section 28)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I beg to move

Page 39 line 32—

add at the end—

by a fine which may extend to twenty five rupees" (177)

Pages 39 and 40—

omit lines 33 to 47 and 1 to 7 respectively (178)

MR CHAIRMAN I shall now put amendments Nos 177 and 178 to the vote of the House

SHRI S D PATIL I am opposing the amendment because refuses connotes more meaning than opposes Clause 118 says Whoever opposes or fails forthwith to comply with any reasonable requisition made by a police officer Even opposition is made punishable

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Am I not entitled to go to a court of law and oppose it legally?

SHRI S. D. PATIL Opposition in a court of law is different. But you want to put the word refuses.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I want to help you as well as the citizens. You will agree that the citizens must have the right to oppose it legally.

Please understand the point.

SHRI S. D. PATIL The expression failure includes refusal. Therefore it is all right.

MR CHAIRMAN I put amendment Nos 153 and 154 to the House.

Amendments Nos 153 and 154 were put and negatived.

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That Clause 118 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 118 was added to the Bill.

Clause 119—(Penalty for contravening directions under section 65)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I beg to move

Page 42 line 13—

for opposes substitute refuses (155)

Page 42 line 14—

for "the opposition substitute" the refusal (156)

MR CHAIRMAN I put amendment Nos 155 and 156 to the House.

Amendments Nos 155 and 156 were put and negatived.

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That Clause 119 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 119 was added to the Bill.

Clause 120 was added to the Bill.

Clause 121—(Neglect or refusal to serve as special police officer)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I beg to move

Page 42—

after line 30 insert—

(2, Such punishment shall automatically cancel the certificate of appointment of such a Special Police Officer (159)

The clause only stipulates the punishment. That does not mean he will lose his certificate of appointment. I want that automatically he must cease to be a Special Police Officer. Once he is convicted on what moral authority can he continue? There is no such provision in the Clause. So I have moved it. Please accept it.

SHRI S. D. PATIL I accept the amendment.

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

Page 42—

after line 30 insert—

(2) Such punishment shall automatically cancel the certificate of appointment of such a Special Police Officer" (159)

The motion was adopted.

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

That clause 121 as amended stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 121 as amended was added to the Bill.

Clause 122—(Penalty for making false statement etc and for misconduct of Police Officers)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I beg to move

Page 43 lines 7 and 8—

for one hundred substitute—

five hundred (160)

MR. CHAIRMAN I put amendment No. 160 to the House

Amendment No. 160 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is That clause 122 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted
Clause 122 was added to the Bill

Clauses 123 to 125 were added to the Bill

Clause 126—(Penalty for unauthorised use of police uniforms)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI My amendment No. 161 is to deal with those people who imitate the police officers and commit dacoity and other crimes If you do not want it I will not move it

SHRI S D PATIL I do not want it
MR. CHAIRMAN The question is That clause 126 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted
Clause 126 was added to the Bill

Clause 127—(Power to make regulations regarding carrying weapons without authority)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI My amendment No. 162 seeks to add sticks or sthis You are referring to sword war bludgeon gun etc Lathis and ticks are also lethal weapons

SHRI S D PATIL If I accept it it will penalise the agriculturists I do not accept it

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is That clause 127 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted
Clause 127 was added to the Bill
Clauses 128 to 141 were added to the Bill

Clause 142—(Public Notices how to be given)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I beg to move

Page 48 line 20—
for "Urdu or English substitute—
Urdu and English (163)

This clause relates to the procedure for public notices What I want to emphasise is that Delhi being the capital of India many people coming from other States are living here and they speak different languages So I appeal to the Minister to accept the amendment to make it Urdu and English

SHRI S D PATIL I accept it
MR. CHAIRMAN The question is Page 48 line 20,—

for "Urdu or English substitute—
Urdu and English (163)
The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is That clause 142 as amended stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted
Clause 142 as amended was added to the Bill

Clauses 143 144 and 145 were added to the Bill

Clauses 146 and 147 were added to the Bill

Clause 148—(Notification of Rules and Regulations in the Official Gazette and laying of Rules and Regulations)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI My amendment No. 164 seeks to add the "Legislative Assembly" after "Metropolitan Council" It is up to you to accept it or not

SHRI S D PATIL It is too early I do not accept it

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is That clause 148 stand part of the Bill
The motion was adopted

Clause 148 was added to the Bill

Clauses 149 to 157 were added to the Bill

First Schedule

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN
I beg to move

Page 52 line 5—

omit 1 The Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 (129)

Page 52 line 7—

omit 3 The Indian Lunacy Act 1912 (130)

Page 52 line 10—

omit 6 The Cinematograph Act 1952 (131)

Page 52 line 19—

omit 3 The Madras Dramatic Performances Act 1954 as in force in Delhi (132)

MR CHAIRMAN Now I put Amendment Nos 129 130 131 and 132 moved by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan to the vote of the House

Amendments Nos 129 to 132 were put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

That the First Schedule stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill

The Second Schedule the Third Schedule, Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and The Title were added to the Bill

SHRI S. D. PATIL I move

"That the Bill as amended be passed"

But while doing so there is one clarification

Page 13 after line 28 insert—

Provided that no such scrutiny or certificate shall be required in the case of any performance with respect to which a similar certificate has been granted under any

law for the time being in force in any State

This should be added

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN
Is this an amendment to an amendment?

SHRI S. D. PATIL It is only recasting Amendment No. 159 to Clause 121

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN
It should have been done at the time. The way they are rushing through I take serious objection to it. At that very time why could it not be properly examined? It could have been said. We will reword it.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Or a point of order Sir. It has been an accepted convention that when an amendment is accepted in order that the substance should tally with the rest of the portion there have been a number of cases in which certain consequential changes had to be made.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN
We do not want these homilies and lectures.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE I am not addressing the lady member. I am addressing the Chair. I have the right.

There have been precedents in which when an amendment is accepted in order that it should suit the context of the entire text of the Bill, consequential changes are to be made. The mover has also accepted it and it is for the acceptance of the House that it has been done.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Before the third reading I want to make a submission.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN
How can it be before the third reading?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI This is a very important Bill. Even though we had some reservations to getting the Bill through by sitting late by

we wanted to cooperate with the Government and there was the necessity to pass the Bill as early as possible, we agreed to that. We pressed for a division only to express our dissatisfaction or disapproval of the Ordinance. Nothing more.

We are very glad that the hon Minister has been good enough to accept some of the amendments. The Minister has been busy with the Constitution Amendment Bill for three days and, probably, he had less time to go through the Bill thoroughly. But the office, the Department, should have been careful to study every amendment that was given. They have to put all the notes to the Minister. I note with regret that the Minister has not been properly briefed. I say, the Minister must reprimand the officers who have not done the home-work and not briefed the Minister properly. The Minister was busy for three days with the Constitution Amendment Bill. But it is the duty of the office to do the home-work. We find that the officers were so hopeless, callous and indifferent to the House—it is an insult to the House—that they can carry the Members or Parliament for a ride. We want that the Ministers should always get proper briefing. I record my strong protest. I am glad that the Minister took a lot of pains and, I hope, we will pass the Bill.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN
I am sorry I do not agree with what Mr Vayalar Ravi has said. It is some days since we had a discussion on this. At that time, the specific points were raised and the amendments were given. All the amendments would have been brought to the notice of the Minister. Just because one or two amendments have been accepted, it does not mean that bouquets have to be thrown. No. Whatever the officers do they do. On the floor of the House the Minister is responsible to us. It is he who has to answer, the officers cannot answer. Therefore, I hold the Minister responsible. So many days have gone by since we took

this up, and he should have gone into it, he should have sat with his officers, he should have been in a position to clarify each amendment. There is a saying and I would remind the hon. Members of the House of this namely, that pearls can never be cast before swine, I repeat that saying. I would, once again like to assert that if it is not just cooperation and all that. The Coast Guard Bill and other pieces of legislation were rushed through for prestige. I am amazed and shocked, and I take serious objection to the manner in which we have been asked today to sit and cooperate. Because of the Ordinance it should have been brought much earlier.

SHRI S D PATIL I am very thankful to all the hon Members who have given utmost cooperation. I also thank Mrs Parvathi Krishnan even though I had reason to anger her for some time—because I have not accepted some of her amendments.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN
That is most unfair (Interruptions).

SHRI S D PATIL I once again thank the hon Members of this House for lending their support within a very short time.

MR. CHAIRMAN Mr Minister now you have to rescind all this, you have to move a Resolution to rescind this—the amendment that has been adopted.

SHRI S D PATIL This particular amendment is a consequential one. It is not something which touches the substance of it. When the amendment has been accepted it will have to be framed like this. It is not that we are making a departure. It is only consequential.

MR CHAIRMAN Hon. Minister, you will have to put it again under the rules (Interruptions) Rules are rules.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA What is the business before the House now?

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday August 24, 1978/Bhadra 2
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Central Health Service Scheme

*533 SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the dispensaries of the Central Health Service Scheme in Delhi are not functioning properly,

(b) whether due to shortage of medicines therein, the patients are not generally issued the required medicines, and

(c) if so the reasons therefor?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
में राजेंद्र कुमार शर्मा (श्री राजेंद्र प्रसाद यादव)
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) यह कहना सही नहीं है कि दवाइयों की कमी के कारण केन्द्रों सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना औपचारिकों में रोगियों को सामग्री पर अपेक्षित दवाइया जारी नहीं की जाती है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री राजेंद्र कुमार शर्मा क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि दिल्ली में इस प्रकार की कुल कितनी डिस्पेंसरियाएँ हैं ?

है और उनके माध्यम से कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी लाभान्वित होते हैं ? क्या यह सच है कि उन डिस्पेंसरियों के अंतर्गत प्रभावशाली लोग तो अच्छी प्रकार की दवाइया ले लेते हैं, जबकि छोटे कर्मचारियों को घटो साइन में खड़े रहना पड़ता है मगर उन्हें दवाइया नहीं दी जाती है, जिसका दुष्परिणाम यह है कि छोटे कर्मचारी कई दिनों तक बीमार पड़े रहते हैं और अच्छी दवाइया न मिलने के कारण काम पर नहीं आ पाते हैं ?

श्री जादवी प्रसाद यादव दिल्ली में इन औपचारिकों की संख्या इस प्रकार है —
ऐलोपैथिक औपचारिक 65 जिन में 2 नर्सरी औपचारिक भी शामिल हैं होमियोपैथिक औपचारिक 4 (1 युनिट सहित) आयुर्वेदिक औपचारिक 7 (1 युनिट सहित), यूनानी 1, प्रथम उपचार केन्द्र 3, मनश्चिकित्सा केन्द्र 3 चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञ केन्द्र 37 त्वचा विशेषज्ञ केन्द्र 14, नेत्र विशेषज्ञ केन्द्र 9, शल्य नाक शला विशेषज्ञ केन्द्र 9, शल्य चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञ केन्द्र 4, दंत चिकित्सा 2 मनश्चिकित्सा, 4, ससद् सीध में स्वास्थ्य जांच केन्द्र 1, प्रसूति अस्पताल, रामकृष्णपुरम 1।

दिल्ली में 216,000 परिवार इस योजना से लाभान्वित होते हैं। जहाँ तक दवाओं का सम्बन्ध है कोई छोटा हो या बड़ा, सब के लिए समान दवाओं के वितरण की व्यवस्था है। जिस दवा की आवश्यकता है, चाहे कोई बड़ा हो या छोटा हो, सब को दवा समान मिलती है।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA The same medicine for all!

SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV I mean the same treatment

जिस को जैसी आवश्यकता है उसके अनुसार चाहे गरीब हो चाहे छोटा भ्रष्टार हो चाहे बड़ा भ्रष्टार हो सब को एक तरह से ट्रीटमेंट किया जाता है। जिस की जिस बीमारी के लिए जिस इलाज की आवश्यकता है उसके अनुसार उसका ट्रीटमेंट किया जाता है।

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह स्पष्ट करेंगे कि इन डिस्टेंसरीज से शिकायती पत्र कितने प्राप्त हुए हैं और क्या उनकी जांच कराई गई है? यदि कराई गई है तो उन लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमान्, एक वर्ष की कौन कहे मैं तीन वर्ष का हिसाब इन को दे देता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER He has asked only for one

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव एक लाइन का उत्तर है। 1973 में 191, 1977 में 139, 1978 में अभी तक 145 शिकायतें आई हैं। इन में से 64 शिकायतों में आपस में मेल हो गया। पांच मामलों पर शिकायत करने वाली ने कार्यवाही नहीं की। दो मामले क्षेत्रीय पल्माण अधिकारियों को समझाते के लिए दे दिए गए। जो मामले बचे हैं वे विचाराधीन हैं। एक मामले में चिकित्सा अधिकारी ने त्यागपत्र दे दिया। पांच मामलों में चिकित्साधिकारियों के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की गई है और पांच मामलों में अभी भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि दवाइयों

की कोई कमी नहीं है। लेकिन क्या यह सही है कि दवाइयों पटिया किस्म की मिलती हैं और क्या किसी मंत्री ने किसी मलासय के सेप्रेटरी को फोन कर के कहा कि इस कम्पनी की दवाई आपकी जरूर लेनी है? एक बदनामशुदा कम्पनी दिल्ली की थी, जिसको ट्रायल के तौर पर आर्डर देना था लेकिन उस को पूरा आर्डर दिया गया, क्या यह जानबूझी मंत्री महोदय को है? यह फोन पर आर्डर दिया गया, फोन पर कहा गया, माननीय सिक्न्दर बख्त के द्वारा कि तुम्हें इनकी दवाई लेनी होगी?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमान्, दवाई लेने की जो हमारी व्यवस्था है उसमें ऐसा है कि 50 हजार से ऊपर हुआ तो डी० जी० एस० ग्रेड डी० से हम उसकी आपूर्ति करते हैं और उस के नीचे हुआ तो रेंट बटोलर से करते हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई स्पेसिफिक केस हमें दे दें तो हम उस की जांच अवश्य कराएंगे।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि एक साल में कितनी शिकायतें उनके यहां आई हैं। मैं 38 चाहता हूँ कि उसमें एम पी लोगो 38-401 शिकायतें विगत एक साल में है? 406

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : 9-12 लोगो की शिकायत भ्रष्टार से तो लिख है नहीं 16

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव जिसने शिकायत की है वह तो स्पष्ट होगा।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : सब की शिकायतें हैं। उसमें एम पी हैं या नहीं हैं यह मैं नहीं कह सकता। लेकिन एम पी की भी शिकायतें आई हैं, मौखिक, टेलीफोन पर या लिखित शिकायतें भी आई हैं, और जो भी आई हैं उनके ऊपर हमने ऐक्शन लिया है।

and whether both will follow the guidelines in the agreement

MR SPEAKER Under the new Constitution, no right has been taken away

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR I can understand the difficulty of the hon Minister of External Affairs in this matter as it concerns the relations of two countries. By the Shastri-Srimavo Agreement, 1964 9 lakhs of stateless people were to be repatriated to our country. But I understand under an agreement, they accepted 10,000 people to be repatriated per year. The hon Minister cleverly answered that there were certain difficulties in the agreement. If I remember aright when these people came they were not allowed to bring with them whatever they had earned there but they were allowed to bring only a meagre amount. They had left their properties there. And that stood in the way. So, I want to know what is the number of the people who have so far come to this country as per the agreement? What is the condition that was imposed by the Government of Sri Lanka regarding the properties and wealth they acquired there? There is a feeling that our Government has not taken proper steps to protect the interests of these people. What steps the hon Minister is going to take in this regard? Had he had any talk with the present team that visited India recently on this issue?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Till the end of June, 1978 we had repatriated some 2.29 lakh people of Indian origin from Sri Lanka. This figure is not according to the agreement. But as I explained in my earlier reply there are difficulties on both the sides.

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR What are the difficulties?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE May I seek the indulgence of the House? The matter is being discussed. I can relate all the difficulties but if in

relating difficulties some more difficulties are created that will not be proper. We have taken up certain matters. We have pointed out that the Indian Passport holders face problems in regard to collection of their provident funds, gratuities, salaries etc., and clearance of foreign exchange formalities. They also face difficulties in getting transportation and railway facilities for journey to India. When the hon Minister for External Affairs or Sri Lanka was in New Delhi these problems were discussed and the issues were taken up. Then we decided to appoint an official Committee, which met recently and now we are taking steps to expedite the matters on our side and we hope that similar action will be taken by our friends in Sri Lanka.

SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN Sir, may I ask the hon Minister regarding this so-called Shastri-Srimavo Pact.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Why so-called?

SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN I am sorry, I correct myself. I want to know whether it was reviewed during these negotiations regarding the number of people—those of Indian origin—who have been repatriated to India and the number of people who got citizenship in Ceylon and whether the people who have been repatriated are still hankering and suffering hardship on Indian soil. I would also like to know whether the Government of India has taken any steps to relieve the difficulties that are being faced by the people who have been repatriated to India and whether it will get citizenship for those people who are still hankering in Sri Lanka. I also want to know from the hon Minister whether he has got any plan to go to Sri Lanka to discuss this matter because it is a very tricky question which should be tackled only at the level of Foreign Ministers.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE I wanted to visit Sri Lanka but something happened here which prevented

me from going there. The Government of India stands by the Sirmavo-Shastri Agreement. So, the expression so-called Agreement should have been avoided.

MR SPEAKER That expression he has called off.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAIYEE I have got all the details. I am inclined to agree with the hon Member that those who returned from Sri Lanka are not getting rehabilitation facilities that should have been provided to them and that is the main reason why we have informed our Sri Lanka friends that unless we are ready to receive more people they should cooperate with us and not insist on sending all the people at one and the same time and I am happy to say that they understand our difficulty. We have contacted all the State Governments concerned. The Government of Tamil Nadu is also involved.

SHRI K GOPAL The major burden is on Tamil Nadu.

MR SPEAKER Naturally because most of them are Tamil people.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAIYEE We are impressing upon the State Governments to make proper arrangements for the rehabilitation of these people who will be coming. If they have not come so far that does not mean that they will be allowed to remain in Sri Lanka. We stand by the agreement. We are prepared to take them back and we have to make proper arrangements for their rehabilitation in our country (interventions).

SHRI K T KOSALRAM Please allow me.

MR SPEAKER Qn 535

SHRI K T KOSALRAM I have been standing up for the last ten minutes but

MR SPEAKER You are an experienced Parliamentarian. You know very well. You will have other opportunities. Qn 535

Emigration Rush to Australia

+
*535 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
SHRI LALJI BHAI

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published by *Hindu Madras* dated 24th July 1978 under the caption "EMIGRATION RUSH TO AUSTRALIA" and

(b) if so the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAIYEE) (a) Yes Sir Government have seen the news item in the *Hindu Madras* of 24th July 1978 as also press reports regarding emigration of job seekers to Australia.

(b) Besides the press reports some further details were also made available to the Ministry by an official of the Australian High Commission who had visited Punjab. According to the official the Australian High Commission had been getting a large number of applications mostly from Punjab after the recent announcement of their immigration policy. As the Mission suspected that the unusually large number of applications were received by them on account of a job racket they deputed an official to visit Punjab to focus the attention of the people and the authorities on the existence of such a racket operated by unauthorised agents. Government are already in touch on the question of unauthorised agents with the State Governments and Government of Punjab have been asked to look into the racket referred to in the press reports.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the hon Minister kindly tell us whether it is or it is not a fact that Australian emigration policy at the present moment provides for entry of only spouses, minor dependant children and in certain cases the parents of residents of Australia. The only

other category of entry related to applicants who possess certain specialised technical, professional and semi-professional skills and this policy as far as non-white races are concerned is different from what it is for the white races

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
Well, the Government of Australia has liberalised the emigration policy. They have announced that they will take 2,10,000 more emigrants within three years.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Kindly answer my question

SHRI K GOPAL Ask them to take Mr Bosu

MR SPEAKER I am not in a position to relieve him

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
However this liberalisation policy would permit only, as the hon Member has pointed out, the close relatives and aged parents of earlier emigrants as also the persons with certain professional and technical skills.

I thought he will concentrate on racket, that is why, I do not have all the information which he has asked.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU I have known Mr Vajpayee for a decade and I have known him to be a good person. I did not know that he has fondness for rackets. I change my opinion. I will come to that in that case to satisfy you.

Is it or is it not a fact that hundreds of applications that they have received from prospective emigrants had been identical in form and appear to have emanated from three or four centralised sources only?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
I will find out. I am grateful for the information given by the hon. Member.

श्री लाल जी भार्गव : अध्यक्ष जी मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गत तीन वर्षों में पासपोर्ट पर विराम लड़के और वित्तवी लड़कियाँ

विदेशों में गये ? उन के नाम मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

MR SPEAKER The question does not arise, this is only about Australia.

श्री लालजी भार्गव : यह प्रश्न खुलासा नहीं हुआ है कि जो लड़के-लड़कियाँ हिन्दुस्तान से गये क्या उन राश्ट्रों में उन्हें मगाया था या वे अपने आप से वहाँ गये ? अलग अलग देशों में अलग अलग पदों के अनुसार लड़के-लड़कियाँ मगाये जाते हैं । जिन शर्तों के अनुरूप ये लोग वहाँ गये, उन शर्तों के अनुरूप उनकी क्या वहाँ काम मिला ? ऐसा देखा गया है कि विदेशों में जाने पर वहाँ उन व्यक्तियों के सामने रोजगार का प्रश्न पैदा हुआ । जब यह प्रश्न पैदा हुआ तो लड़कियों का तो गलत काम में प्रयोग हुआ और लड़कों के पास रहने के लिए मकान और जमीन नहीं थी और साथ ही उन्हें काम भी नहीं मिला । इन सब बातों को देखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि जो लोग काम के इरादे से विदेशों में जाते हैं उन्हें वहाँ शर्तों के अनुसार काम मिले और वे वहाँ जा कर मुसीबत में न पड़ें ? क्या सरकार इस मामले में जो भ्रष्टाचार है, उसको रोकने का आश्वासन देगी ?

MR SPEAKER You are making a speech (Interruptions)

The question is only about migration policy (Interruptions) No, I am not allowing it

श्री लालजी भार्गव : जो यहाँ से विदेशों को जाते हैं, उनको वहाँ शर्तों के अनुसार काम मिले । वे लोग जा वहाँ मुसीबत में हैं, उनकी मुसीबत को दूर करने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई कदम उठा रही है ?

MR SPEAKER Kindly confine your answer to Australia only

श्री प्रदल बिहारी राजपेयी : हम ने पामपोर्ट देने नियम सरल कर दिये हैं लेकिन इस का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि जो भारतीय आस्ट्रेलिया जाना चाहते हैं वे यह निश्चित किये बिना ही वहां चले जाएं। उन्हें यह निश्चित कर वहां जाना चाहिए कि वे वहां जा कर कौन-सा रोजगार करेंगे या अन्य क्या करेंगे। किसी एजेंट या एजेंसी के बहवाने में आकर वे यहां से चले जाएं, इस के लिए उन्हें सावधान हान की जरूरत है। अगर आप सब हमारी मदद करेंगे तो हम भी उन्हें सावधान करन में उनकी मदद करेंगे।

MR SPEAKER Your question has nothing to do with the listed question Don't record (Interruptions)**

श्री रान कृष्ण चरण, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न आस्ट्रेलिया के मामले में है। लेकिन मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि पामपोर्ट देने की प्रक्रिया का जितना सरल बनाया गया है, उतनी ही सख्या में एजेंट लोग पनर गये हैं और रोजगार लोग पकड़े जाते हैं? ये एजेंट लोग पामपोर्ट प्राप्त करने के लोगों में मिले होते हैं और इसी कारण से बहुत गड़बड़िया होती हैं।

मैंने अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के एक मित्रों जी का पामपोर्ट बनवाया था लेकिन उसमें फोटो एक सरदार जी का लगा दिया गया। मित्रों जी के नाम से सरदार जी के पामपोर्ट का कोई तालमेल नहीं बैठता। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितने एजेंट लोग हैं जिनको आपने भारत के नाम जानते हैं? क्या आप इस मामले में कोई सुधार मांगें जिससे लोगों को परेशानी न हो और गरीब लोग जो हमारे पास आ कर रोज है, वे इस सब में बचें और वे एजेंसी के पैके के जरूरत से न घातें?

श्री धरम बिहारी राजपेयी : अगर मन्त्र फोटो लगा कर पामपोर्ट देने में कोई भ्रम हुई

है तो उसका सुधार होना चाहिये। माननीय सदस्य अगर मुझे लिख कर दें तो मैं मामले की जांच कराऊंगा। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि वही वही पामपोर्ट कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी भी बाहर जा एजेंसिया या एजेंट सक्रिय हैं उनके साथ जुड़े रहते हैं। कुछ मामलों में हम उन्हें पकड़ने में सफल भी हुए हैं। हम इस मामले में और बड़ाई कर रहे हैं। लेकिन कठिनाई यह है कि लिखकर शिकायत देने में लोग का सकोच होता है और इसलिए एक दम कारवाई करना थोड़ा मुश्किल होना है।

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY
Sir, the Government has devised a very good method for emigration of the persons to Gulf countries through the Labour Ministry. I would like to know from the Minister whether the same procedure will be adopted in the case of other countries also.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE
It is a suggestion for action. It will be taken into account.

Indian Workers on Strike in Kuwait

*338 SHRI SAUGATA ROY
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian workers in Kuwait have been on strike,

(b) if so, the reasons for the strike, and

(c) whether the Government of India took any action in the matter and if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE) (a) The workers of the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd and its associates were on strike from 12th July to 27th July 1978.

(b) The strike started following an altercation on 11th July, in which a worker was alleged to have been beaten.

(c) Our Ambassador in Kuwait remained in touch with the Government of Kuwait the EPI and the labour leaders with a view to persuading the workers to withdraw the strike and restore normalcy in the Project. The Labour went back to work on 27th July.

SHRI D N TIWARY Sir I have given a Calling Attention Notice on this matter. I want to know whether it has been admitted or not.

MR SPEAKER I do not think that it has come up before me yet.

SHRI D N TIWARY I gave the notice twice.

MR SPEAKER I will look into it. You know last week was a very busy week for all of us. Now first supplementary by Mr Saugata Roy.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY The problem regarding this question is that it relates to External Affairs Ministry. It also relates to the Industry Ministry and the Labour Ministry. Of the 60,000 employees in Kuwait a majority of them do all sorts of manual work and sending foreign exchange to our country. People working in the EPI are very badly paid. They have been paid 11 dinars per day which is very low according to Kuwait standard. I would like to know from the hon Minister whether the Indian Embassy in Kuwait has informed him of the very low payment made to the Indian workers in EPI and also whether they have informed that these workers are employed by the sub contractors who do not even pay them the notified pay as a result of which there is a lot of discontent among the workers working in EPI.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE The hon Member has rightly pointed out that this project is being looked after by the Ministry of Industry. I had written a letter to my friend, Mr George Fernandes to be present when this question comes up. But he is held up in the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI K GOPAL He is mediating.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE All mediation has been given up during the Question Hour. So Sir, it will not be correct to say that the workers working in the Project in Kuwait are being paid less because the wages were fixed before the workers decided to start work. We have taken the contract and then there are sub contractors also.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY All the workers are recruited through them.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE That is the whole difficulty. We are thinking in terms of setting up a Directorate at the Central level to recruit workers. But I would like to make one thing very clear. Once the wages are fixed, there are other facilities also they are getting housing facilities. They are getting food at reduced prices. They are also getting medical facilities. Once they decide to go out and if they create trouble there it is not a question of Kuwait only the whole policy of the Government will be defeated, if people abroad feel that having Indian workers is like inviting trouble. But in this case there has been some dereliction of duty on the part of our high officials also. An inquiry is being conducted and I hope that everything will be all right. But those who go abroad, they must understand that if they want to go on strike then let them remain here.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY I welcome the Minister's statement regarding the Central Government's thinking for setting up a Directorate to recruit Indian labour on the projects abroad because this sub contractor system is very inhuman system. I also want to know—this project where 2000 houses are to be built is a prestigious project. We got it in the face of very tough competition from foreign firms—whether the Ministry has got any information that the aim of this Kuwait strike was to smear the name of India in gulf countries and some workers were instigated by some foreign firms who are in competition.

with EPI, and whether the Minister has any information regarding the names of the foreign firms and the foreign countries who have done this instigation work of Indian workers.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE

The possibility of certain foreign firms who would like to create difficulty for India provoking some of our workers cannot be ruled out. But it will not be proper for me to disclose the names of any country.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN Mr

Speaker, the hon Minister has mentioned that high officials were involved in this case. About 78 000 Indian workers were sent abroad. Nearly 10 000 of them are working as maid servants and in Kuwait the number is the highest. I know that this is a problem arisen out of the world competition for getting labour contracts in order to earn foreign exchange, but at the same time we should not forget the fate of those poor employee who are employed there to earn gold. In this particular case, the workers of Engineering Projects India Ltd are ill-paid, and to stay in a poor living condition, some of them are to stay even in open air, no shed. Sir, I would like to know if from the hon Minister what was the ground on which their due demands, according to Residence-cum-work-permit were not considered and fulfilled before the strike held on 12th July, 1978. (B) What were the terms and conditions at the time of issuing passports to the workers? It is reported in the news papers that after teargas and baton-charge on 27th July, 403 workers of Engineering Projects India Ltd were arrested and severally beaten up in jail. Later on, 183 of them had been released. I would like to know whether the rest of the workers 218 are still behind prison bars, whether there is any proposal to return back those workers.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE

As per the latest report received from the Project Authorities in Kuwait, out of 403 workers arrested, 183 workers have been released and they have

returned to the camps. After screening the list of 256 persons who were not willing to work as per conditions and terms of the contract between the workers concerned and the associate contractor, a fresh list has been prepared. This includes 218 persons who are still in police custody.

AN HON MEMBER In jails

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE

Now they are in the police custody, according to the information available with us, 221 workers have been repatriated to India so far. As far as some of the grievances of the workers are concerned they are brought to the notice of the management and negotiations have been started, and some of the demands which were quite reasonable for example payment of wages on the stipulated date were immediately accepted. But even then a section of the workers decided to go on strike. Possibly some of the workers acted in a very undesirable manner. The police had to be called.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Anglo-American Company gave them a beat up. You have been wrongly informed.

MR SPEAKER This is simply to inform you. You take the information.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE

I am replying on the basis of information that I have received.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN I

have categorically asked regarding their housing problem. They are lying in the open.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE

It is not correct. Nobody is staying in the open.

श्री इरिका नाथ तिवारी : जो सूचना मुझे मिली है जिसे मैं मंत्री जी को देने जा रहा हूँ उसके बारे में उनसे जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या वह सही है, और अगर सही है तो वह क्या स्टेप ले रहे हैं? सूचना यह है कि यहां के प्रोड्रेंट के जो हैंड घाक मीनेजमेंट है,

शायद कोई बर्मा है जो कि रिटायर्ड आफिसर हैं, वह बर्को को भडकाते हैं कि तुम इन्साइक करो, तुम्हारा ब्रेटर प्रोस्पेक्ट हो जायेगा, अगर नहीं करोगे तो कुछ नहीं होगा। क्या उनका वहां पर बर्को को इस तरह से भडकाना सही है, अगर सही नहीं है तो क्या आप इन्वॉयरी करायेगे और क्या स्टेप लेने जा रहे हैं, यह बतायेंगे ?

श्री अटन बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य एक जिम्मेदार सदस्य हैं, उन्होंने बड़ी गम्भीरता से आरोप लगाया है और हम इसके बारे में गम्भीरता से छानबीन करेंगे।

श्री लखन लाल पट्टर : यहां से जो मजदूर कुर्बत जाते हैं और जो कट्टरवर्त उनको यहां से ले जाते हैं, मैं मंत्री जी से जन्ना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि वह सब कट्टरवर्त उन मजदूरों को यहां से ले जाने से पहले ही उनसे काफी खपपा, 5, 5 हजार खपपा ले लेते हैं ?

वहां पर उन मजदूरों का जो वेतन तय होता है, उसमें से वह खपपा काट लिया जाता है जिसकी वजह से उन लोगों को वहां वेतन कम मिलने के कारण उनके साथ ज्यादतियां होती हैं। सही कट्टरवर्त वहां की स्थानीय गवर्नमेंट को बहते हैं कि उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लो। क्या यह बात सही है, क्या मंत्री जी इसकी जांच करायेंगे और यहां से जाने वाले मजदूरों की व्यवस्था आपने माध्यम से हा, क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था करायेंगे ?

क्या यह भी सही है कि सरकार को बाध्य होकर वहां से काफी मजदूरों को अपने खर्च पर अपने देश में वापिस लाना पड़ा है ?

श्री अटन बिहारी वाजपेयी : जी हा, कुछ मजदूरों को हमने अपने खर्च पर वापिस

लाना पड़ा है। इस तरह की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि कट्टरवर्त या सब-कट्टरवर्त मजदूरों को भर्ती करने से पहले उनसे खपपा लेते हैं, लेकिन इस मामले में अगर कोई निश्चित शिवायत मिलती है, तो हम उसकी जांच करते हैं। हम ऐसे कट्टरवर्त को ग्लैंक लिस्ट पर भी चुके हैं और आगे भी करेंगे, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि कट्टरवर्त वाला मामला ही ऐसा है कि जो अगर जारी रहा तो गड़बड़ होगी। लेकिन सरकार को प्रबन्ध करना पड़ेगा सब तरह के मजदूरों की भाग को पूरा करने का और यह प्रबन्ध जिस दिन हम कर लेंगे, उसी दिन संभव है इस कट्टरवर्त प्रवृत्ति से छुटकारा मिल जाये।

Report Captioned "Plot to Down-Grade India at U.N."

*537 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report published in "The 'Hindustan Times' of 1st August 1978 'plot to down-grade India at United Nations', and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The Government of India is not aware of any plot to down grade India in the United Nations. The question of Indian representation in the United Nations Secretariat is constantly reviewed by Government and continuous efforts are made to ensure adequate representation by Indians at higher level posts in the United Nations Secretariat.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY We were holding the post of Under-Secretary-General. Now recently we got Assistant Secretary-General's post. That means our position has been downgraded there. What is the reaction of the Government to this?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Till now Shri C V Narasimhan was working as Under Secretary General for Inter Agency Affairs and is due to retire soon. Lt Gen Prem Chand who was working on Assistant Secretary-General's post had already been retired. Now in place of these two individuals as a result of our talks, persuasion and some pressurization we have been able to secure two important posts. Dr A. Ramachandran has been appointed as Executive Director of the newly created Centre of Human Settlements in Nairobi with the rank of Under Secretary General. There is another post. Dr P. N. Dhar has been appointed Assistant Secretary General in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. With these two appointments it will not be correct to say that our position has been downgraded or India has lost some important position in the United Nations Secretariat.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY The Minister says that India has not been downgraded. India is already being denied its due in the UN Secretariat. Of the D II posts which are the highest after Assistant Secretary General level, both Sri Lanka and Pakistan hold three each while India has only one. India has a higher percentage of posts in the Secretariat but that is only because of very junior posts held by it. How the Government is going to react to this?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE I have a long list and even in the D II posts we have four posts and in D I 14. May I ask the hon. Member not to be led by that press report? That press report is not correct.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA India's position in the Comity of Nations and in such organisations mainly depends upon the strategy negotiations, persuasions and also statesmanship of the External Affairs Minister. It is most unfortunate today that for the last 15 months, we have been observing and after he has made the statement in the United Nations

MR SPEAKER What is the question?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA All persuasion, mediation, negotiation and all diplomatic channels of genuine non-alignment—all this has only created an impression.

MR SPEAKER Mr Lakkappa, what is your question?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA The intellectuals of our country have not been properly represented in the United Nations Secretariat. This has created a suspicion in the minds of the people of this country that there is some internal politics in your recruiting, giving promotion and negotiating for proper positions in the United Nations Secretariat. It is deliberate. Therefore I would like to know whether you will kindly review the situation and see to it that India's image is not tarnished by not properly representing, negotiating, mediating and conciliating.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE I emphatically deny the allegations made by the hon. Member. India's representation in the United Nations has not gone down and if my friend Mr Lakkappa would like to come to New York, he can inform me privately and I will make arrangements. Then Mr Lakkappa can find out that I am not interested in mediation or negotiation or conciliation. I am interested in projecting India's correct image abroad and I have been able to do something in this respect.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA I would like to know from the External Affairs Minister why did he allow Mr P. N. Dhar who was working with the former Prime Minister and who helped in promulgating Emergency in India

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE The United Nations wanted an eminent economist and by all standards Prof P. N. Dhar is an eminent economist and while selecting people we do not make such type of distinctions which the hon. Member would like us to make.

श्री भारत भूषण : ये जो नाम बहा जाते हैं जिन के लिए हम प्रेशर इजेशन तब भी जाना पड़ता है, इन नामों को छानने की जो भी प्रक्रिया हो, वह एक्जामिस्ट बहुत अच्छे हो, लेकिन यह उत्तर तो सतोपजनक नहीं है कि जिस व्यक्ति ने इस देश के अन्दर प्रजातन्त्र को मिटाने में मदद की हो और पूर्व-प्रधान मंत्री के साथ मिल कर यहां पर वह तस्वीर उभारी हो जिस से सारा देश व्रस्त हो उठा हो वही एक अर्थ-शास्त्री था जिस को हम बहा बनाना था ? इस के पीछे कौन से और दूसरे कारण थे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, और कई कारण नहीं थे। हम ने कई नाम दिए थे। उन नामों में उन का भी नाम था। वह नाम जिन्हें नाम छोटता था, उन्हें अधिक उपयुक्त लगा। हमें भी इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं दिखाई दी। मैं जनता पार्टी के सदस्यों से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय जो अफसर थे वे सरकार की सेवा में थे। वे अफसर सरकार द्वारा नियुक्ति नीति पर अमल कर रहे थे। अगर किसी अफसर ने आउट ऑफ दि वे जाकर वे या अतिव्रमण कर के कोई काम किया तो उस के बारे में तो वर्तमान सरकार कार्यवाही कर सकती है, उस अफसर के आचरण का परीक्षण कर सकती है लेकिन सिर्फ इसलिए कि कोई अफसर पुरानी सरकार के जमाने में भी था, इस आधार पर अगर हम भेदभाव शुरू कर देंगे तो हम तो सरकार नहीं चला सकते।

DR KARAN SINGH : I think, it is unfortunate that remarks have been made about Prof P N Dhar, a person who is not here to defend himself. I would like to say with full confidence on the floor of the House that when there was big debate going on in the inner most councils as to whether election should be held in this country or not Prof P N Dhar played a very important part in the decision

that elections should be held and that we should go back to the people. I would, therefore, request the hon. Members on the other side that an individual should not be maligned just because he had been working in a certain place at that stage. He is a competent man and I do not think that any aspersion should be cast on him in the national interest.

MR SPEAKER : It is only a suggestion.

श्री राज नारायण : अब राज खुल गया। अगर माननीय डॉ० कर्ण सिंह जी उत्तर न दिये होते (व्यवधान)

SHRI K LAKKAPPA : On a point of order.

MR SPEAKER : There is no point of order. (Interruptions).

SHRI K LAKKAPPA : There is a convention that only Ministers should occupy those seats. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJ NARAIN : One should first deserve and then desire.

माननीय लक्ष्मण जी पुराने आदमी हैं—फर्स्ट डिजर्व देन डिजायर, पहले कोशिश करिए ससदीय प्रथा की जानकारी करने की और तब यहां सदन में बोलने के लिए उत्सुक हो। (व्यवधान)

SHRI K LAKKAPPA : I take strong objection to the statement made by Mr Raj Narain. I would like to ask whether he is a Minister now. He should go to his place and put the question. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER : His seat is still there. It has not yet been changed.

श्री राज नारायण : व्यक्ति को बसा देना चाहिए कि अभी मेरी सीट यहीं पर है इसलिए मैं अपनी सीट से ही बोल रहा हूँ।

मैं आदरणीय वाजपेयी जी से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत ही एक्सपर्ट अर्थ-शास्त्री कम से कम दो प्रकार के तो होंगे ही—एक बुजुर्ग अर्थ-शास्त्री और दूसरे प्रोलिटेरियट अर्थ-शास्त्री । तो बुजुर्ग अर्थ-शास्त्र में श्री पी० एन० धर माहिर हैं या सर्वहारा अर्थ-शास्त्र में माहिर है क्योंकि दोनों के नुक्ते-नजर में बड़ा फर्क है । जिस अर्थ शास्त्र में तीस साल भारत में गरीबी और बेकारी बढ़ाई उसी अर्थ-शास्त्र को जनता पार्टी की सरकार छगल माने

MR SPEAKER Please come to the question

श्री राज नारायण मैं त्रिनशतापूर्वक निवेदन करूँगा कि इस दृष्टिकोण को बदलने की कृपा करे ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या माननीय वाजपेयी जी को इस सत्य और सत्य की जानकारी नहीं है—मैं समझता हूँ—कि कुछ लोग खानदानी गुलाम होते हैं, मुगल बादशाह, उनकी जी-हुजूरी, अंग्रेज, उनकी जी-हुजूरी, कांग्रेस उसकी जी-हुजूरी और जनता पार्टी तो उनकी जी-हुजूरी । (ध्वजध्वन)

मैं चाहता हूँ माननीय वाजपेयी जी इस बात का उत्तर दें कि माननीय कर्ण सिंह जी ने जो स्पष्टीकरण दिया है, वे कश्मीर के रहने वाले हैं तो जैमा इन्दिरा जी के राज में चारों तरफ काश्मीर छाया हुआ था वैसे ही जनता पार्टी के राज में भी क्या कश्मीर छायेगा? (ध्वजध्वन)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पी० पी० एन० धर स्वयं यूनाइटेड नेशनल जाने के लिये इच्छुक नहीं थे । वह यहाँ पर इस्टीमेट आफ इकॉनॉमिक प्रोग्रेस के रूप में काम कर रहे थे । वह किसी नौकरी की तलाश में नहीं थे...

श्री राज नारायण : यही तो गलती थी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माफ कीजिये, राज नारायण जी, वह बुजुर्ग अर्थ-शास्त्री हैं या प्रोलिटेरियट-वाले अर्थ शास्त्री हैं या राज नारायण जी की परिकल्पना के अर्थ-शास्त्र की व्याख्याता है—मैं इस विवाद में नहीं जा सकता । उन्हें यूनाइटेड नेशनल की सेवा के लिये चुना गया है, उन का अर्थ-शास्त्र यहाँ लागू नहीं होगा ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के लिये नरोत्तम समाज सुरक्षा योजना

*538 श्री एस० एस० सोमानी - क्या सतरीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के लिये समेकित समाज सुरक्षा योजना बनाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार या विचार कोई समिति गठित करने का है ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्तावित समिति के निदेश पद क्या होंगे, और

(ग) समिति का गठन कब तक किये जाने की आशा है ?

श्रम तथा सतरीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग) यह मामला विचाराधीन है ।

दिल्ली में यहूतशोध और टाइफाइड के मामले

*539 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : श्री के० मातंगी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सभावार पत्रों में छरी खचरी के अनुसार दिल्ली में यहूतशोध (डिफ्टाइडिस) और टाइफाइड ज्वर के मामलों की संख्या चिन्ताजनक सीमा तक पहुँच गई है ,

(ख) क्या यकृत शोथ के उपचार के लिये कोई उपयुक्त दवा खोज निकालने के अथवा तब के सभी प्रयास निष्फल रहे हैं ।

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन रोगी से कुछ लोग की मृत्यु हो जाने के भी समाचार मिले हैं , और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन रोगी के फैलने के क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनस्मृती प्रसाद यादव) .
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यकृतशोथ विषाणुओं से पैदा होने वाला रोग है जिसका कोई पूरा प्रभावकारी इलाज उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) दिल्ली में जनवरी से मार्च, 1978 के बीच सत्रामक यकृतशोथ के कारण दो व्यक्तियों की मौतें हुईं और जनवरी से नवम्बर, 1978 के बीच टाइफाइड से एक मौत हुई ।

(घ) ये बीमारियां दूषित भोजन और पानी से पैदा होती हैं । पीने के साफ पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कोशिश की जा रही है । बीमारी फैलने की स्थिति में काम में लाने के लिए दिल्ली नगर निगम के पास पानी साफ करने वाली गोदामों का काफी भण्डार है । टाइफाइड उबर की स्वेकतीन अनुसंधान करने पर उपलब्ध कराई जाती है ।

India China Boundary Dispute

*540 SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any communication has been sent to or received from the

Chinese Government on the subject of resolving the India-China boundary dispute through direct, peaceful negotiations,

(b) if so the details thereof,

(c) whether any date and venue have been set for negotiations between the two Governments or in the alternative for preliminary talks on the issue, and

(d) if the answer be in the negative the present position with regard to the solution of the boundary dispute?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) (a) to (d) While no exchanges have taken place in recent years between the two Governments on this subject it is my hope to discuss this and other bilateral problems during my forthcoming visit to China as part of our efforts to improve bilateral relations with China

All India Working Class Consumers' Price Index

*541 SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA

SHRI RAMANAND T.WARY

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the figures of All India working class consumers price index for industrial workers (base 1960=100) for the last four months commencing from 1st April, 1978 and twelve-monthly averages thereof,

(b) the items which are included in compiling the price index and

(c) the names of places from where figures of prices are collected?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) to (c) Three statements giving the required information are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-2673/78]

Demands of Hutti Gold Mines Union Workers

*542 SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether he is aware that the Hutti Gold Mines Union had recently submitted on behalf of the workmen a charter of demands regarding revision of their pay scales promotional avenues etc

(b) whether he is also aware that there is wide disparity between the pay scales etc of the workers in Hutti Gold Mines and those of the Kolar Gold Fields,

(c) whether he is aware that the 3400 workmen of the company went recently on a one day strike and also undertook a relay hunger strike for a month in batches in pursuance of their demands and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a)

Yes Sir The main demand of the Hutti Gold Mines Staff and Employees Union relates to the revision of wage structure and grant of other benefits like Dearness allowance and House rent allowance

(b) The lowest paid employee in the Bharat Gold Mines Ltd (Kolar Gold Field) is getting a consolidated amount of Rs 314/- P.M., inclusive of dearness allowance while his counterpart in the Hutti Gold Mines is in the scale of Rs 202-4-230 consolidated. However the Management of Hutti Gold Mines supplies free food grains which works out to Rs 18 to Rs 80 per month depending upon the size of the family of the worker

(c) About 3400 workmen went on one days strike on 18th July 1978 on their demands. They also resorted to hunger strike in batches of five from 23rd June 1978 to 12th August 1978. The relay hunger strike was called off from 13th August 1978

following mediation by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Hyderabad and the intervention of the Labour Minister of Karnataka

(d) The Central Industrial Relations Machinery intervened in the dispute. The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Hyderabad has been holding discussions with the Union and Management at the highest level for effecting a settlement. Labour Minister Karnataka has also held discussions with the Union representatives. An amicable settlement is expected soon.

जन स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम

*543 श्री राघव जो क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री समा पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की प्रार्थना करेंगे जिसमें यह बताया गया हो कि

(क) देश में अब तक, राज्यवार, कितने जन स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों प्रारंभ किये गये हैं,

(ख) ऐसे ग्रामों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें इन कार्यक्रमों की सेवाओं का लाभ मिलेगा, और

(ग) शेष राज्यों के ग्रामों में यह लाभ दिलाने के लिये सरकार की लगभग और कितना समय लगेगा?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव)

(क) और (ख) एक विवरण समा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(ग) जन स्वास्थ्य रणनीति योजना के तहत, तमिलनाडु और जम्मू व कश्मीर को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में चलाई जा रही है। चरणबद्ध रूप से इस योजना का विस्तार करने का विचार है। दूसरे चरण के अंतर्गत 1978 से शुरू किये जाने की संभावना है। ऐसी योजना बनाई गई है कि 1981-82 तक सारे देश में लागू हो जाये।

विवरण

30 जून, 1978 तक जितने जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को चुन कर प्रशिक्षण दिया गया उनका राज्यवार ग्योरा हम प्रकार है —

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	चुने गए प्राक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र	प्रशिक्षित जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक (बैचो में)			कुल
			प्रथम	द्वितीय	तृतीय	
1	छात्र प्रदश	98	1960	1960	1960	5880
2	समम	10	195	187	189	571
3	सडमान व निकोवार डोप समूह	2	16	13	36	65
4	बिहार	31	567	560	560	1677
5	चडीगढ़	1	23	—	—	23
6	दादरा व नगर हवेली	1	20	20	18	58
7	दिल्ली	3	—	44	47	91
8	गोवा, दमन और दीव	3	60	—	—	60
9	गुजरात	103	2060	2060	2060	6180
10	हरियाणा	25	504	523	496	1523
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	12	230	181	241	652
12	मध्य प्रदेश	45	819	852	825	2496
13	महाराष्ट्र	97	1612	1940	1940	5492
14	मणिपुर	13	266	—	—	266
15	मेघालय	3	59	61	40	160
16	मिज़ोरम	3	70	30	27	127
17	नागालैंड	3	45	35	—	80
18	उड़ीसा	13	268	260	260	788
19	पार्सिबरो	3	57	36	60	153
20	पंजाब	22	505	600	471	1576

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21	राजस्थान	27	540	540	544	1624
22	मिज़ोरम	4	37	52	50	139
23	त्रिपुरा	3	60	—	—	60
24	उत्तर प्रदेश	184	3683	3744	3826	11253
25	पश्चिमी बंगाल	15	287	—	300	587
कुल		724	13943	13698	13940	41581

यद्यपि गावों की सही-सही सख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है तथापि यह अनुमान है कि लगभग 41581 गावड़न राज्यों की सेवाओं से लाभान्वित हो रहे होंगे । गावों की राज्यवार सख्या का अनुमान नहीं है जो पूर्वमूठ पर वाला 'कुल' के नीचे दिया गया है ।

आईलैंड, इंडोनेशिया, बर्मा और सिंगापुर में भारतीय संस्कृति को पुनर्जीवित करना

*544 श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आईलैंड, इंडोनेशिया, बर्मा, सिंगापुर तथा अन्य देशों में अनेक बौद्ध मंदिर तथा भारतीय धर्म एवं संस्कृति के अन्य प्राचीन अवशेष हैं ,

(ख) क्या इन देशों में बहुत अधिक संख्या में भारतीय भी रह रहे हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या इन देशों में भारतीय संस्कृति का पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए अब तक कोई प्रभावी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) (ग) यह सब है कि समूच दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में ऐसे अनेक प्राचीन स्मारक हैं जो कि इस बात के प्रतीक हैं इस क्षेत्र के देशों के

साथ भारत का बहुत पुराना सांस्कृतिक संबंध रहा है । ये स्मारक इन देशों के लोगों की राष्ट्रीय धरोहर हैं ।

(ख) जो हा । इनमें से कुछ देशों में, विशेष रूप से बर्मा और मलेशिया में, भारतीय मूल के लोग बहुत बड़ी संख्या में रहते हैं ।

(ग) पिछले वर्षों में सांस्कृतिक सहयोग के मैगसेसे और भारत को दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के देशों के साथ जोड़ने वाले सामान्य सांस्कृतिक परम्परा के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं तथा इन दिशा में और अधिक प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

Construction of Quarters for Labourers in Delhi

*545 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the total number of houses for industrial workers in Delhi and the total number of labourers in Delhi,

(b) how many new houses for industrial workers have been built by Government and by the different industrial houses in the last three years

(c) whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation to force the mill owners to spend a part of their income for the construction of the quarters for labourers every year

(d) if not reasons therefor, and

(e) what specific steps Government propose to take to see that the quarters for labourers are constructed in large number every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI) (a) to (e) Presumably the reference is to the allotment of houses to workers in Delhi under the subsidised housing scheme for industrial workers and economically weaker sections of the community. According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the total number of industrial workers eligible for allotment of houses under the subsidised housing scheme for industrial workers and economically weaker sections of the community is 1,20,000. The number of houses so far constructed under this scheme for industrial workers in Delhi is 5347 out of which 4844 have been constructed by Delhi Administration, 440 by the employers and 58 by the co-operative societies.

2 Some employers have also constructed 4538 houses for their workers for which they have not obtained financial assistance from the Government under the scheme.

3 The main difficulties at present faced by the Delhi Administration appear to be the increase in the cost of construction and scarcity of land and resources.

4 There is no proposal at present to bring forward any legislation to force the mill owners to spend a part of their income for construction of houses for the labourers. The practical

difficulties for such mill owners to construct houses for their workers could be want of land and other resources.

5 There is already provision for construction of houses for industrial workers by the State Government, employers and cooperative societies under the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and economically weaker sections of the community. The scheme is in the State sector and is being implemented by the State Governments/Union Territories administrations. From 1-4-69 the central financial assistance for all state sector programmes including housing is released by the Ministry of Finance in the shape of block loans and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various state sector schemes including housing according to the priorities as determined by them.

Sir Ganga Ram Hospital Employees' Union

*546 CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether a letter dated the 28th July 1978 from Sir Ganga Ram Hospital Employees Union, Delhi in connection with the Annual General Body Meetings of the said Union and the annual election held on 1st July 1978 has been received and

(b) if so Government's reaction thereto and what help assistance and facilities are proposed to be rendered to the Union?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) and (b) A letter dated 28th July, 1978 from the General Secretary Sir Ganga Ram Hospital Employees'

Union intimating the list of its office bearers elected on July 1 1978 and offering co-operation to the hospital authorities in maintaining good industrial relations was received by the Delhi Administration. The Union is not registered under the Trade Unions Act 1926. The management however has been consulting the Union on matters relating to grievances of class III and class IV employees of the hospital.

Shortage of Staff in Telephone Exchanges of A P

*547 SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether many of the telephone exchanges in Andhra Pradesh are not sufficiently staffed and

(b) what arrangements have been made to maintain promptness in duty during periodical seasonal and unavoidable absenteeism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) There are shortages in the cadres of Telephone Operators Technicians RSAs and Junior Engineers in some of the Telephone Exchanges. Sufficient number of candidates have since been selected. They will be appointed after completion of prescribed training.

(b) The staff is engaged on overtime. Short Duty Telephone Operators are also employed.

CGHS Facilities for Common Man

*548 SHRI ANANT RAM JAI SWAL Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether benefits of the Central Government Health Scheme are also available to common man

(b) if so the names of the dispensaries with their locations where such facilities are available

(c) the conditions laid down for a common man to be eligible for becoming the beneficiary of the scheme and

(d) the time by which this facility is proposed to be made available to the people living in the areas not served by such dispensaries at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) A scheme to afford medical facilities to the members of public and such members of the families of Central Government employees who are not entitled to the medical facilities under Central Government Health Scheme is in operation in the areas covered by 14 selected CGHS dispensaries in Delhi viz Laxmibai Nagar Moti Bagh Kidwai Nagar Andrewsganj North Avenue South Avenue Constitution House Chana kypuri Hauz Khas Pandara Poad Nau Qli Nagar Telegraphs Lane Wellesley Road and R K Puram II

(c) Members of the public residing in the aforesaid areas can enrol themselves as members of the Scheme on payment of the prescribed contribution.

(d) At present it is not proposed to extend the CGHS facilities to the members of the public generally in the areas covered by other dispensaries under the CGHS in Delhi.

Grant of Telephone connections in Ratnagiri City

*549 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether serious delays in getting telephone connections in the Ratnagiri city the headquarter of the District have taken place and reasons for the same

(b) the number of applications of intending subscribers pending since

1975 and total amount of deposit collected from intending subscribers (year-wise) since 1975, and

(c) what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) All applicants registered under OYT category upto 31-3-77 and under non OYT category upto 31-3-75 have been provided telephone connections. Applicants registered subsequent to these dates could not be provided telephone connections mainly due to inadequate exchange capacity which could not be expanded due to shortage of switching equipment in the country

(b) Information regarding number of applicants on waiting list since 1975 and amount deposited towards advance for telephone connections is as follows —

Year	Applicants registered but not provided with telephone connections	Amount of deposit collected
		Rs
75-76	16	12 800
76-77	28	22 400
77-78	56	69 000
After 1-4-78 to 15-8-8	32	71 800

(c) Existing exchange is being expanded by 100 lines which will permit telephone connections to all those who registered their demands upto 31-3-77 during the current financial year

It is hoped to expand this exchange by another 100 lines by 1981

Production of Slag in Bokaro Steel Ltd

*550 **SHRI A K ROY** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the amount of slag produced from the blast furnace and steel melting shop per day in the Bokaro Steel Ltd and the way of its disposal, and

(b) whether there is any proposal to make cement from slag at Bokaro, if so, facts in details if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK)

(a) The average arising of blast furnace (BF) slag and steel melting shop (SMS) slag at the 17 million tonne stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant is of the order of 4290 tonnes per day and 890 tonnes per day respectively. At present these are being dumped in the slag dump

(b) With a view to utilise the blast furnace slag a slag granulation plant of 135 million tonne capacity is being set up at Bokaro. The granulated slag would be sold to various cement manufacturing units for production of Portland Blast Furnace Slag (PBFS) cement. There is no proposal at present to make cement from slag at Bokaro but this matter will be given further consideration as soon as an adequate source of suitable limestone close to Bokaro is located

Representation to Organised Trade Unions on various Committees

*551 **SHRI R K MHALGI**
DR BAPU KALDATE

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any machinery to give proper representation to representatives of organised trade unions on various committees and bodies concerning their problems and welfare at the central level

(b) If so the details thereof, and

(c) if not, whether Government have been making nominations on such committees and bodies on ad-hoc basis without taking recourse to democratic process?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a)

and (b) General verification of membership of central trade union organisations is done from time to time through the agency of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery. The verification so done is for the purpose of giving representation to labour on international and national tripartite bodies and conferences. The latest verified figures available are however as on the 31st December 1968. Many changes have happened since then. A fresh verification as on 31-12-77 has been ordered.

District and State Committees for Efficient Working of Telephones

*552 **SHRI K. OBUL REDDY** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government propose to constitute District and State Committees with officials and non-officials to have constant check on the working of the telephones and to recommend to the concerned authorities taking proper action for the efficient working of the telephones in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) Yes Sir

49 such Committees have already been formed for the States and Telephone Districts.

Passport Racket

5139 **SHRI K. A. RAJAN** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigations has caught men of the leading parties red handed in Delhi who were operating a big racket at the office of the Regional Passport Officer,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether any further investigation was conducted in the matter, and

(d) if so the details thereof and further action taken if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) (a) to (d) On 23.6.78 a member of the public had lodged a written complaint with the Central Bureau of Investigation to the effect that a tout at the Regional Passport Office New Delhi had demanded a bribe from the said member of the public and had offered that he could get his passport issue within 15 days. On the basis of this complaint a case RC 24/78 GOW Delhi U/S 162 IPC, had been registered by the CBI and investigations taken up by them. The CBI had also laid a trap and it is alleged that the said tout had been caught red handed accepting the bribe. The bribe money was also reportedly recovered from the tout. During investigations the tout is stated to have furnished names of some other persons said to be involved in the racket.

The CBI are continuing the investigations.

Works Order by IISCO to M/s Mondal and Co

5140 **SHRI ROBIN SEN** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether an IISCO Burnpur Works Order No TA/C 5/957 dated the 17th May, 1978 was issued to M/s Mondal & Co,

(b) whether M/s M S Mondal & Co had originally quoted Rs 30000 less than the next lowest tenderer for the above works order,

(c) whether after opening of quotations for the above order, M/s M S Mondal & Co were allowed to increase their price by Rs 9000

(d) whether M/s M S Mondal completed the job under above works order on time or extension of time was given to them beyond the stipulated time, and

(e) if extension of time was given whether it was given with or without the permission of the Tender Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA)

(a) Yes Sir, except that the work order was dated the 17th May 1977

(b) The quotation of M/s Mondal and Co was Rs 32750 less than that of the next lowest tenderer

(c) An increase of Rs 8500 was allowed by IISCO after the opening of bids as the party had made a bona fide error in calculations

(d) The work was not completed in time IISCO had to grant an extension of time as they could not supply bitumen and other materials to the contractor in terms of the contract

(e) Extension was given by the competent authority as per the delegation of powers

दिल्ली के अस्पताल में ठीक व्यवहार न किया जाना

5141 श्री हरी शंकर महाने क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रीमती भाकरी देवी की 15 जुलाई, 1978 को रात

9 बजे विलियमसन अस्पताल (डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया प्रसूतालय) के अत्यात कम म इलाज के लिए लाया गया था,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस औरत का कुछ माह का गर्भ था और वह पेट के दर्द से चिन्ता रही थी,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दो घंटे के बाद उस औरत का कोई इलाज किए बिना उसे सुचेता कुपचानी अस्पताल (बनारसी) जाने को कहा गया जहां उसका अस्पताल वाला ने उसे भरती करने में इन्कार कर दिया तथा उसे इविल अस्पताल जाने के लिए मजबूर किया, और

(घ) यदि भाग (क) से (ग) का उत्तर 'हां' में है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) से (घ) यह सही नहीं है कि श्रीमती भाकरी देवी को डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल के इमर्जेंसी विभाग में इलाज के लिए लाया गया था और न ही उसने 15 अक्टूबर 16 जुलाई, 1978 को सुचेता कुपचानी अस्पताल में रिपोर्ट की थी। ऐसा कोई रोगी 15-7-78 या इविल अस्पताल (लोक नायक जयप्रकाश नारायण अस्पताल) में भर्ती नहीं किया गया था।

बिहार में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र

5142 श्री फादर एंगेलो मुर्मू, क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री बिहार में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना के बारे में 16 मार्च, 1978 के घातारहित प्रश्न संख्या 3122 के उत्तर के साथ में यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में कितने प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र हैं और जिला-वार वे किन किन स्थानों पर हैं,

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों के निर्माण के लिए स्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कोई सहायता प्रदान की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी विस्तृत जानकारी क्या है और

(ग) बिहार में किन किन स्थानों पर प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों के लिए भवनों का निर्माण किया गया है किन किन स्थानों पर निर्माण कार्य अधूरा है किन किन स्थानों पर कमचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों का निर्माण किया जा चुका है किन किन स्थानों पर उनका निर्माण कार्य अधूरा है और किन किन स्थानों पर उनकी व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव)

(क) प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों की जिला-वार सूची अन्वय-1 में दी गई है। (प्रयास में रखा गई। देखिए सख्या एन टी 2694/78)

(ख) और (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकार में एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय समा पत्र पर रख दी जायेगी ?

Increasing Powers of Telephone Advisory Committee

5143 SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the powers of the Telephone Advisory Committee and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD

SUKHDEO SAI) (a) and (b) The restoration of the function of TAC for assisting the department in deciding the allotment out of turn connections to certain categories of applicants which was withdrawn during October 77 is now under review

Definition of 'Cola

5144 SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) what is the definition of 'Cola' under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,

(b) whether cola nut extract must be present in an aerated water to call it a Cola

(c) if so, what is the minimum per cent of cola nut extract necessary to call it a Cola, and

(d) what per cent of ice cream is mandatory to call a drink Ice Cream Soda ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Cola drinks have not been defined in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act/Rules. These are covered under the broad category of sweetened aerated water containing no fruit juice/pulp

(b) and (c) This is receiving attention

(d) Ice cream is not added to the bottled beverage ice cream soda. It contains ice cream soda flavour only

Regional Passport Office in Himachal Pradesh

5145 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have considered the demand for setting up a regional or sub regional passport office in Himachal Pradesh

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) by when the office will be set up, and

(d) the criterion for opening a regional or sub regional office in a State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) (a) and (b) Yes Sir Government have received communications from Members of Parliament public associations from Himachal Pradesh and others requesting the opening of a passport office in the State in order to provide greater convenience to the passport applicants. These requests are under consideration of Government.

(c) and (d) The criteria for opening a Regional Passport Office are —

(i) the number of passport applications expected to be received by it from the area under its jurisdiction

(ii) the inconvenience to the public in States which do not have an office there already, or at a nearby location

(iii) considerations of economy in expenditure, particularly non plan expenditure

These criteria also apply generally in the case of sub regional passport offices with the difference that the number of passport applications received from areas to be covered by the sub offices is expected to be smaller. In the case of Himachal Pradesh a total of 3407 passport applications had been received in 1977 and the inflow for the period from 1st January 1978 to 31st July 1978 was 1855.

The question of opening a passport office in Himachal Pradesh will be kept under review and a decision to open an office there taken as soon as the criteria mentioned above so justify.

Cola

5146 SHRI MANOHAR LAL Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether 'Cola' is a vegetable,

(b) whether 'Cola' is a fruit, and

(c) whether 'Cola' is a special category by itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAG DAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (c) Cola has not been defined in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act/ Rules. Cola nuts are seeds of the tree *cola acuminata* and *cola nitida*. The seeds are contained within a seed pod up to ten being present at maturity. The tree is cultivated in Brazil and West Indies.

Belgrade Conference

5147 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the names of the countries who were invited as guests at recent conference of non aligned countries held at Belgrade in July, 1978

(b) whether there was no unanimity about inviting a number of countries as guests, and

(c) if so his reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) (a) The following countries attended the recently concluded Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries held in Belgrade in July, 1978 as guests

Austria Finland Pakistan Philippines Portugal Rumania San Marino Sweden and Switzerland

The UN Council for Namibia also attended as guest

(b) and (c) Of the countries which attended as guests two countries Pakistan and San Marino attended in this capacity for the first time They were invited to attend as guests as there was consensus in favour of permitting them to attend in this capacity The UN Council for Namibia was also invited to attend as a guest since there was consensus in favour of this In all these cases India supported the consensus

Connecting of Baroda with Poona, Rajkot etc

5148 SHRI F P GAEKWAD Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the time by which Baroda will be connected with Poona Rajkot Indore Nagpur Calcutta Bangalore etc on the STD Net-work of the country and

(b) the main features thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Baroda is likely to be linked with Poona Rajkot Indore and Nagpur through the STD network during 1979 Baroda is expected to be connected with Calcutta Bangalore etc on the STD network of the country towards the end of current Roll-on Plan

(b) An integrated Trunk Automatic Exchange network is being built up with Trunk Automatic Exchanges at

Ahmedabad, Bombay, Indore Calcutta, Bangalore etc and the various stations mentioned above are being connected to one of these Trunk Automatic Exchanges for providing inter dialling among themselves

Investment Plan for Steel during 6th Plan

5149 SHRI K PRADHANI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) details of the investment plan for the steel industry during the Sixth Five Year Plan period

(b) whether any new steel plant projects are proposed to be initiated during the Plan period and

(c) if so where and with what capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK)

(a) The Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 envisages a total outlay of Rs 2,548.53 crores for the development of steel industry, as per details given in the attached Statement

(b) and (c) A provision of Rs 200 crores has been made for New Steel Plants during this period The feasibility of setting up three port based steel plants at Visakhapatnam Paradip and Mangalore is under consideration at present No final decision regarding investment or capacity of these plants has so far been taken

Statement

Steel Industry—Outlay for 1978-83

Sl No	Name of the Project	Plant Outlay (Rs in crores)
1	Continuing schemes	1521.98
1	Bhilai Steel Plant	
	(a) 4 m.t. expansion	700.00
	(b) other schemes—Dalli Mechanised Mines Second Sintering Plant Refractory Plant etc	28.93
2	Rourkela Steel Plant	
	Add Naptha reformer, modernisation of hot strip mill second MSDS mod pressure boiler plant, etc	50.27
3	Bokaro Steel Limited	
	(a) 17 m.t. stage	25.11
	(b) 4 m.t. stage	530.00
	(c) Slag Granulation Plant	7.02
4	Ispat Iron and Steel Company (IISCO)	
	(a) Plant rehabilitation scheme	9.30
	(b) 10th Coke Oven Battery	24.56
	(c) Chasnalla Open Cast Mine	5.70
	(d) Ramnagore Open Cast Mine	3.75
	(e) Double Flanged Screwed Pipes	1.50
5	Alloy Steel Plant Durgapur	
	Add melting facilities	7.95
6	VISL Bhadravati—Forge Plant	1.35
7	Salera Steel Ltd Stage I	108.70
8	R&D various projects	
		17.87
Additions modifications replacements	innovative technologies etc	46.60
9	Bhilai Steel Plant	100.00
10	Durgapur Steel Plant	100.00
11	Rourkela Steel Plant	75.00
12	Bokaro Steel Plant	10.00
13	IISCO	140.00
14	ASP, Durgapur	20.00
15	VISL	15.00

1	2	3
III New Schemes		
16	CRGO Project, Rourkela	108 85
17	Bokaro—1 75 m t stage	50 00
18	New Steel Plants	700 00
19	Cement Plants	50 00
20	Captive Power Plants	100 00
21	Sponge Iron (India) Ltd	5 70*
22	Others—New Schemes at DSP, ASP, VISL, R & D MOIL, Refractory Plants and Misc provision for HSCL, MECOX, SAIL etc	50 00
GRAND TOTAL		2545 53

*Central Government contribution only

Blind Children in India

5150 SHRI YUVRAJ Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether most of the blinds in India are children and if so, their number,

(b) whether in the absence of adequate quantity of vitamin 'A' in the diets of Indian children they become blind for ever, and

(c) whether some definite specific measures will be taken to prevent blindness and if so, when with details thereof and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) No Sir

(b) Vitamin 'A' is essential for sight and its acute deficiency often leads to blindness.

(c) Government of India has launched a programme of "Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vit 'A' deficiency among children between 1 to 5

years of age', which consists in giving a dose of Vitamin 'A' in oil every six months to protect children from developing Vit. A deficiency. The scheme was started in Southern and Eastern States during 1970-71 and was later extended to the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. During 1976-77 the programme was extended to all the States.

The Government has also launched a National Programme for Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness with the following features -

(i) Health education to community in eye care measures so as to preserve sight and prevent visual impairment.

(ii) Provide immediate eye relief through mobile units which will undertake comprehensive eye care services in the remote areas and also undertake survey of the community including pre school and school-going children for early detection of visual impairment.

(iii) Develop permanent infrastructure for comprehensive eye health care services at the PHCs, Taluka and District Hospitals, Medical Colleges and the Regional Institute of Ophthalmology.

mology The Government of India have also identified Dr R P Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences AIIMS, New Delhi for development as an apex organisation under the National Programme The development of such permanent infrastructure would provide eye care services from the peripheral level to the highly specialised apex Centre

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विहिमा सुविधाएँ

5151 श्री दयाराम शास्त्री क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है कि छात्रों को एम० बी० बी० एम० की उपाधि तभी दी जाये जब वे 3 या 5 वर्ष तक गाँव में जाता की सेवा कर लेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्भो प्रसाद माधव) जी नहीं ।

जामनगर जिले के मोदसर गाँव में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

5152 श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(ए) क्या गुजरात के जामनगर जिला के जामनोथदूर तालुका की सादसर ग्राम पंचायत ने 2 जून तथा 10 जून, 1978 का ग्रहमदासाद, राजनोट और धोराजी के टेलीफोन अधिनारिया का नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की माग करे हुये पत्र लिखे थे ,

(ए) यदि हा, तो उस पचादन की क्या माग है तथा इस टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक दे दिया जायेगा , और

(ग) टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

सद्वारमन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) (क) जी हा ।

(ख) यह माग दर्ज नहीं की जा सकी क्योंकि पार्टी ने भुगतान नहीं किया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं ही उठता ।

Handing over of Mail Motor Service to Private Contractors

5153 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken a policy decision to handover the P & T Mail Motor Service to private contractors, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH DEO SAI) (a) and (b) No such decision has been taken

Gram Panchayats in Orissa without Post Offices

5154 SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that after 30 years of independence, there is no Post Office in every Gram Panchayat Headquarter in Orissa State,

(b) if so in which Gram Panchayat headquarter in Orissa State there is no Post Office upto date (District-wise), and

(c) what is the programme to open Post Office in every Gram Panchayat Headquarter and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Out of 3826 Gram Panchayat Headquarter villages in Orissa State, 834 are without post offices. District wise number of Gram Panchayats Headquarter villages without post offices as on 30-6-78 is given in the attached Statement. The names of these villages are being ascertained and the information will be placed on the table of the House.

(c) 337 Gram Panchayat Head-quarters villages in Orissa State which fulfil the condition of distance from the nearest existing post offices have been earmarked for opening post offices during the Sixth Plan period i.e. 1978-83 provided the other condition of minimum guaranteed income expected from the proposed post office is satisfied. During the current financial year, it is proposed to open 150 post offices in Gram Panchayat Headquarters villages in Orissa State.

Statement

District-wise number of Gram Panchayats Headquarters in Orissa with and without Post Office as on 30-6-78

Sl No	Name of the District	No. of Gram Panchayats Headquarters villages as on 30-6-78	
		With Post Offices	Without Post Offices
1	2	3	4
1	Balangir	182	31
2	Balasore	222	81
3	Cuttack	404	183
4	Dhankanal	176	35
5	Ganjam	338	61
6	Kalahandi	185	41
7	Keonjhar	142	16
8	Koraput	329	148
9	Mayurbhanj	205	50
10	Phulbani	141	11
11	Puri	268	103
12	Sambhalpur	258	57
13	Sundergarh	128	17
TOTAL		2592	834
GRAND TOTAL		3426	

भारत-बंगलादेश समद्री सीमा

5155 श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत और बंगलादेश के बीच समद्री सीमा के सीमांकन के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डू) भारत और बंगलादेश के बीच समद्री सीमा निर्धारित करने के बारे में बातों का अंतिम दौर 22-23 मार्च 1978 को नई दिल्ली में हुआ था। दोनों पक्षों का स्थिति का परस्पर विचार का दृष्टि से यह बातों आमदायक रही। इस बात पर सहमति भी हुई थी कि अगला चरण परस्पर सुविधाजनक तरीके का दौरा होगा।

Constitution of Cell to look after the interest of SC/ST

5156 SHRI MAHI LAL
SHRI KACHRULAL
HEMRAJ JAIN

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
pleased to state

(a) whether in fulfilment of Gov-
ernment Assurances Implementation
Cell for looking after the interests
of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tri-
bes in matters of reservation in re-
cruitments and promotions etc have
been created in his Ministry headed
by a person belonging to Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cate-
gory

(b) if so constitution of the Cell
and

(c) if not the reasons therefor and
when the Cell will be created?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR

(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a)
and (b) A Cell has been set up in
the Ministry of Labour to look after
the interests of Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes with following con-
stitution

Liaison Officer	One
(Deputy Secretary, Adm)	
Under Secretary	One
Section Officer	One
Assistant	One
L D C	One

The instructions issued by the Mini-
stry of Home Affairs (Department of
Personnel and A R) do not provide
that the Cell should necessarily be
headed by a person belonging to
Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe
Community

(c) Does Not arise

लालसोट को सवाई माधोपुर से सीधी टेलीफोन
लाइन से जोड़ना

5157 श्री मीठा लाल पटेल क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान के जयपुर डिवीजन
के लालसोट और सवाई माधोपुर (बोटा)
को एक सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन से जोड़ने
की काफी समय पूर्व स्वीकृति दी गई थी
और

(ख) क्या उक्त लाइन पर कार्य अभी तक
आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है और यदि हा
तो इसने क्या कारण है और इस पर कार्य
कब आरम्भ किया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) (क) जी
नहीं। लालसोट को सवाई माधोपुर से जोड़ने
का प्रस्ताव सिद्धान्त रूप से हाल ही में मई
1978 में स्वीकृत किया गया था।

(ख) जा हा। अभी भंडार सामग्री
प्राप्त करनी है इसलिए लाइन पर वास्तविक
रूप में काम शुरू नहीं किया गया है। इन

राम को इस वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक समाप्त करने के लिए एक विशेष प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

Plot given to Steel Workers Union, Bhilai

5158 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) has the management of Bhilai Steel Plant given any plot/land in sector-IV of BSP township on lease to steel Workers Union (INTUC), and

(b) if so what are the terms and conditions of the lease and the area of the land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Revenue earned from Advertisements by Telephone District/Circle

5159 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the revenue earned by each Telephone Distt./Circle on advertisement on (i) Telephone Directories (ii) Telex Directories from the Present and previous issue,

(b) whether Government have also engaged some Extra Departmental Agents or advertisement agents for the purpose, and

(c) if so, on what terms and conditions and the number of such agents, Circle/District wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VARHARI PRASAD SUKH DEO SAI) (a) to (c) The required information is being collected from the Heads of Telecom Circle/Tel-

phone Districts and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course

अभी तक निलम्बित कर्मचारियों की समस्या

5160 श्री हुसम चन्द बच्छवाय क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) संचार विभाग तथा दिल्ली में विभिन्न डाकघरों में ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जो अभी तक निलम्बित हैं तथा जिनके मामलों पर विभाग द्वारा निर्णय नहीं लिया गया, और

(ख) विभाग में अनिर्णीत पड़े विभागीय जांच के मामलों का निपटारा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विभाग है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) (क) अनुशासन अधिकारियों के पास अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई संबंधी मामलों अनिर्णीत रहने के कारण 9 कर्मचारियों निलम्बित हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त 13 मामलों पुलिस सफ़ाई के कारण और 28 मामलों अदालती कार्रवाई के कारण अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं।

(ख) जब अधिकारियों से कहा गया है कि वे 9 कर्मचारियों के मामले में जितना अनुशासनात्मक मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं, अपना जांच कार्य शीघ्र पूरा कर लें।

Grant of Out of turn Telephone connections

5161 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) in what circumstances he uses his discretionary powers for out of turn allotment of telephones to applicants seeking telephone connections,

(b) in how many cases has this power been used by him between March 1977 and July, 1978 for out-

of turn allotment in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras, and

(c) what are the names/addresses and the circumstances in which out of turn allotment was made to each allottee referred to in part (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH DEO SAI) (a) Out of turn sanctions are issued in following types of cases

- (i) Airlines Tourist Hotels Industrial Units etc opening office for the first time
- (ii) Public Institutions like schools colleges nursing homes hospitals etc which are newly set up and are without telephone facilities
- (iii) Cases recommended for out of turn priority by Central or State Governments
- (iv) Individuals who need telephones urgently on medical or other compassionate grounds
- (v) Distinguished persons

(b) and (c) Records are not maintained on this criteria. It is difficult to supply the particulars of such cases between March 1977 and July 1978

Indians Missing Flight to Kabul

5162 SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item entitled '76 Indians miss flight to Kabul' appearing in the 'National Herald' dated the 4th August 1978 and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) (a) Yes Sir

(b) On receiving information that a group of Indian nationals was illegally emigrating to Kabul, the Protector of Emigrants carried out the necessary emigration check at Palam airport on August 3, 1978. During the check 76 Indian nationals who had initially declared their purpose of visit to Kabul to be tourism, were found, on further enquiries to have been trying to emigrate for employment abroad. As they had not completed the formalities required for taking up employment abroad prescribed under the Emigration Act 1922, they were therefore not allowed to depart.

They were also informed that they could collect their passports from the office of the Protector of Emigrants on August 5, 78 and that on completion of emigration formalities, they would be allowed to depart. Out of the 76 Indian nationals prevented from leaving, 75 have already collected their passports.

टेलीफोन सुविधाएँ वाले गांव

5163 श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी • क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकार की घोषानुसार 1 जनवरी, 1977 से 31 जुलाई, 1978 तक प्रत्येक राज्य में रिकने गांवों में टेलीफोन तथा तार घर की व्यवस्था की गई है

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रत्येक राज्य में रिकने गांवों में उक्त व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ग) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) • (क) और (ख) जिन गांवों में 1 जनवरी, 1977 से 31 जुलाई, 1978 तक टेलीफोन और

तार सुविधायें दी गई हैं और हर एक राज्य में जिन गावों में छोटी योजना के दौरान ये सुविधायें देने का प्रस्ताव है उनको दशानि वाला एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ग) ये सुविधायें दूर संचार के विभाग के सबंध में विभाग के समूचे कार्यक्रम के एक

भाग के रूप में दी जाती है और सही सही यह बताना कठिन है कि उपर्युक्त योजना में कितने व्यक्तियों को नौकरी पर लगाया जा सकेगा। प्रचालन और रख रखाव के लिये भी ये सुविधायें दूर संचार के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम का एक भाग होती है।

विवरण

जिन गावों में 1-1-77 से 31-7-78 के दौरान टेलीफोन और तार सुविधायें दी गई हैं और जिन गावों में छोटी योजना अवधि में ये सुविधायें देने का प्रस्ताव है उनकी सहाय दशानि वाला विवरण पत्र।

राज्य का नाम	जिन गावों में 1-1-77 से 31-7-78 के दौरान सुविधायें दी गई हैं, उनकी सहाय	छोटी योजना के अवधि में जिन गावों में टेलीफोन सुविधायें देनी हैं उनकी सहाय	
1	2	3	
	टेलीफोन	तार	
1. आन्ध्र	337	362	3300
2. बिहार	347	273	2250
3. गुजरात, दादर व नगर हवेली, दमण, दिउ	295	219	550
4. जम्मू व कश्मीर	32	32	125
5. कर्नाटक	564	319	600
6. केरल, लक्षद्वीप समूह	138	450	450
7. मध्य प्रदेश	286	295	600
8. महाराष्ट्र	142	124	1200
गोवा	1	—	
9. असम	41	41	150
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	8	8	
मणिपुर	5	5	
मेघालय	15	15	

1	2	3	
	टेलीकोट	तार	
मिर्जोरम .	15	15	}
नागालैंड . . .	10	10	
त्रिपुरा	8	8	
10 पंजाब	27	{29}	}
हरियाणा .	82	84	
हिमाचल प्रदेश .	25	31	
11 उड़ीसा	60	54	150
12 राजस्थान	91	98	450
13 तमिलनाडु, पाण्डिचेरी	499	384	}
पाण्डिचेरी .	1	1	
14 उत्तर प्रदेश .	550	550	2675
15 पश्चिम बंगाल .	258	282	}
अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह .	3	2	
सिक्किम .	2	2	
योग	3834	3371	15000

सफाई के काम के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को रोजगार

5164 श्री राम देव सिंह
श्री मनोहर लाल :

क्या ससरीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की प्रथा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों, जो शाहू तथा सफाई के कार्य के लिए रोजगार कार्यालयों में अपना नाम दर्ज

करवाते हैं, को कई वर्षों तक अपना नाम दर्ज करवाने के बाद भी नौकरी नहीं मिलती है,

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या ऐसे अशिक्षित लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिलता है और उन्हें कई वर्षों बाद यह सूचित कर दिया जाता है कि वे अशिक्षित हैं,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनका ध्यान 6 अगस्त, 1978 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो सात वर्षों के बाद भी नौकरी न दिए जाने का मुख्य कारण क्या है, और

(घ) पिछड़े लोगों के लोगों, विशेषकर उन अशिक्षित व कृत्यों को आइ तथा सफाई का काम करना चाहते हैं, को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों का व्यौरा क्या है।

संसदीय कार्य तथा धर्म मंत्री (श्री रघुंद्र वर्मा) (क) और (ख) रोजगार कार्यालयों के पास पंजीकृत उम्मीदवारों को रोजगार प्राप्त होने से पहले कितनी इन्तजार करनी पड़ती है, इससे सम्बन्धित आकड़े रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा नहीं रखे जाते हैं। रोजगार कार्यालय रैफरल एजेंसी के रूप में कार्य करते हैं जो नियोजकों की मांग पर ऐसे उम्मीदवारों का संप्रेषण करते हैं, जो नियोजकों द्वारा विहित योग्यताओं/अनुभव इत्यादि को पूरा करते हों। रिक्तियां होने पर अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों के नामों का भी संप्रेषण किया जाता है, जहां पर नियोजकों द्वारा किसी प्रकार की शैक्षिक योग्यताओं का उल्लेख न किया गया हो।

(ग) "नवभारत टाइम्स" दिनांक 6 अगस्त, 1978 की रिपोर्ट में उल्लिखित आवेदक का नाम दो भिन्न भिन्न नियोजकों को रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा दो बार संप्रेषित किया गया था। अन्तिम चयन नियोजक पर निर्भर करता है।

(घ) 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतर्देश में मूल्य, ग्रामीण विकास और निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यापक निवेश द्वारा और क्षेत्रीय आयोजन द्वारा पूर्ण रोजगार के लिए योजनाबद्ध कार्यक्रमों द्वारा पर्याप्त मात्रा में रोजगार अवसरों के सृजित करने की परि-कल्पना की गई है। इन उपायों से पिछड़े वर्गों के व्यक्तियों सहित सभी बेरोजगारों और अ-नियोजित व्यक्तियों को लाभ पहुंचेगा।

Opening of a Medical College in Tripura

5165 SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no medical college in the State of Tripura if so, whether there is any proposal for setting up one under the Annual Plan 1978-79 or under the current 5th Plan.

(b) if there is no such proposal, the reasons for not setting up a medical college in the State even though it is a remote tribal inhabited area, and

(c) whether the lack of such facility for the State is not likely to come in the way of smooth and quick development of this tribal area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) There is no medical college in the State of Tripura, nor is there any proposal for setting up one in the near future

(b) There is a Regional Medical College at Imphal which caters to the needs of the States in the region i.e. Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh. Tripura State gets its due share of admission in that college.

(c) No The State of Tripura has sufficient facilities for admission of the eligible students to the MBBS in the regional Medical College, Imphal and the students from Tripura are also being admitted to other medical colleges in the country by the Government of India through nominations

गाधीनगर और मेहसाना के बीच 'नो ड्रिले'
टेलीफोन सेवा

5166 श्री मोती भाई धार० चौधरी
क्या सचार् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि

(क) क्या गुजरात सर्किल में गांधी नगर
और मेहसाना के बीच 'नो ड्रिले' टेलीफोन
सेवा चालू है परन्तु वह महीने में अधिकांशतः
बन्द रहती है और एक वर्ष के प्रत्येक मास में
वह कितने दिन बन्द रही और

(ख) क्या राज्य का मेहसाना मुख्या-
लय है और गाधीनगर एक महत्वपूर्ण मुख्यालय
है और सरकारी काम काज के लिये इस सेवा
का दिन रात चालू रहना आवश्यक है और
यदि हा, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में तत्काल प्रयास
किये जायेंगे ?

सचार् मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव राय) (क) मेहसाना
और गाधीनगर के बीच 'नो ड्रिले' सेवा काम
कर रही है। चूँकि गुजरात में सभी जिला
मुख्यालयों से गांधी नगर को की जाने वाली
'नो ड्रिले' कॉलें ग्रहमदाबाद के सामान्य उप-
स्वर के जरिए लगायी जाती हैं, इसलिए कभी
कभी कुछ कठिनाइयां होने की सम्भावनाएँ हैं।

(ख) यह सेवा दिन रात चालू रहती
है। खराबियां दूर करने और सेवा में सुधार
लाने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Homoeopathic Ear Drops

5167 SHRI R L P VERMA Will
the Minister of HEALTH AND FA-
MILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that unlike
Homoeopathy Ear Drops viz MUL-
LIEN OIL are afloat in the market
and their use encourage amongst
Homoeopaths by the manufacturers of
these ear drops,

(b) whether it is also a fact that
such ear drops are not permitted to
exist vide Article Nos 185 and 203 of
'Organon of Medicine' of its foot-
notes,

(c) what action Government pro-
pose to take to completely stop the
manufacture, sale and use of such
anti-pathic medications which are
harming the people, and

(d) what steps Government pro-
pose to take against those who per-
mitted the manufacturers to manu-
facture, sale and service with these
hazardous medicines in the name of
Homoeopathy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FA-
MILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI
PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes ear
drops known as 'MULLIEN OIL' is
available in the market

(b) Dr Hahnemann had not men-
tioned about the use of Homoeopathic
ear drops. However, Dr Hahnemann
had stated vide Article 289 and 290
of the 'Organ of Medicine' that every
part of the body that possesses the
sense of touch is capable of receiving
the influence of medicines and of
propagating their power to all other
parts and that the parts that are desti-
tute of skin, wounded or ulcerated
spots permit the powers of medicine
to exercise almost as penetrating an
action upon the organisms as if the
medicine had been taken orally

(c) and (d) Does not arise

Homoeopathic Hair Oils

5168 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Arnica
Hair Oil is being manufactured sold
and their use encouraged by publicity
alongwith Homoeopathic treatment
pretending it to be a Homoeopathic

Hair Oil and which does hinder the Homoeopathic treatment under Article, 185 to 203 of 'Organon of Medicine' and therefore defamatory and injurious to the Science of Homoeopathy, and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to stop this unhealthy trade article of the vested interest not residing under the jurisdiction of the Organon of Medicine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) 'Arnica Hair Oil' is being manufactured and sold and its use is also recommended by the Homoeopathic profession. However, no mention has been made specifically about the use of Arnica Hair Oil in Section 185 and 203 of the 'Organon of Medicine'. Dr Hahnemann had favoured the external application in certain cases as may be seen from his various writings like 'Materia Medica Pura'. He had stated vide Section 289 and 290 of the 'Organon of Medicine' that every part of the body that possess the sense of touch is capable of receiving the influence of medicines and of propagating their power to all other parts and that the parts that are destitute of skin, wounded or ulcerated spots permit the powers of medicines to exercise almost as penetrating an action upon the organism as if the medicine had been taken internally. Therefore, the use of Arnica Hair Oil does not hinder the Homoeopathic treatment nor does it harm the patients or the Science provided the application of the same is made judiciously.

(b) Does not arise

Homoeopathic Books

5169 SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that original authentic books of Homoeopathy have been changed and reproduced in the name of authors to give rise to de-generated treatment of Homoeopathy by the vested interests of which BOFNNINGHAUSEN'S REPERTORY of Anti Psoric Medicines is an example, the original edition contains about 269 pages whereas the current edition contains more than 1206 pages of double area almost Eight Times, and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to preserve the originality of the Homoeopathic books as yet available in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) It is not correct to say that the original authentic books of Homoeopathy have been changed and reproduced in the names of authors. Most of the books published in India are reprints of the foreign editions. While doing so the names of the authors and their contents are not changed, even though the publishers are changed. Dr Bofnninghausen had published many of his works especially on repertory of Homoeopathy and Materia Medica such as "Repertory of Anti Psoric Medicines" and "Repertory of medicines which are not Psoric" and also his famous masterpiece "Therapeutic pocket book." The Hon'ble Member may be perhaps referring to the book entitled "Bofnninghausen's Characteristics and repertory" by Roger Bofnninghausen published his earliest repertory known as Repertory of Anti-Psoric Medicines in 1832. Dr Boger translated this book in English in 1900 and it contains 269 pages. In 1905, Dr Boger published his Bofnninghausen's Characteristics and repertory. In this book, he not only included essentials of the master piece of Bofnninghausen on Homoeopathic Repertory and Materia Medica but also made it up to date by including newer remedies. In 1937 Roy & Co of India published a revised edition of this book comprising of about 1200

pages which was reprinted again in 1952. In 1977, M/s Jain Publishers have reprinted the same. Dr Boger is considered to be one of the greatest authorities on Bönninghausen—hence there is no question of comparing these two books and the question of degeneration in Homoeopathic treatment by publication of such works does not arise.

(b) Does not arise

Payment of Bills of Supplies of Homoeopathic Medicines to CGHS Dispensaries, Delhi

5170 SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the time generally taken by the Ministry to pass and make payment

(b) Particulars of bills pending as on 31-7-78 are as follows —

S No	Firm's Name	Bill No	Amount	Recd on
1	M/s Beck & Kohl Lab Pvt Ltd	BK/78 79/44	440 13	28 7 78
2	M/s St George's Homoeopathic Clinic and Pharmacy	1264	1533 75	29 7-78
3	M/s R K Bhandari (Homeo) Pvt Ltd	1054	399 00	14-3 78

(c) The bills mentioned against S Nos 1 & 2 have been received recently and have already been processed. The bill mentioned at S No 3 is pending as there is some discrepancy in the supply order which is being got rectified.

(d) No, Sir

Potency of Homoeopathic Medicine

5171 SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any procedure to verify the potency of Homoeo-

pathic medicines supplied by the suppliers of Homoeopathic dispensaries of CGHS in Delhi,

(b) the particulars of bills pending for clearance as on 31st July, 1978 and since when pending,

(c) the particular reasons for withholding payment for such a long time, and

(d) whether due to later payment of their bills the suppliers delay the supply of medicines which cause inconvenience to patients to get medicines in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) About one month

pathic medicines supplied by the suppliers to CGHS dispensaries in Delhi, and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Shortage of Homoeopathic Medicines

5172 SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the medicines at Homoeopathic

CGHS Dispensary at Gole Market New Delhi remain out of stock,

(b) if so, the particulars of the medicines which remain out of stock for more than one week and the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make available medicines all the time there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Sometimes a few medicines which are imported and/or contain imported ingredient go out of stock. The same are supplied to the CGHS Homoeopathic dispensaries as soon as the stocks of such medicines are imported and delivered by the suppliers

Homoeopathic CGHS Dispensary Gole Market

5173 SHRI SHANKARSINHJI VAGHELA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the accommodation allotted to the Homoeopathic CGHS Dispensary Gole Market New Delhi,

(b) the number of doctors in this dispensary,

(c) the rooms occupied by the doctors and the space occupied by the office store and pharmacist

(d) whether this accommodation is considered adequate keeping in view the number of doctors and number of patients visiting the Homoeopathic doctors, and

(e) if no the arrangements proposed to be made to make more accommodation available to this dispensary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV), (a) to (c) There are four doctors in CGHS Homoeopathic Dispensary Gole Market which has the following accommodation for the doctors and other staff as also stores —

Regular rooms	6
Improvised rooms	3
the covered verandah	
Small room for store	1

(d) The accommodation is not considered adequate

(e) In view of the shortage of accommodation in this dispensary Directorate of Estate have been requested to allot suitable alternative accommodation

Effect of Shortage of Refractories

5174 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that refractories shortage has hit the steel plants and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) Shortages in some critical items of refractories are being experienced for some time

(b) The principal reasons for the shortages are constraints in rail movement of raw materials and inadequate supply of power to some of the refractory units and shortage of dead burnt magnesite for the manufacture of basic refractories. To improve the position the matter has been taken up with the concerned agencies

बिडला काटन स्पिनग एंड वीविंग मिल्स लिमिटेड, दिल्ली में एक औपघालय खोला जाना

5175 श्री रामजी लाल मुमन : क्या ससदीय कार्य तथा थम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिडला काटन स्पिनग एण्ड वीविंग मिल्स लिमिटेड, सब्जी, मण्डी दिल्ली, 110007 के हजारों श्रमिकों को तत्काल चिकित्सा सुविधा देने के लिए इसके प्राण में कोई औपघालय/अस्पताल नहीं है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार श्रमिकों को तत्काल चिकित्सा सेवा देने के लिए इन मिलों के प्राण में एक नया औपघालय खोलने का है तथा इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार 500 से अधिक श्रमिकों वाली प्रत्येक मिल में एक औपघालय खोलने का है ?

ससदीय कार्य तथा थम मन्त्री (श्री रवीन्द्र धर्मा) (क) इस मिल के प्राण में कोई औपघालय नहीं है। तथापि, कारखाना अधिनियम, 1943 के उपबन्धों की व्यवस्था के अनुसार श्रमिकों को चिकित्सा सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए एक एम्बुलेंस रूम है जिसमें निर्धारित उपकरण और चिकित्सा कर्मचारी हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम औपघालय, सब्जी मण्डी, भी इस मिल के प्राण के नजदीक स्थित है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

श्री रजनीश पर फिल्म

5176. श्री राम सेयक हजारी : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने बी० बी० सी० तथा अन्य विदेशी फिल्म व टेलीविजन कम्पनियों को श्री रजनीश पर फिल्म बनाने की मांग को रद्द कर दिया है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में राश्व मन्त्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुम्हार) बी० बी० सी० और स्पेन के दूरदर्शन ने भारत सरकार से अनुरोध किया था कि उन्हें श्री रजनीश के बारे में फिल्म बनाने की अनुमति दी जाये। लेकिन, यह निर्णय लिया गया कि इसकी अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिए क्योंकि ऐसी फिल्म से विदेशों में भारत की अनुकूल छवि नहीं उभरेगी।

जपला सीमेंट फैक्टरी और लाइम स्टोन ब्वायरीज के श्रमिकों की भजूरी

5117 श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : क्या ससदीय कार्य तथा थम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सोनवाली पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट कम्पनी लिमिटेड, जपला पालामऊ (बिहार) के जपला सीमेंट फैक्टरी एवं लाइमस्टोन ब्वायरीज बौलिया के श्रमिकों की द्वितीय सीमेंट भजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिश के अनुसार पूरा वेतन नहीं दिया जाता क्योंकि महंगाई भत्ता जाम है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो जपला फैक्ट्री और बौलिया लाइमस्टोन ब्वायरीज के श्रमिकों की भजूरी में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

ससदीय कार्य तथा थम मन्त्री (श्री रवीन्द्र धर्मा) : (क) भजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को पूर्णतः कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है,

(घ) बोलिया चना पत्थर क्वारी के सम्बन्ध में 'समुच्चिन सरकार' केन्द्रीय सरकार है। मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन तथा बाद में मजदूरी में वृद्धि, सम्बन्धी एन ओयोजिक विवाद को व्याप निर्णयन के लिए ओयोजिक अधिकरण, धनवाद को भेजा गया है।

जहाँ तक जायला में स्थित सीमेन्ट कारखाने का सम्बन्ध है, जिसके लिए 'समुच्चिन सरकार' बिहार सरकार है, स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

Grievances of Chiriburu Quartzite Mineral Mines Workers

5178 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has received a representation from the United Mineral Workers Union Singbhum Bihar regarding the grievances of the Chiriburu Quartzite Mineral Mines Workers—M/s Orissa Cement Limited (Dalmia) Singbhum, Bihar dated 11th May, 1978, and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Broadly the grievances relate to the non-introduction of Provident Fund Scheme in Quartzite Mines, setting up of a Quartzite Mineral Welfare Cess Fund, increase in rates of minimum wages provisions of educational welfare and medical facilities, enforcement of safety under the Mines Act and abolition of contract labour system. The Union have also suggested that a Committee of Members of Parliament should enquire into the

working conditions of tribal miners in the mining area. The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Dhanbad has been deputed to inquire into the grievances, initially

सचेतकों का सम्मेलन

5179 श्री जगदीश प्रसाद मायूर क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम भरी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) संसद् और राज्य विधान सभाओं के मुद्दा कार्यकरण के बारे में सचेतकों के सम्मेलन के निर्णय क्या हैं,

(ख) किन्-किन राज्यों में यह निर्णय लागू किये गए हैं, और

(ग) क्या सचेतकों की नियमित बैठकें बुलाने के लिए किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है?

संसदीय कार्य और भ्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) . (क) और (ख) भोपाल में नवम्बर, 1972 में हुए घाटवे अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन द्वारा की गयी सिफारिशों को अताराक्षित प्रश्न सं० 3817, दिनांक 11 दिसम्बर, 1972 के उत्तर में लोकसभा पटल पर रख दिया गया था। सिफारिशों को राज्यों के सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों, केन्द्र और राज्यों में पीठासीन अधिकारियों केन्द्र में मन्त्रिमण्डल स्तर के मंत्रियों और स्वतंत्र प्रभारी मंत्रियों तथा संसद् के दोनों सदनों में राजनीतिक दलों/ग्रुपों के नेताओं को परिचालित कर दिया गया था। सामान्य परिपाटी के अनुसार की गयी कार्रवाई अथवा प्रस्तावित कार्रवाई का विवरण अगले सम्मेलन में प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाएगा।

(ग) अगले सम्मेलन की तारीख और स्थान के सम्बन्ध में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

Steps for Prevention of Blindness in India

5180 SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTHIA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) what steps Government are taking to prevent, remove and helping the blinds in India which is having 2nd largest number of blinds in the world,

(b) what is the State-wise number of blinds in the country with causes in each State, giving each year number,

(c) is it under active consideration of Government to start blind houses in large number so as to cope with the requirement for treatment, help, guide so that millions of these people may have good life all round, and

(d) the amount spent on blinds giving 3 years figures and what is budget grant allocation for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) The Government of India have launched a National Programme for prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness with the following features —

(i) Health education to community in eye care measures so as to preserve sight and prevent visual impairment

(ii) Provide immediate eye relief through mobile units which will undertake comprehensive eye care services in the remote areas and also undertake survey of the community including pre-school and school-going children for early detection of visual impairment

(iii) Develop permanent infrastructure for comprehensive eye health

care services at the PHCs, Taluka and District Hospitals, Medical Colleges and the Regional Institute of Ophthalmology. The Government of India have also indentified Dr. R P Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, AIIMS, New Delhi, for development as an apex organisation under the National Programme. The development of such permanent infrastructure would provide eye care services from the peripheral level to the highly specialised apex Centre.

(b) Since blindness is not a notifiable disease as such it is not possible to give State-wise number of blind in the country. A few studies conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research have indicated that cataract, trachoma and infections, glaucoma, nutrition deficiencies, injuries, smallpox, some systematic diseases like diabetes, tuberculosis, leprosy, STD etc and certain congenital conditions like optic atrophy are responsible for the visual impairment and blindness.

(c) No. However the Government have decided to set up a National Institute for Visually Handicapped at Dehradun. The Institute will be composed of the following divisions —

- 1 Research Division
- 2 Training Division
- 3 Book Division
- 4 Aids and appliances Division
- 5 School Division.
- 6 Industrial Psychology Division

(d) Government gives assistance to voluntary organisations for the handicapped including blind. Separate figures for assistance to the blind are not available. The following amounts were sanctioned to the voluntary organisations for the handicapped during the last three years —

1975-76	Rs 65 lakhs
1976-77	Rs 90.82 lakhs
1977-78	Rs 80.33 lakhs

The current years total plan provision for the handicapped is Rs 275 lakhs which includes the provision for the blind

भारत में इस्पात का उत्पादन करने वाले कारखाने

5181 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में 31 मार्च, 1978 को ऐसे कारखानों की संख्या कितनी थी जिनमें नियमित रूप से इस्पात का उत्पादन होता था ,

(ख) क्या इस्पात की वर्तमान उत्पादन लागत को कम करने हेतु सरकार ने कोई ठोस कार्यवाही की है ,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कडिया मुण्डा) (क) सम्भवतः सकेत सर्वतोमुखी इस्पात कारखानों से है । देश में इस प्रकार के 6 कारखाने हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) इस्पात की उत्पादन लागत में कमी करना एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया है जो उत्पादन और उत्पादितता में वृद्धि करके, क्षमता का बेहतर उपयोग करके अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम तैयार करके महीनी आदान सामग्री के उपयोग में कमी करके, बरबादी और कच्चे माल की बर्बाद पर बेहतर नियंत्रण आदि करके प्राप्त की जा सकती है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Backward Districts of Orissa and Provision of Postal Facilities

5182 SHRI D AMAT Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the names of the backward Districts of Orissa where Government propose to provide postal facilities on a priority basis, and

(b) what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) (i) Keonjhar district whole

(ii) Koraput district whole

(iii) Kalahandi district whole

(iv) Sundergarh district whole

(v) Mayurbhanj district whole

(vi) Dehkanal (Seven Sub Divisions)

(vii) Phulbani District (Three Sub Divisions)

(viii) Daspalla Tehsil of Puri District

(ix) Aul Rajkanika and Rajnagar PS areas of Cuttack District

(x) Nilgiri Sub Division of Balasore District

(xi) Guma Rayagada and Rudaya giri blocks of Ganjam District

(xii) Kuchida Sub Division of Sambalpur District

(b) The areas where the extent of postal facilities is lower in comparison to the State average or which are declared backward by State Government are generally declared postally backward so as to bring them on par with other areas considered developed from the postal point of view. Relaxed norms for opening post offices are applicable in such areas so as to facilitate postal development.

इस्टीमेट फ़ॉर मेट्रिकल् माइनेस के बिजिनेस
घायाफ़र्कों को मान प्रीबिडिंग
मिला

5183 श्री रामपाल राठी क्या
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बनारस हिन्दू
विश्वविद्यालय में इस्टीमेट फ़ॉर मेट्रिकल्
माइनेस के बिजिनेस घायाफ़र्कों का भारतीय
बिजिनेस परिषद् द्वारा स्वीकृत मान प्रीबिडिंग
मिले के रूप में वेतन का 50 प्रतिशत
भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है और यह बता
उत्तो दर से दिया जाना है जो तीसरे वेतन
घायोग के प्रतिवेदन से पहले प्रचलित था
मदमसि ये दरें लगभग सभी स्थानों पर बढ़
गई हैं और देश के बहुत से कामकाज में मान
प्रीबिडिंग मिले के रूप में वेतन की 50
प्रतिशत राशि दी जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :
बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय एक केन्द्रीय
विश्वविद्यालय है और इसका सम्बन्ध शिक्षा
और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय से है। यह
पता चला है कि वह मंत्रालय इस मामले
पर विचार कर रहा है।

Shortage of Aluminium

5184 SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA
JAIN Will the Minister of STEEL
AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any round
shortage of EC grade aluminium
required by the State Electricity
Boards for manufacturing ACSR/AAC
conductors for their transmission and
distribution programmes

(b) if so, what steps the Govern-
ment of India are taking to meet this
shortage, and

(c) is it possible for the Govern-
ment of India to import EC grade

aluminium and making it available to
the State Electricity Boards at the
same price as the indigenous supplies
and also by allowing subsidy at the
rate of Rs 3130/- MT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a)
Yes Sir

(b) Power cuts imposed on certain
aluminium smelters, have resulted in
decrease in production of aluminium.
Supply of both electrical conductor
grade and commercial grade alumi-
nium has, therefore, been affected.

The matter of ensuring adequate
power supply for aluminium produc-
tion has been taken up with the
State Government concerned. Ar-
rangements have been made to meet
the gap between demand and indige-
nous production by imports.

(c) No, Sir

Seniority Lists of Computers and Investigators and Appointment as Assistants

5185 SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALLA Will the Minister
of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND
LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the quota-wise senio-
rity lists of Computers and Investi-
gators in the Ministry of Labour have
been finalised and issued as assured
in reply given to Unstarred Question
No 8368 on the 27th April, 1978 and
if so, a copy each of these lists may
please be placed on the Table, and

(b) what steps are contemplated to
provide openings for Computers/
Investigators to the Posts of Assis-
tants and Section Officers just as
LDC's and UDC's are provided
opportunities to become Computers
and Investigators in addition to
enjoying promotion facilities in their
own line, so that justice is done to

Computers and Investigators by providing them also with a double avenue of promotion?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a)
The lists have not yet been finalised

(b) The Recruitment Rules for the posts of Assistants and Section Officers which have been framed by the Department of Personnel, do not provide for such appointments

Danger of out break of Cholera in Delhi

5186 SHRI JANARDANA
POOJARY

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
GUPTA

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK

SHRI G M BANATWALLA

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that in addition to malaria capital is facing the danger of the outbreak of cholera epidemic, and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली

5187, श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली का पुनर्जीवित करने के लिये सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक राज्य में कम से कम एक आयुर्वेदिक अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश में चित्रकूट और अमरकंटक में आयुर्वेदिक वनस्पतियों की उपलब्धता और बाहुल्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए वर्ष 1978-79 में इनमें से किसी स्थान पर आयुर्वेदिक अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना की जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव)

(क) आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति देश में पहले ही लोकप्रिय हो रही है। भारतीय चिकित्सा और होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् ने लगभग 20 राज्यो/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में 100 अनुसंधान संस्थानों/यूनिटों तथा इन्वैरियों की स्थापना की है। अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम को तेज करने के अभिप्राय से भारतीय चिकित्सा और होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् को पुनर्गठित कर इसे 4 केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषदों में परिणत करने का फैसला किया गया है। ये परिषदें (1) आयुर्वेद और सिद्ध, (2) यूनानी चिकित्सा पद्धति, (3) होम्योपैथी और (4) योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा की होगी। ये नई परिषदें पहले ही पजीवद्व संसाधितियों के रूप में पजीवद्व की जा चुकी हैं। योग और सिद्ध की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् की वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार समिति ने हाल ही में विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों का पुनरावलोकन किया है और दिल्ली, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, झरणाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम और जम्मू में नये अनुसंधान संस्थान/केन्द्र खोलने की सिफारिश की है।

(ख) राज्य के वर्तमान अनुसंधान एकाई को मिला कर चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान प्रायुर्वेद और सिद्ध की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में एक क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान खोलने का विचार है। यह संस्थान उस स्थान पर खोला जायेगा जहाँ राज्य सरकार द्वारा बिना किराये के स्थान और अन्य वृत्तियाँ सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जायेगी। यह संस्थान राज्य के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों को कवर करेगा जिनमें चित्रकूट और अमरकंटक भी शामिल हैं।

Allocation of Steel to Tube Industry

5188 SHRIMATI CHANDRAVATI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether there had been faulty allocation and lesser supplies of steel to tube industry which has suffered greatly as a result thereof and are experiencing labour unrest and facing closure,

(b) whether it has resulted in increase in prices of steel pipes and

(c) if so reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) Because of a temporary fall in indigenous availability of hot rolled coils and skelp, it has been decided to distribute the available quantity to the tube makers and other consumers on the basis of their export commitments, past off-take and the capacity. This ensures equitable distribution to all and is in the best interest of industry during the period of temporary shortages

(b) and (c) There being no statutory control or surveillance on the pricing of steel tubes, it is difficult to say if there has been any increase in their price

Delay in Publication of Telephone Directory for Bihar Circle

5189 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Telephone Directory is published every year for Bihar Circle,

(b) if so, when it was published last,

(c) the reasons for delay in the publication, and

(d) whether action has been taken against the officials, printing firm and the Advertising agency for such delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Bihar Circle Divisional directories (English Edition) were progressively brought out from Dec. 1977 to July, 1978 and those in Hindi from April, 1978 to May, 1978

(c) Information, as asked for is given in the statement attached

(d) Official neglect has not been found in this case. However, previous contracts with the printers and Advertising Agents for English edition and the printers for Hindi edition of the consolidated Circle directory have been terminated and fresh arrangements have been made

Statement

The prior to 1977 issue, the Circle has published one consolidated Telephone Directory including Patna Telephones Distt both in English and Hindi. This was July 1973 issue and was brought out in February, 1974. No directory could be published during 1975 and 1976 due to the disputes raised by the Printers and the ad-

vertising agents The Printers delayed the publication on one plea or the other like power cuts, labour troubles, break down of machinery etc. Due to these unwarranted delays and non cooperation by the printers and advertising agents contracts with them had been terminated in April, 1977

Patna Telephone Distt. was previously included in the Bihar Circle Directory. In 1977 the Patna Telephone Distt. had published separate Distt. directories both in English and

Hindi in January, 1978 and February, 1978 respectively

Consolidated Circle directory in Hindi, after 1974 could not be got printed due to the fact that the printers were facing a serious litigation with a nationalised bank and they ultimately failed to deliver the copies as a result of which contract with them was terminated

In regard to printing of divisional directories of 1977 issue in Bihar Circle the position is as under —

Name of the Divisions.	Brought out	
	English	Hindi
1. Gaya	7-12 77	6 4 7 8
2. Dhanbad	7 12 77	6-4 78
3. Darvanga	13 1 78	8 5-78
4. Ranchi	2-3 78	15 4 78
5. Patna (T)	4 5 78	21 4 78
6. Muzaffarpur	27 6-78	15 4 78
7. Jamshedpur	7 7 78	16 5 78

The 1979 issue of the Bihar Circle directory both in English and Hindi is expected to be brought out between December, 78 and March, 79.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खोले गये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और डाकघर

5190 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान देश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में खोले गये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों और डाकघरों की संख्या का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है।

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों और डाकघरों को खोलने के लिये चालू वर्ष के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साधु) (क) से (ग) देहाती इलाकों में वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान खोले गए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों व डाकघरों और जिन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों व डाकघरों के लिए वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है। उनसे संबंधित राज्यवार सूचना सलग्न विवरण-I और विवरण-II में दी गई है।

विवरण—I

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान देहाती इलाकों में खोले गये नये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज	वर्ष 1978-79 के कार्यक्रम के दौरान खोले जाने वाले नये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज
1	2	3	4
1	आंध्र	73	40
2	असम	3	3
3	बिहार	कोई कुछ नहीं	कोई कुछ नहीं
4	गुजरात	37	35
5	हरियाणा	5	6
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	13	8
7	जम्मू व कश्मीर	4	5
8	कर्नाटक	114	45
9	केरल	30	25
10	मध्य प्रदेश	25	15
11	महाराष्ट्र	25	50
12	मणिपुर	कोई कुछ नहीं	1
13	मेघालय	कोई कुछ नहीं	~
14	नागालैंड	1	2
15	उड़ीसा	7	2
16	पंजाब	27	11
17	राजस्थान	28	20
18	सिक्किम	5	1
19	तमिलनाडु	103	65
20	त्रिपुरा	कोई नहीं	3
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	36	40
22	पश्चिमी बंगाल संघ शासित क्षेत्र	33	14
23	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1	2
24	अरुणाचल	1	1
25	चंडीगढ़	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं

1	2	3	4
26	दादर नागर हवेली	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
27	दिल्ली	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
28	गोम्रा दमण दिउ	1	कोई नहीं
29	लस द्वीप	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
30	मिजोरम	कोई नहीं	2
31	पाडिचेरी	1	1
योग		573	400

विवरण—II

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान देहाती इलाको में खोले गये डाकघरों की संख्या	वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान देहाती इलाको में खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावित डाकघरों की संख्या
1	2	3	4
1.	आन्ध्र	219	230
2	बिहार	30	275
3	दिल्ली	27	15
4	गुजरात	57	300
	दिउ	—	
	दमण	—	
	दादर नागर हवेली	1	
5	जम्मू-कश्मीर	38	50
6	केरल	64	212
	लस द्वीप	—	
7	कर्नाटक	47	212

1	2	3	4
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	203	750
9	महाराष्ट्र	95	} 500
	गोव्हा	3	
10.	असम	26	} 450
	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	7	
	मणिपुर	4	
	मेघालय	10	
	मिजोरम	3	
	नागालैंड	1	
	त्रिपुरा	13	
11.	पंजाब	115	} 175
	हरियाणा	80	
	हिमाचल प्रदेश	89	
	चंडीगढ़	—	
12	उड़ीसा	85	325
13	राजस्थान	164	400
14.	तमिलनाडु	88	} 205
	पाण्डिचेरी	—	
15.	उत्तर प्रदेश	409	670
16	पश्चिम बंगाल	115	} 365
	सिक्किम	29	
	अठमान निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	6	
योग		2028	5000

फार्मासिटों का पंजीकरण नवीकरण शुल्क

5191. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आपात स्थिति के दौरान फार्मासिटों का वार्षिक पंजीकरण शुल्क

3 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 25 रुपये कर दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को फार्मासिटों की ओर से कोई अभ्यावेदन मिला है कि इस पंजीकरण शुल्क को पुन कम किया जाये ,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस शुल्क को कम करने का आश्वासन दिया था ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इन चारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है और हमने कितने फार्मासिस्टों को फायदा होगा और यदि कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहि प्रसाद शर्मा) :

(क) फार्मेसी अधिनियम, 1948 के अर्थात् राज्य सरकार द्वारा फार्मासिस्टों के पंजीयन और नवीकरण की फीस निर्धारित की जाती है और यह हरक राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न होती है। यह प्रश्न स्पष्टतः दिल्ली प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत है जिन्होंने फार्मासिस्टों की नवीकरण फीस पटना मार्च 1977 से 3 रुपये में बढ़ाकर 25 रुपये कर दी थी।

(घ) दिल्ली प्रणाली की पंजीयन फीस पुनः घटाने के बारे में प्रभावित मिला था।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रणाली द्वारा ऐसा कोई घोषणा नहीं किया गया था।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मासलों की शोध निपटाने के लिये धन स्थापनों को निर्देश

5192 श्री शरद घोष : क्या मन्त्री कायें तथा धन मंत्री यह बताने की उतावले हैं कि

(क) क्या सोवियत विवाद अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत चल रहे धन स्थापनों को केन्द्रीय या राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निरन्तर निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है कि विवाद के मामलों का निर्धारण समय से निर्यात, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो कौन-कौन सी बातें हैं और यदि नहीं तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा धन मंत्री (श्री खोजी बर्मा) : (क) और (घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किसी भी केन्द्रीय सरकार सोवियत अधिनियम-अनुवन्त स्थापना का इस प्रकार के निर्देश जारी नहीं किए हैं और न ही केन्द्रीय सरकार का किसी राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपने धन स्थापनों को जारी किए गए इस प्रकार के निर्देश का ज्ञान है। तथापि, विवादों की शोध निपटाने के मामले पर व्यापक सोवियत मध्य क्षेत्रों के मदद में विचार किया जा रहा है।

Programmes of Youth Parliament

5193 SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme of the "Youth Parliament" organised by the Department in various schools is losing its vigour and vitality because of lack of adequate incentive and encouragement,

(b) what steps are proposed to make this programme popular among the young generation in Delhi and other States, increase the number of prizes, help the institutions in preparing manuscripts of the legislative procedures, detail more staff to provide guidance, early distribution of prizes and certificates to the participant students and schools,

(c) the amount presently available and how much increase in allotment is envisaged in future, and

(d) whether the Department has carried on a study on its working, the reasons for winding out interest and the suggestions for continuing it in a wider, vigorous and expanding activity to inspire the youth for strengthening and propagating democracy?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) No, Sir

(b) The Department renders necessary assistance by way of imparting training to the participating schools wherever required. This Department imparts training to officers of the State Governments on their request in organising the Youth Parliament Scheme and where necessary depute its officers to the States for giving practical guidance to the schools. At present, there is no proposal to increase the prizes etc. A scheme of financial assistance has been circulated to the State Governments under which expenditure incurred by each State/Union Territory upto a ceiling of Rs 1000 for each Annual Competition will be reimbursed by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs Government of India.

(c) An amount of Rs 45 000 has been earmarked for the programme both in Delhi and other States/Union Territories. Government do not envisage any substantial increase in this amount in the near future.

(d) Opinions of the schools which participated in the 12th Youth Parliament Competition have been invited by way of a questionnaire. The information so collected is intended to serve as 'feed back' for making further improvement in the programme.

Artificial Kidney Machine

5194 DR SARAJINI MAHISHI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the position of the artificial kidney machines in the Government hospitals in Delhi,

(b) whether an inventory of sophisticated machines is now being maintained in the hospital, and

(c) what efforts are being made to cut down the inordinate delay in repairs and coordination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) The position of the artificial kidney machines in the Government Hospitals in Delhi is as under —

Safdarjang Hospital	3
All India Institute of Medical Sciences	9
L N J P Narayan Hospital	3

A new artificial coil kidney machine has also been procured for Dr RML Hospital, which is expected to be commissioned shortly.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The artificial kidney machines in all the hospitals are in working order. Suitable arrangements have been made to avoid inordinate delay in the repair of these machines.

Royalty on Ores

5195 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the royalties on Ores have been increased, and

(b) if so the details of the increase together with the additional amounts that will accrue to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) and (b) The Government have recently revised royalty rates on iron ore and copper ore with effect from 12th June, 1978. The old and the new rates are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

The additional amount likely to accrue to the States as a result of the increase is estimated at Rs 5 25 crores.

Statement

Old rates of royalty		Revised rates of royalty	
	Rs. per tonne		Rs. per tonne
1. Iron—		1. Iron—	
(i) Ore—	2 00	(i) one lumps—	
(a) containing more than 62% of Fe.		(a) with 65% Fe or more .	4 00
(b) containing upto 62% of Fe.	1 50	(b) with 60% Fe or more, but less than 65% Fe.	3 00
(ii) Ore fines in size less than 1·25 cms., produced incidental to mining and sizing of ore.	0 35	(c) with 60% Fe or more, but less than 62% Fe.	2 00
		(d) with less than 60% Fe	1 50
(iii) Red Oxide	2 00	(ii) Ore fines—	
		(A) fines (including natural fines and fines produced incidental to mining and sizing of ore)	
		(a) with 65% Fe. or more .	2 50
		(b) with 62% Fe. or more, but less than 65% Fe	1 50
		(c) with less than 62% Fe	1 00
		(B) concentrates prepared by beneficiation and/or concentration and low grade ore, containing 40% Fe. or less than 40%	0 50
		(iii) Red Oxide	2 00
2. Copper Ore	Rs. 3·85 per unit per cent. of copper metal per tonne of ore and or from 25 to 100	2. Copper Ore	Rs. 4·00 per unit per cent. of copper metal per tonne of ore and or from 25 to 100

बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों को चिकित्सा सहायता

5196. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह :

श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आसाम, बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में औपधिया और डाक्टरों के परामर्श प्रबंध कर दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) उन प्राधिया और अन्य वस्तुओं की कीमत कितनी है जो विभिन्न स्थानों पर पहले ही पहुच चुकी है ,

(ग) यदि हा, तो अतिरिक्त डाक्टरों की सेवाओं के लिए सरकार ने किस प्रकार प्रबंध किया , और

(घ) क्या उक्त डाक्टरों की नियुक्ति के मूल स्थानों पर कार्य सुरूवात से चल रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) जहाँ तक औपधियों का संबंध है स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय ने असम, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकारों के स्वास्थ्य प्राधिकारियों द्वारा मांगी गई सभी आवश्यक औपधिया, रोगाणुनाशी कीटनाशक दवाइया और वैक्सीनें क्रेडिट भुगतान के आधार पर सप्लाई कर दी हैं। सप्लाई की जा रही है। चूँकि राज्यों ने डाक्टरों के लिए कोई मांग नहीं भेजी है, इसलिए इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है।

(ख) यह सूचना इस प्रकार है —
असम: 10 16 582 रुपये के मूल्य की आवश्यक दवाइया, रोगाणुनाशी तथा

कीटनाशी और 24 493 05 रुपये के मूल्य की वैक्सीनें (हैजा, टी० ए० बी० वैक्सीन और सर्प विष निरोधी सीरम) सप्लाई की गई है।

बिहार : (1) 3,76,980 रुपये के मूल्य की आवश्यक दवाइया, रोगाणुनाशी और कीटनाशी तथा 1,35,050.75 रु० के मूल्य की वैक्सीनें (हैजा वैक्सीन और सर्प-विष निरोधी सीरम) सप्लाई की गई है।

(2) बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों को व्यापक रूप से टीका लगाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सचारी रोग संस्थान, दिल्ली से मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार) को जेट मशीनों सहित एक पेडो-जेट टीका दल भेजा गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश - (1) 77,500 रुपये के मूल्य की आवश्यक दवाइया, रोगाणुनाशी और कीटनाशी तथा 2,16,728 रुपये के मूल्य की वैक्सीनें (हैजा, टी० ए० बी० और सर्प-विष निरोधी सीरम) सप्लाई की गई हैं।

(2) बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों को व्यापक रूप से टीका लगाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सचारी रोग संस्थान दिल्ली से उत्तर प्रदेश को जेट मशीन सहित तीन पेडो-जेट टीका दल भेजे गये हैं।

(ग) और (घ) चूँकि डाक्टरों के लिए कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी, इसलिए असम, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़ पीड़ित राज्यों में से किसी भी राज्य को कोई डाक्टर नहीं भेजा गया है। तथापि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के अपने दोरे के समय निदेशक, नागरिक सुरक्षा (चिकित्सा), स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक ने, जो केन्द्रीय दल के सदस्य हैं, राज्यों के संबंधित प्राधिकारियों को यह सलाह दी है कि बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटरों व चिकित्सा स्टाफ में

उपयुक्त रूप से वृद्धि करने के लिए वे अपने अपने राज्यों के मेडिकल कॉलेजों के रेजिडेंट डाक्टरों की सेवाओं या उपयोग करें।

International Forums of Disarmament

5197 PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether one or more of the Indian proposals on the question of disarmament are under active consideration at one or more of the international forums, and

(b) if so, main indication thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) (a) and (b) At the Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament held in New York from 23 May to 30 June 1978, India had submitted draft resolutions on (i) urgent need for cessation of further testing of nuclear weapons, and (ii) non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war (Texts of these draft resolutions are placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-2695/78] However, since it was generally felt that the Special Session should adopt a single comprehensive Final Document by consensus and not vote on separate resolutions India agreed not to press its draft resolutions to a vote at that session but reserved its right to do so at the subsequent regular session of the UN General Assembly

डाक्टरों को विदेश भेजने संबंधी नीति

5198. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण मायक :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक्टरों को विदेशों में प्रशिक्षण हेतु भेजने संबंधी सरकार की नीति क्या है ,

(ख) क्या विदेशों में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के डाक्टरों को प्रतिनिधित्वित पर विदेश भेजने की नीतिगत दो-तीन वर्षों से छोड़ दी गई है और यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं , और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्वास्थ्य योजना के डाक्टरों और विशेषज्ञों के प्रति भेदभाव करता जा रहा है जबकि राज्य सरकारों को सेवा में रत और रेलवे आदि के डाक्टरों को विदेशों में भेजा जा रहा है और यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अपने निष्पक्ष पर पुन विचार करने और केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के डाक्टरों के साथ हो रहे भेद भाव को दूर करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव).

(क) छात्रवृत्ति कार्यक्रमों के लिए विदेश में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने हेतु विभिन्न अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों के प्रस्तावों को राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के बीच सरकुलेंट किया जाता है और उनके द्वारा भेजे गये नामावकों के आधार पर केन्द्रीय चयन समिति द्वारा चयन किये जाते हैं। वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार डाक्टरों को उन क्षेत्रों में उच्च प्रशिक्षण लेने। अध्ययन करने के लिए विदेश भेजा जाता है जिनकी सुविधाएं भारत में उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं, परन्तु शर्त यह है कि यह प्रशिक्षण/अध्ययन परियोजना से संबंधित होना चाहिए और केवल डिग्री प्राप्त करने के अभिप्राय से साधारण प्रकार का न हो।

(ख) जी हा। दिसम्बर, 1975 में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के अधिकारियों के आवेदन पत्रों की, जिनमें केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अग्रणी कार्य कर रहे अधिकारी भी शामिल थे, निम्नलिखित कारणों से विदेश नियुक्ति के लिए अग्रणी करने तथा उन्हें रीलिज करने पर पूरा प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया था —

1 बहुत बड़ी संख्या में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के अधिकारियों के अपने पदों से अनुपस्थित रहने के कारण केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के विभिन्न खाली पदों को भरने में कठिनाई उत्पन्न हो गई थी और इससे अस्पतालों और अन्य संस्थानों में चिकित्सा देख-रेख की क्वालिटी पर बुरा असर पड़ना शुरू हो गया था।

2 केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के अधिकारियों की तीन-तीन वर्षों तक विदेश नियुक्ति के फलस्वरूप खाली हुए पदों को दीर्घकालीन आधार पर भरना संभव नहीं था लगभग इन सभी नियुक्तियों की प्रारम्भिक अवधि तीन वर्षों से कम होती है।

3 इन खाली पदों को तदर्थ नियुक्तियों द्वारा भरना बहुत असरदार सिद्ध नहीं हुआ क्योंकि तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किये गये बहुत से अधिकारी स्वयं भी विदेश नियुक्ति के लिए चुन लिये गये थे और उन्होंने भी अपने पदों से त्याग पत्र दे दिये थे और इस प्रकार उन्हें तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त करने का उद्देश्य ही विफल हो गया था; तथा

4 अच्छे डाक्टर पूर्णतया तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त होना संभव भी नहीं करते।

(ग) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के अधिकारियों जिनमें केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अधिकारी भी शामिल हैं, तथा राज्य सरकारों, रेलवे आदि के अधीन काम करने वाले अधिकारियों के बीच कोई भेदभाव नहीं है। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के अधिकारियों को विदेश सेवा के लिए भेजने पर लगाई गई पाबन्दी एक प्रशासनिक निर्णय मात्र है, जिसकी आवश्यकता केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा जैसी सेवा को सुचारु एवं दक्षतापूर्ण ढंग से चलाने के लिए पड़ी थी। वैसे, वर्तमान प्रतिबन्ध को उठाने/शिथिल करने की नीति की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है।

Industrial Workers covered by ESIS

5199 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM
Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
pleased to state

(a) how many industrial employees are presently covered by Employees' State Insurance Scheme in the country,

(b) which areas are to be brought under ESI Scheme during next five months,

(c) whether Government are thinking of bringing employees getting upto Rs. 1600/- per month under this scheme, if so, how long, and

(d) how many new ESI hospitals having beds are going to be established during next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.
RAM KIRPAL SINHA) (a) 56.17
lakhs (Provisional)

(b) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has reported that according to a phased programme drawn up in consultation with the State Governments, the ESI Scheme is proposed to be implemented during the next five months ending January, 1979 in 72 new areas as in the attached Statement in different States, subject to completion of necessary medical arrangements by the State Government concerned.

(c) Not yet.

(d) 15 Hospitals with 3099 beds are likely to be commissioned in the next two years.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Area
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	1. Maricherla 2. Outskirts of Hyderabad 3. Kothagudem, Poonacha and Ramavaram 4. Kothavaripally village (Madaripally S J J Mills Ltd.)
2. Assam	.	1. Silchar 2. Jaji Raod
3. Bihar	.	1. Govindpur 2. Kandra 3. Jasidh 4. Sakel 5. Mango 6. Adityapur Phase-II 7. Jhinkpani 8. Tipudana 9. Jharra 10. Yatuha 11. Dimrao 12. Bokaro
4. Gujarat	.	1. Viramgam 2. Broach 3. Bilimora 4. Vapi
5. Haryana	.	1. Karnal 2. Jind
6. Karnataka	.	1. Nalvagal 2. Tumkur 3. Bijapur 4. Ramanagaram 5. Tumkur Road 6. Mandya 7. Harwar
7. Kerala	.	1. Kasargod 2. Hosdurg 3. Pattazhi 4. Kottakal 5. Edappul 6. Thiruvangudi 7. Kanayannur
8. Madhya Pradesh	.	1. Sagar and Sanwar
9. Maharashtra	.	(i) Bombay area 1. Palghar 2. Panvel (ii) Poona area

Sl. No.	Name of State	Area
		3 Satara Suburbs
		4. Walchan Lagar
		5. Khopoli
10	Orissa	1 Bhagatpur
		2. Sambalpur
		3 Balasore
		4 Talcher
		5 Jagatpur
11	Punjab	1 Pur Hiran (Hoshiarpur)
		2 Baranala
		3 Bhatinda
		4 Mandi Gobindgarh
12	Rajasthan	1 Falna
		2 Mastaya Industrial Area Alwar
13	Tamil Nadu	1. Arkonam
		2. Arumuganeri
		3 Kanyakumari Suburbs
		4 Kumarapalayam
14	Uttar Pradesh	1. Jhansi Suburbs
		2 Khamaria
		3 Mau
		4 Obara
		5 Partapur
		6 Tundla
		7 Akbarpur (Including Tanda)
		8. Dalia
15	West Bengal	1. Asansol
		2 Ranigan,
		3 Jaylagnagar
		4 Kulti
		5 Rupnarayanapur

Minimum Wages

5200 SHRI AHMED M PATEL;

SHRI AMARSINH V.
RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of PARLIAM-
ENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
be pleased to state:

(a) the rate fixed under Minimum
Wages Act in the country State-wise;
and

(b) the details of the action taken
to implement this Act and to punish
the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a)
Minimum rates of wages fixed/revis-
ed by the "appropriate Government"
are notified in the Official Gazettes of
the Central Government or the State
Governments, as the case may be.
A statement showing the minimum
wages as fixed/revised by the Central
Government in their sphere of juris-
diction is enclosed

(b) Machinery has been set up by
both the Central and State Govern-
ments to carry out inspections and to
proceed against defaulting employers

Statement

Statement showing employments where minimum wages have been fixed/revised under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in Central sphere

S No	Name of the employment (Part I)	Date of fixation/ revision	Rates of wages per day		
			Unskilled lowest paid worker (Rs)	Semi skilled Rs	Skilled Rs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Employment in the construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations.	25-4-73	3 50 to 5 15	4 67 to 6 84	7 00 to 10 25
			(according to areas)		
2	Employment in stone breaking or stone crushing	25-4-73	Do	Do	Do
3	Employment in the maintenance of buildings	25-4-73	Do	Do	Do
4	Employment in the Construction and maintenance of runways	25-4-73	Do	Do	Do
5	Employment in Gypsum mines	12-6-76	5 80	7 25	8 70
6	Employment in Barytes mines	12-6-76	5 80	7 25	8 70
7	Employment in Bauxite mines	19-6-76	5 80	7 25	8 70
	Employment in Manganese mines	12-6-76	5 80	7 25	8 70
			above ground 6 96 under ground	above ground 8 70 under ground	above ground 10 44 under ground
9	Employment in China clay mines	12-6-76	5 80	7 25	8 70
10	Employment in Kyanite mines	9-10-76	5 80	7 25	8 70
11	Employment in Copper mines	12-6-76	5 80	7 25	8 70
12	Employment in Clay mines	12-6-76	5 80	7 25	8 70
13	Employment in stone mines	9-10-76	5 80	7 25	8 70
14	Employment in white clay mines	12-6-76	5 80	7 25	8 70
15	Employment in Fire Clay mines	9-10-76	5 80	7 25	8 70
16	Employment in Ochre mines	9-10-76	5 80	7 25	8 70
17	Employment in Steatite (including soap, stone and talc) mines	9-10-76	5 80	7 25	8 70
18	Employment in Asbestos mines	9-10-76	5 80	7 25	8 70
19	Employment in Chromite mines	19-6-76	5 80	7 25	8 70

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Employment in Quartzite mines	19 2 77	5 80	7 25	8 70
21	Employment in Quartz mines	19 2 77	5 80	7 25	8 70
22	Employment in Silica mines	19 2 77	5 80	7 25	8 70
23	Employment in mica mines	19-6 76	6 96 under ground 5 80 above ground	8 70 under ground 8 25 above ground	10 44 under ground 8 70 above ground
24	Employment in Magnesite mines	Proposals to fix minimum wages notified			
25	Employment in Graphite mines	Proposals to fix minimum wages notified			
26	Agriculture (Part II)	18-9-76	4 45 to 6 50 (according to areas)	5 56 to 8 12	7 12 to 10 40

Conversion of Exchange system into Dialing system in Bijapur

5201 SHRI K. B CHOUDHARI
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal
to convert the exchange system into
Dialing System in Bijapur,

(b) if so when the job will be
taken in hand, and

(c) if not the reasons for not
implementing the dialing system in
Bijapur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD
SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) It is tentatively pro-
grammed to allot automatic equip-
ment for Bijapur from ITI supplies
in the beginning of 7th Plan period
and complete the installation in about
two years thereafter

Social Security measures for Agri- cultural Workers

5202 SHRI S G MURUGAIYAN
Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
pleased to state

(a) whether at present the agricul-
tural workers are out of the purview
of social security measures initiated
by Government, and

(b) if so whether Government
have any proposal to introduce some
kind of social security measures in
agricultural sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PAR-
LIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM
KRIPAL SINHA) (a) and (b) The
agricultural workers employed in
workshops in agricultural farms are
covered by the Employees State In-
surance Act 1948, if such farms are
situated in the areas where the pro-
visions of the Act have been applied.
The Workmen's Compensation Act,
1923 is applicable to persons employed
in farming by tractors or other contri-
vances driven by steam or other me-
chanical power or by electricity. The
agricultural workers employed in the

following classes of establishments are covered by the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 —

- (i) Every cane farm owned by the owner or occupier of a sugar factory or cultivated by such owner or occupier or any person on his behalf, and
- (ii) Agricultural farms, fruit orchards botanical gardens and zoological gardens

The Government is anxious to further extend the social security benefits to agricultural workers, in general, although no specific proposal has yet taken shape

Laws Applied to Agricultural Workers

1203 SHRI P K KODIYAN Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the labour laws that have been made applicable to the agricultural workers so far, and

(b) the experience of the working of these laws in relation to workers in the agricultural sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI)

(a) and (b). The following laws are applicable to the Agricultural Workers —

1. Minimum Wages Act, 1948 . . .

The employment in Agriculture is included in Part II of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The fixation/revision of minimum wages and their enforcement is left to the 'Appropriate Government'. The Central Government is the appropriate Government in respect of a very small portion of agriculture labor i.e. in military farms and other farms run by Central Research Institutes/Stations horticultural divisions of the Central Public Works Department etc. The bulk of the employment in agriculture falls in the States sphere.

2. Payment of Wages Act 1936 . . .

Section 22 F of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 provides that the appropriate Government may by notification in the Official gazette, direct that all or any of the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, shall with such modification, if any, apply to wages payable to employees in such scheduled employment as may be specified in the notification. In exercise of these powers the Central Government have already applied the provisions of Payment of Wages Act, 1936 in respect of employees employed in employments included in Part I as well as in Agriculture which is included in Part II of the Schedule.

3. Employees Provident Funds and The Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952

Agriculture Labour as a class by itself is not covered under these Acts. However, both the Acts are applicable to certain plantations, fruit orchards etc. and labourer employed by these plantations under the two Acts.

4. Payment of Gratuity Act, 1977

5. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Agricultural farms run on commercial lines are covered under the Act. The Act does not apply to other labour engaged in

- 6 *The Trade Union Act, 1926* . . . The Act 'provides for a registration of unions. At present there are only a few agricultural Trade Unions registered under the Act.
- 7 *Workman's Compensation Act, 1923* . . . The Act is applicable, inter alia to workers employed in farming by tractors or other contrivances driven by steam or other mechanical power or by electricity.
- 8 *Employees State Insurance Act 1948* . . . Section 1(5) authorises the appropriate Government in consultation with the Corporation or the Central Government as the case may be, to extend the provisions of the Act to any other establishment or class of establishments, including agriculture.
- 9 *Maternity Benefit Act 1961* . . . The power to extend the Act to Agriculture has been conferred on the State Governments by Section 2(1) of the Act.

In view of the limited applicability of most of these laws to the working conditions, hours of work, social security, dispute settlement machinery etc. amongst agricultural workers, the desirability of a comprehensive central legislation on this subject is under consideration.

विदेशों के साथ सीधी डायलिंग टेलीफोन सेवा

5204 श्री सुबेन्द्र मिश्र क्या सचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में कुछ और देशों के साथ सीधी डायलिंग टेलीफोन सेवा आरम्भ करने का है, और

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिए ऐसी सेवा उपलब्ध है ?

सचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुब्बेदेव साय) : (क) और (ख) नई दिल्ली और बम्बई से पूरे विटन के लिए उपयोगिता द्वारा सीधे डायल करने की सुविधा दिन रात सुलभ है।

2 उपयोगिता द्वारा सीधे डायल करने की यह सुविधा अमेरिका के लिए भी बढ़ाने की योजनाओं पर विचार हो रहा है। पहले चरण में यह सुविधा न्यूयार्क और वाशिंगटन शहरों के लिए सुलभ होान की संभावना है।

अतिरिक्त प्रभार/अधिक राशि के बिल का भुगतान न किये जाने पर जिन ग्राहकों के टेलीफोन कनेक्शन काट दिये गये हैं उन्हें राहत

5205 श्री टीलू भाई गामिन : क्या सचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे ग्राहकों को राहत देने का है जिनके टेलीफोन कनेक्शन अतिरिक्त प्रभार/अधिक राशि के बिल का भुगतान न किये गये जाने पर काट दिये जाते हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुब्बेदेव साय) : जी नहीं।

उपभोक्ताओं की मांग पर प्लग व सावेट आदि जैसी अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं देने पर अतिरिक्त प्रभार लगाया जाता है। इसलिए इस संदर्भ में किसी प्रकार की राहत देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

जहां तक अधिक खर्च के बिल भेजने का प्रश्न है, कोई भी कनेक्शन तब तक नहीं काटा जाता तब तक नियमों में निर्धारित प्रक्रिया का पालन नहीं कर लिया जाता।

कोटा में डाकघरों के लिए सरकारी इमारतें

5206 श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान में कोटा जिले में 15 जुलाई, 1978 तक कितने और किन्-किन स्थानों पर डाकघर सरकारी इमारतों में स्थित हैं,

(ख) कितने उप-डाकघरों के लिए कितनी नई सरकारी इमारतों के निर्माण के लिये चालू वर्ष में जुलाई तक स्वीकृति दी गई है और किन्-किन स्थानों के लिये स्वीकृति दी गई है और क्या इस बारे में सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या डाकघरों हेतु सरकारी इमारतों का निर्माण के लिये मजूर बजट उपबन्ध का पूरा उपयोग कर लिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग किया गया और कितनी व्ययगत हो गई तथा बजट उपबन्ध के व्ययगत होने के क्या कारण हैं तथा तत्सम्बन्धी व्याख्या क्या है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साहू) (क) विभागीय इमारतों में डाकघर (2)

(1) कोटा मुख्य डाकघर (11) कोटा जंक्शन डाकघर राज्य सरकार की इमारतों में डाकघर (7)

(1) अटा (2) वारन (3) वाटा मिटी (4) सरन पोन (5) जो० टी० सो० कोटा (6) कान्हा बचहरी (7) मोरक ग्राम पंचायत की इमारतों में डाकघर (1)

(1) खैराबाद

(ख) नई ग्रेन मंडी कोटा में डाकघर को एक इमारत का निर्माण करने की मजूरी

द दी गई है। इस बारे में काम अभी शुरू किया जाना है।

(ग) कोटा जिले में इमारतों के निर्माण के लिए कोई भूजल वजट की व्यवस्था नहीं है। समूचे राजस्थान के लिए वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए 13 36 लाख रुपये निर्धारित किये गए थे। इसमें से 11 21 लाख रुपये काम में लाए गए थे। बाकी राशि का प्रयाग युक्त किये गए खर्च के तौर पर इसलिए नहीं किया जा सता क्योंकि विभाग की सिविल इंजीनियरिंग शाखा से डेविट की प्राप्ति देर से हुई थी।

Telephones remaining dead at Khar Exchange

5207 SHRI G M BANATWALLA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether all or a large number of telephones in the area of Khar Exchange of Bombay have recently remained dead for a considerably long period of weeks and months despite repeated complaints

(b) if so the actual position and the reasons therefor

(c) the steps taken for efficient working of the said Exchange, and

(d) what deductions and concessions in the rental bills will be given to the subscribers who were deprived of telephone service during the considerable long period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes, Sir With the heavy monsoon rainfall about 27 per cent of telephone connections of the Khar Exchange were affected by under ground cable failures during the course of June 1978 but were progressively restored.

(b) 52 Cables of various sizes failed due to heavy rains and damage caused due to considerable amount of civil engineering works such as road widening laying of new sewer mains during the preceding dry season

(c) Repair work was undertaken on round the clock basis and these cables were restored. However, on some of these cables there were multiple points of damage and restoration work took a little longer. Even before the start of monsoon precautionary measures were organised such as setting up of suitably staffed repair control centre in each area equipped with transport tools and testing instruments. Staff was also mobilized from other areas as necessary to attend to the repair work for Khar Exchange

(d) No deduction and concessions are allowed in the rental bills on account of such interruptions to Telephone Service. These are out of the control of the Telephone department.

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड
और बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड में
श्रेणी एक और दो के अधिकारी

5208 श्री रामानन्द तिवारी क्या
इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के हिन्दु-
स्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लि० और बोकारो
स्टील लिमिटेड में श्रेणी एक और दो के कुल
कितने अधिकारी हैं, और

(ख) उनमें से श्रेणी एक और दो के
अधिकारियों की राज्य वार सख्या कितनी
है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री कडिया मण्डा) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील-
वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लि० में प्रथम श्रेणी के अधि-

कारियों की कुल सख्या 1,799 है। वम्पनी
में द्वितीय श्रेणी का कोई अधिकारी नहीं है।

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने में मोटे-तौर
पर दो श्रेणियों के ही वर्मचारी हैं, नामतः
कार्यकारी और प्रवर्णकारी। इस समय
कारखाने में उनकी कुल सख्या निम्नलिखित
है —

कार्यकारी	3,099
प्रवर्णकारी	32,723

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन
लि०/बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने में जन्म स्थान
अथवा निवास स्थान के आधार पर वर्म-
चारियों के आकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

Consultants appointed by SAIL

5209 श्री AMARSINH V RA-
THAWA Will the Minister of
STEEL AND MINES be pleased to
state

(a) whether Government and SAIL
have appointed some individuals,
contractors and companies as their
consultants,

(b) if so, the reasons for such ap-
pointments and the names and parti-
culars of each one of them,

(c) how such appointments are
beneficial to SAIL and Government
and

(d) how such appointments are
according to Government Rules and
regulations or were according to the
international trade practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) Yes,
Sir

(b) and (c) The names of consultants and the assignments entrusted to them are given in the Statement attached. Consultants have been appointed to obtain the benefit of their technical knowledge and expertise in specialised fields.

(d) Such appointments were made according to the procedure laid down for the Company/Government, and are not against international trade practices.

Statement

Names of Consultants appointed by Department of Steel and SAIL and the assignments entrusted to them

A Consultants appointed by Government

M/s. M N Dastur & Co have been appointed as General Consultants to the Department of Steel for a period of 5 years from 1-2-1978 to give general advice on schemes connected with steel industry, new processes being considered for adoption research and development projects etc. This appointment does not involve any payment.

B Consultants appointed by SAIL

1 M/s Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants (India) Limited (MECON)

(i) Principal consultants for expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant to 4 MT stage,

(ii) Principal consultants to Bhilai Steel Plant for their expansion projects including Plant expansion to 40 MT stage,

(iii) Coke ovens and Hot Strip Mill revamping of Rourkela Steel Plant;

(iv) Vijayanagar Steel Project for preparation of Detailed Project Report,

(v) For Alloy Steels Plant Durgapur, for the engineering works for dual fuel firing for reheating furnace extension of Boiler House, Erection of

2572 LS-5

Deareator and supply of auxiliaries for Deareator and 100 ton Bogie hearth furnace in SMS-I,

(vi) QBOP & OBM Process in Durgapur Steel Plant

2 M/s. M N Dastur & Co

(i) For Salem Steel Project for preparation of Detailed Project Report and detailed engineering services for the first stage,

(ii) For Bokaro Steel Plant as subsidiary consultants for detailed engineering of certain units of 17 MT stage (which were not covered by the principal consultants M/s Tiazpromexport of USSR) and for same units for 4 MT stage expansion,

(iii) CRGO Plant of Rourkela Steel Plant,

(iv) For preparation of feasibility, report and subsequently for the preparation of Detailed Project Report of Vishakhapatnam Steel Project,

(v) For Stage I expansion of Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur

3 M/s Tiazpromexport of USSR

Consultants for the Bokaro Steel Plant—Stage-I (17 MT)

4 M/s Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited

For Additional Naphtha unit and other modifications of Rourkela Fertilizer Plant

5 M/s National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd

For the feasibility report for development of Chilati Mines for Cement Plant

6 M/s Development Consultants (P) Limited

For the feasibility report for additional captive power Plant of Rourkela Steel Plant Durgapur Steel Plant & Bokaro Steel Plant

7 M/s Holtec Engineers

For the feasibility report for the Cement Plant of Rourkela Steel Plant

8 M/s Industrial Development Services

For the Universal Beam Mill Products of Vishakhapatnam Steel Project

9 M/s Cement Corporation of India Limited

For Vishakhapatnam Steel Project for study of feasibility of setting up of a cement plant at a suitable location utilising granulated slag of Vishakhapatnam Steel Project

10 M/s Town & Country Planning Organisation Ministry of Works & Housing Government of India

For Vishakhapatnam Steel Project for preparation of structure plan and development plan for the proposed steel township

11 M/s Manatani Consultants Pvt Ltd

For Bokaro Steel Plant for a detailed demand survey of iron and steel products

12 M/s Gupta Choudhary & Ghosh Chartered Accountant

As sales tax consultants of Durgapur Steel Plant.

13 Shri D P Mukherjee

As consultants for the Alloy Steels Plant Durgapur, for one year w.e.f 15th October 1977

14 Prof D L Roy of IIT, Bombay

For Central R&D Organisation Ranchi for theoretical guidance/consultation on Direct Reduction Process Development for one year,

15 Prof R C Chaturvedi of Mech Engg Department of IIT, Bombay

For R&D Organisation for consultation work in the rolling mill area

16 Shri N Mukherjee (part-time)

SAIL and its constituent plant/units relating to excise and customs

Villages in Haryana with Post Offices

5210 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the number of villages in Haryana having the facilities of Post Offices District wise and the number out of them not having this facility, and

(b) by what time all villages will be provided this facility and how many Post Offices will be opened during 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Out of 6731 Census villages in Haryana, 2023 are provided with independent post offices, the remaining 4708 are without post offices. However posted counter facilities have been provided to 536 out of 4708 villages through mobile post offices. District-wise position is given in the attached Statement

(b) There is no plan at present to provide a post office in every village of the State. Post Offices are opened in a phased manner subject to the fulfilment of the prescribed norms and availability of resources. It is proposed to open 10 post offices in the rural areas of Haryana State during 1978-79

Statement

District-wise number of villages in Haryana State with and without post offices and number of villages provided with postal counter facilities through mobile post offices.

Sl. No.	Name of District	Villages with post offices	Villages without post offices	Village provided with postal counter facilities through mobile post offices
1. Ambala		18	1134	20
2. Bhiwani		213	208	32
3. Gurgaon		178	796	33
4. Hisar		236	229	47
5. Jind		147	195	23
6. Karnal		195	646	53
7. Kurukshetra		158	392	10
8. Mohinderga		177	518	189
9. Rohtak		250	148	14
10. Sirsa		172	201	48
11. Sonapat		139	181	35
TOTAL		2023	4708	536

क्षय तथा कुष्ठ रोग के उन्मूलन के लिए विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की सहायता

5211. श्री हनुमन्त देव नारायण यादव :

श्री माधवराव सिधिया :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में नेत्रहीनों, कुष्ठ रोगियों तथा क्षय रोगियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या क्षय रोग तथा कुष्ठ रोग जैसे रोगों के उन्मूलन में सहायता हेतु समय-समय

पर विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन से सहायता मांगी गई है ; यदि हाँ, तो कब तथा कितनी सहायता प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ग) इस सहायता का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जाता है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) देश में दृष्टिहीन व्यक्तियों, कुष्ठ रोगियों और क्षयरोग से पीड़ित रोगियों की पूरी पूरी संख्या बताना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि दृष्टिहीनता कोई रोग नहीं है और कुष्ठ रोग

तथा क्षय रोग देश भर में सूचनीय रोग नहीं है। तथापि अनुमान है कि देश में 90 लाख दुष्टिहीन व्यक्ति, 32 लाख कुष्ठ रोगी (1971 जनगणना) तथा 80 से 90 लाख क्षय रोग से पीड़ित रोगी हैं।

(ख) इन रोगों का मुकाबला करने के लिए विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन से समय-समय पर शिक्षावृत्ति/परामर्शदाताओं और उपकरणों के रूप में सहायता मांगी गई है। तथापि विभिन्न सहायता प्राप्त की गई है इसकी मात्रा बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) भारतीय डाक्टरों को उच्च प्रशिक्षण के लिए और कम्प्यूटर्स को तकनीकी कार्य और अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों के विकास के लिए विदेशों में भेजकर शिक्षा वृत्तियों का उपयोग किया गया है। प्राप्त किए गए साज सामान का उपयोग अधेपन के जन्मलन हेतु नैदानिक प्रयोजनों के लिए तथा कुष्ठ रोग के लिए गहन रसायन विनिष्ठा सम्बन्धी उपकरणों की लागत की पूर्ति के लिए किया गया।

Promotion to Computers of Labour Bureau

5212. SHRI BALAK RAM Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the Labour Bureau [Investigator Grade (II)] Recruitment Rules provides equal quota for promotion to the post of Investigator Grade II to its parent Cadre (Computers) employees and ex cadre employees of CSCS/CSSS and if so, the reasons when the later class have their own channels of regular promotion,

(b) whether the employees of CSCS/CSSS cadre are getting faster promotions i.e. with a shorter length of service to the ex-cadre posts of Investigator Grade II as compared to parent cadre employees (Computers) who have their sole channel of promotion to these posts and if so, why and what steps Government are considering to take to look to the interests of the Computers of the Labour Bureau, and

(c) whether the CSCS/CSSS cadre employees are considered for promotion to the ex-cadre post of Investigators in other Ministries/Organisations also like Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Planning Commission, etc. and if so, with what percentage and if not, why such rules have been applied to the Ministry of Labour/Labour Bureau alone?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA) (a) to (c) The recruitment Rules for the post of Investigator Grade II in the Labour Bureau do not provide for equal quota for promotion of Computers on the one hand and UDCs/Stenographers Grade III/LDCs on the other. The quota for the latter category of employees is also to be shared by transfer of Investigators Grade II from the Ministry of Labour as will be seen from the following provisions of the Recruitment Rules for the post of Investigator, Grade II—

(i) 1/3 by direct recruitment.

(ii) 1/3 by promotion of Computers

(iii) 1/3 by transfer of Investigator Grade II from the Ministry of Labour or by deputation/transfer of UDCs/Stenographers Grade III/LDCs

2 It is not correct to say that employees of CSCS/CSSS cadre are getting faster promotion than Computers to the post of Investigators Grade II. As per the Recruitment Rules, a Computer with 3 years' service becomes eligible for promotion to the post of Investigator Grade II, whereas UDCs/Stenographers Grade III with 3 years' service and LDCs with 8 years' service become eligible for appointment on deputation/transfer basis to this post.

3 The information relating to promotion of CSCS/CSSS employees to the post of Investigators or equivalent posts collected from certain Ministries/Departments, shows that in certain

Ministries/Departments CSCS/CSSS employees are eligible for appointments as Investigator or equivalent Posts. For example, in the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms, employees of CSCS/CSSS cadre are considered for appaisment to the ex-cadre post of Investigator/Research Assistant along with others. But there is no quota fixed for these categories of employees in the Department of Economic Affairs (Ministry of Finance) Central Government Servants holding posts analogous to Economic Assistants/Junior Technical Assistants/Junior Investigators having at least 5 years' experience, are eligible for appointment to the post of Economic Investigators on deputation and the quota fixed for such officers is 25 per cent. In the Department of Expenditure (Civil) excluding the Bureau of Public Enterprises, the quota for Central Government Servants for appointment as Junior Research Assistants is 50 per cent. The CSCS/CSSS employees are eligible for appointment against this quota provided they fulfil the prescribed qualifications. On the other hand, in the Department of Food (Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation) and Planning Commission CSCS/CSSS employees are not eligible for appointment as Investigators by promotion.

Complaint regarding working of Telephones at Thakurganj

5213 SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the telephone subscribers of Thakurganj in Purnea Bihar have given a representation to the Divisional Engineer Darbhanga regarding the working of the telephone here,

(b) if so the details thereof and whether the Director General Telephones proposes to take any action therefor, and

(c) whether Government propose to order an enquiry into the whole affair thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-
DEO SAI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The representation referring to poor service given by Thakurganj exchange was attended. Due to prolonged power failure battery was found discharged. Action was taken to divert an Engine Alternator and charge the battery and exchange was brought into working condition.

(c) Enquiry already conducted by DET and an estimate for Engine Alternator 15 KVA has been sanctioned and the same will be installed on its receipt.

भारतीय बाजारों की पाकिस्तान में नजरबन्दी

5214 श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान

श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इंडियन एक्सप्रेस दिनांक 27 जुलाई 1978 में प्रकाशित होने वाला यह समाचार कहाँ तक सच है कि सत्रह भारतीय बालक गत पांच महीनों से पाकिस्तान में क्वेटा जेल में नजरबन्द हैं,

(ख) क्या सरकार न इस बारे में पूर्ण तथ्यों का पता लगाया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है, और

(ग) क्या भारतीय उच्चायुक्त से इस बारे में कुछ जानकारी प्राप्त हुई थी?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डू) (क) पाकिस्तान में क्वेटा की एक जेल में नजरबन्द 17 लड़कों ने

वारे में 27 जुलाई, 1978 के इंडियन एक्स-प्रेस में छपी खबर सरकार दे देखी है, इस खबर का विवरण काफी प्रामाणिक है।

(ख) जी हा। दिल्ली का एक अनधिकृत एजेंट नौकरी दूढ़ने वाले व्यक्तियों के एक दल को ईरान में नौकरी दिलवाने के वायद करके काबूल ले गया था और बताया जाता है कि इस एजेंट ने उनसे बहुत बड़ी रकम भी ली थी। बताया जाता है कि काबूल से ईरान जाते समय इस दल ने पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र में अनधिकृत-प्रवेश किया जिसके लिए उन्हें पाकिस्तानी प्राधिकारियों ने गिरफ्तार कर लिया था और क्वेटा की एक जेल में नजरबन्द रखा था। इन नौकरी दूढ़ने वालों की जेल में देखभाल का सुनिश्चय करने तथा पता ठिकाना उनका मालूम करने के लिए सरकार न इस्लामाबाद स्थित अपने राजदूतावास के माध्यम से इस मामले को पाकिस्तान की सरकार के साथ उठाया था।

(ग) इस्लामाबाद स्थित हमारा राजदूतावास पाकिस्तान की सरकार के साथ सम्पर्क बनाए रहा और इन प्रयत्नों के परिणामस्वरूप अब इस दल को वापस भारत भेजा जा रहा है।

Indian Contingent for Peace Keeping Force in Namibia

5215 SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether as reported in the newspapers that India has been approached by the U.N.O. for providing a contingent of troops for the peace keeping force in Namibia,

(b) when South African forces are already in strength in Namibia, what will be the relations, authority and the sphere of activity of the force of U.N.O. in relation to the South African forces, and

(c) will the South African forces be withdrawn to ensure peace and fair election?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

(a) Although the Government of India has been informally sounded in the matter, we have not so far received any formal request from the United Nations for providing personnel for the 'United Nations Transition Assistance Group for Namibia' envisaged in the 'proposal' for a settlement of the Namibian situation which was considered and taken note of at the U.N. Security Council meeting on the 27th July, 1978

(b) and (c) The U.N. Secretary General's Special Representative for Namibia is currently visiting Namibia in pursuance of Resolution 431 adopted at the above mentioned meeting of the Security Council and is expected to submit at the earliest date a report containing his recommendations on the implementation of the proposal referred to in (a) (Details of the proposal are available in The Lok Sabha Library). Upon receipt of his report, the U.N. Secretary General will submit it to the Security Council which at that stage is expected to consider the question of the nature of the U.N. presence in Namibia, withdrawal of South African forces etc

Break out of Typhoid in AIIMS

5216 SHRI B. P. KADAM
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR
SHRI LALJI BHAI
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that typhoid epidemic has broken out on

the campus of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in South Delhi

(b) if so the total number of cases reported during the last few days

(c) is it a fact that this is on account of the contaminated Yamuna water supplied to the area and

(d) what steps have been taken to combat the spread of the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAG DAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) There is no typhoid epidemic in the AIIMS Campus. Only twelve cases have been reported out of which eight were admitted to the hospital

(c) There is no definite evidence to suggest that the typhoid infection could have occurred only through the water supply feeding the AIIMS Campus

(d) An epidemiological survey of the entire AIIMS Campus has been undertaken and necessary action would be taken in the light of the findings of the survey. The samples of water supply feeding the AIIMS Campus are being tested bacteriologically regularly to ascertain the quality of water from the different sources. In the meantime all the residents of the campus have been suitably advised to take preventive measures like using boiled water, voluntary immunisation etc.

Coloured Stainless Steel

5217 SHRI LALJI BHAI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian scientists have invented a process to make coloured stainless steel and

(b) if so the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) and (b) Alloy Steels Plant Durgapur have developed in their Research and Development Laboratory a new process of colouring stainless steel. This has been patented in India and is now available for commercial exploitation. Various colours like deep blue, steel grey, golden pink, green etc. and subtle variation of five basic colours along with decorative motifs can be achieved. The colours are of permanent nature and can withstand heat (upto 150 degree C) and atmospheric corrosion.

Shortage in Scrap Processed by Heckett Engineering Co. Burnpur

5218 SHRI ROBIN SEN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether a total shortage of 15000 tonnes appeared in the scrap processed by Heckett Engineering Company at IISCO Burnpur

(b) whether the value of which is Rs 1 crore

(c) whether for the purpose of processing the scrap which is now missing Rs 10 lakh was paid to Heckett Engineering Company

(d) whether it is also a fact that a shortage of nearly 10000 tonnes had been written off earlier in 1974-75 by the Accounts Department without obtaining proper concurrence and

(e) if so what action Government has taken against the men responsible for such corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) A shortage of 14763 tonnes of scrap processed by Heckett Engineering Company has been revealed in de

partmental verification However this is yet to be confirmed in the joint stock taking which is in progress with Heckett Engineering Co

(b) The sale value of the aforesaid quantity of scrap is estimated at Rs 80.16 lakhs

(c) The processing and stock piling charge paid to Hecketts for the aforesaid quantity of scrap is Rs 13.58 lakhs. If a shortage is established after the joint verification the excess payment made will be recovered.

(d) No Sir

(e) Does not arise at this stage

Works Order by HISCO to Shri Ram Kebab Singh

5219 SHRI ROBIN SEN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Works order HISCO, Burnpur No TA/C-5/4374 dated 13th December 1976 was awarded to Shri Ram Kebab Singh at a total value of Rs 7730/ ,

(b) whether that the total value of jobs given to this contractor during 1976-77 exceeded Rs 1 lakh a year and orders were given on a piece-meal basis to avoid going to the Tender board and all such orders were placed without calling up quotation and

(c) if so what action Government have taken against the man responsible for these gross irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The total value of orders actually placed on this contractor during 1976-77 was Rs 80.261. There was no irregularity in awarding works

to this contractor. The Tender Committee procedure was followed in every case.

(c) Does not arise

Ghost Employees in HSCL

5220 SHRI A. K. ROY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether there are a number of ghost employees in the HSCL, Bokaro against whose names payments are made only to be appropriated by the interested staff,

(b) whether it is a fact that within last three months several such cases were pointed out by the leaders of the Bokaro Steel Employees Progressive Front to the management with no result

(c) whether the Government wants to verify physically the number of employees actually working once before making their wage bill and

(d) if so when, if not why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) No Sir

(b) The Bokaro Steel Employees Progressive Front pointed out three cases of alleged wrong payments. These were promptly investigated and it was found that no such wrong payments had been made.

(c) and (d) Recently HSCL undertook a complete census of their workers for regrouping them and it was confirmed that the bills prepared were for the number of employees actually working at site. As such no further verification is considered necessary.

Unlicensed Radio and TV Sets detected

5221 SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have detected any unlicensed radio transistor and TV sets during the year 1977-78, and

(b) if so the number of sets detected in each category and the amount of fine realised on that account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes Sir The statistics are however, collected for calendar years

(b) During the calendar year 1977, 3 61 381 radios (including transistors) and 1 393 TV unlicensed sets were detected and Rs 22 38 911 00 and Rs 33 386 00 were collected as surcharge respectively

Campa Cola

5222 SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) does Campa Cola have 5 per cent cola nut extract and

(b) if not calling it a cola is a contravention of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) There is no separate specification for Cola beverages and the same are covered under the broad category of non-alcoholic beverages containing no fruit juice/pulp and

specification for which have been laid down in item A 01 of Appendix B of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1955 It has been reported by the Central Food Technological Research Institute Mysore that it is not possible to find out contents of Coca nut extract in these beverages

Expansion of Baroda Telephone System

5223 SHRI F P GAEKWAD Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are planning an expansion programme of Baroda Telephone System

(b) whether Government are aware of the unsatisfactory working of the Cross Bar Exchange of Baroda and Telex Exchange and

(c) if so the steps taken to improve the working of telephone and Telex system of Baroda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes Sir It is hoped to expand the telephone system at Baroda by 1 000 lines in 1978-79 and 3 200 lines in 1979-80

(b) and (c) The working of the crossbar exchanges at Baroda is satisfactory The telex exchange has been recently overhauled For long term improvement of telex service telex exchange is being shifted from its present premises to the crossbar exchange building One separate Officer has been posted solely for telex maintenance from 3-7-78 The service is improving

यौन रोग

5224. श्री युवराज • क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा कर सकें कि

(क) क्या विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने यह चौकाने वाला रहस्योद्घाटन किया है कि प्रत्येक दसवां भारतीय किसान किसी न किसी यौन रोग से पीड़ित है और

(ख) यदि हा तो यौन रोग से पीड़ित भारतीयों की कुल संख्या क्या है और उनके इलाज व लिए क्या उचित व्यवस्था की जा रही है और यदि व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है तो उसने क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव)

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) देश में रतिज रोगों (जो अब समाज से फैलने वाले रोगों के नाम से जाने जाते हैं) से सम्बंधित वास्तविक सूचना का आकना बठिन है क्योंकि इस रोग से पीड़ित रोगी बहुत कम अनुपात में निदान तथा उपचार के लिए जनरल प्रस्पतालों में जाते हैं । इस रोग से पीड़ित अधिकांश रोगी जनरल प्राइवेट चिकित्सकों, रजिस्टर्ड चिकित्सकों से अपना इलाज कराते हैं जो स्वास्थ्य प्राधिकारियों को उनके द्वारा देखे गए और इलाज किए गए रोगियों की संख्या नहीं बताते हैं । कुछ प्रतिष्ठित रोगी ऐसे भी हैं जो किसी प्रकार का उपचार नहीं कराते हैं । तथापि उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार स्वास्थ्य विभाग वर्ष 1977 के दौरान समाज से फैलने वाले रोगों के निदान से पीड़ित रोगियों की संख्या 4,95,385 है ।

देश में ऐसे 287 एस० टी० डी० क्लिनिक और 106 मेडिकल कालेज हैं जहां पर इस रोग के उपयुक्त निदान और मुफ्त उपचार सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं ।

Import of Scrap

5225 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have approved import of ferrous scrap for some small steel plants at a time when both the public sector and private scrap dealers have exported ferrous scrap worth Rupees three crores

(b) if so the names of the small steel plants for which the ferrous scrap has been allowed to be imported and the quantity of ferrous scrap allowed to be imported and

(c) the reasons for giving permission to import the ferrous scrap when the demand could be met indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) In December 1977 a decision was taken to allow direct import of limited quantity of certain specified categories of ferrous scrap by the Electric Arc Furnace units. Ferrous scrap exports during 1977-78 valued at about Rs 553 crores were mostly in categories which did not have enough demand in the country

(b) The names of the units which have been allowed import are given in the statement attached. Total quantity cleared for import is 173,370 tonnes

(c) Import has been allowed after a careful assessment of the anticipated shortages in the indigenous availability of Scrap for a higher level of production by the ministerial plants and the need for stabilisation of prices of melting scrap within the country

Statement

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 M/s Bihar Alloy Steels Ltd | 36 M/s KCP Ltd |
| 2 M/s Usha Alloys and Steels Ltd | 37 M/s Muzaffarnagar Steels Ltd |
| 3 M/s Siddhartha Ferro Alloys Ltd | 38 M/s Paliwal Mini steel (India) Ltd |
| 4 M/s Hope (India) Ltd | 39 M/s Pratap Steel Rolling Mills. |
| 5 M/s Soman, Ferro Alloys Ltd | 40 M/s Paliwal Steels Pvt Ltd |
| 6 M/s Rathi Alloys and Steel Ltd | 41 M/s Rishabh Ispat Ltd |
| 7 Alloy Steels Plant Durgapur | 42 M/s Modern Steels Ltd |
| 8 M/s Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd | 43 M/s Welcast Steels Ltd |
| 9 M/s Ennore Steel Enterprise Pvt Ltd | 44 M/s S G Steels Pvt. Ltd |
| 10 M/s Andhra Pradesh Steels Ltd | 45 M/s Oswal Steel |
| 11 M/s Pratap Steel Rolling Mill Private Ltd | 46 M/s Dabhiwala Steel and Engg Co Ltd |
| 12 M/s Modella Steels and Alloys | 47 M/s Hindustan Motors Ltd |
| 13 M/s Raipur Wires and Steel Ltd | 48 M/s Electrosteel Castings Ltd |
| 14 M/s Steel Ingots Pvt Ltd | 49 M/s Bhartia Electric Steel Company Ltd |
| 15 M/s Shri Ishar Alloy Steels Pvt Ltd. | 50 M/s Universal Steel and Alloys Ltd |
| 16 M/s Vaid Steels | 51 M/s Universal Industries and Cotton Mills Ltd |
| 17 M/s Motilal Padampet Udyog Ltd | 52 M/s Orient Steel and Industries Ltd |
| 18 M/s Soman Steels Ltd | 53 M/s Century Iron and Steels Ltd |
| 19 M/s. Sanghvi Steels Ltd | 54 M/s Punjab Concast Steels Ltd |
| 20 M/s Zenith Steels Pipes and Industries Ltd | 55 M/s Sooraj Steels Ltd |
| 21 M/s Mukand Iron and Steel Works Ltd | 56 M/s Steel Rolling Mills of Hindustan (P) Ltd |
| 22 M/s Surrendra Industries (Bom) Pvt Ltd | 57 M/s Indo-Japan Steels Ltd |
| 23 M/s B D Steel Castings Ltd | 58 M/s Sivanandha Steels Ltd |
| 24 M/s Pirmal Steels Ltd | 59 M/s. Modi Industries Ltd |
| 25 M/s Mahendera UGINE Steel Co. Ltd | 60 M/s J K Iron and Steel Co Ltd |
| 26 M/s Star Steel Pvt Ltd | 61 M/s Shrinivas Steel Ltd |
| 27 M/s Panchmahal Steel Ltd | 62 M/s Consolidated Steels and Alloys Limited |
| 28 M/s Steel Complex Limited | 63 M/s. Poddar Projects Ltd |
| 29 M/s Kap Steel Ltd | 64 M/s Metal Forgings Pvt Ltd |
| 30 M/s Brindavan Alloys Ltd | 65 M/s Durrang Steels Ltd |
| 31 M/s Bhoruka Steel Ltd | 66 M/s. Singh Alloy Steel Ltd. |
| 32 M/s. Shimoga Steels Ltd | 67 M/s Gujarat Ministeel Ltd |
| 33 M/s Nava Karnataka Steels Pvt Ltd | 68 M/s. Agarwal Steel Complex Ltd |
| 34 M/s Canara Steel Ltd | 69 M/s Hindustan Iron and Steel Co |
| 35 M/s Saroj Alloys and Steels Ltd | |

जूनागढ़ जिले के विलेश्वर गांव में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

5226. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताते की ठप्पा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गुजरात में जूनागढ़ जिले के राणावान ताल्लुक में विलेश्वर गांव में प्रमुख ने अहमदाबाद और जूनागढ़ के टेलीफोन अधिचारियों को दिनांक 24 अप्रैल, 1978 को एक अध्यावेदन दिया था जिसमें टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोल कर उक्त गांव के लिये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की मांग की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी क्या क्या मांगें थी,

(ग) क्या विलेश्वर खम्बाला, रामगढ़, राणाबोर्डी आदि गांवों से आठ टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिये आवश्यक धनराशि पहले ही जमा कर दी गई है, यदि हा, तो जमाकर्ताओं के नाम क्या हैं तथा कहा और कितनी राशि जमा की गई, और

(घ) विलेश्वर गांव में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोल कर इन जमाकर्ताओं को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक दे दिये जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) विलेश्वर में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलना ।

(ग) 8 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए पार्टियों ने अधिम रकम जमा करा दी है । इनके व्योरे सलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं ।

(घ) ऐसे स्थानों में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने की योजना आर्थिक दृष्टि से तभी लाभक होती है जबकि वहाँ 18 से 20 कनेक्शन की मांग हो । विलेश्वर गांव में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलना और कनेक्शन देना टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की अपेक्षित मांगों की रजिस्ट्री पर निर्भर होगा ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	पार्टी का नाम	अदा की गई रकम (रु० में)	अदायगी की तारीख	जमा करने का स्थान
1.	डिप्टी इंजीनियर पब्लिक हेल्थ सर्विस, राणाबाव सब डिवीजन, खाम्बाला	1000 रु०	5-1-1976	खाम्बाला
2.	डिप्टी इंजीनियर पब्लिक हेल्थ सर्विस, राणाबाव फोडाना डाम गांव, विलेश्वर	1000 रु०	5-1-1976	विलेश्वर
3.	हरीदास जेठाभाई एड क० विलेश्वर	1000 रु०	15-12-1977	विलेश्वर
4.	महेन्द्र कुमार हसराम विलेश्वर	1000 रु०	15-12-1977	विलेश्वर
5.	बलाभाई राजभाई रामगढ़	1000 रु०	9-1-1978	रामगढ़
6.	जीवन लाल चमनदास खाम्बाला	1000 रु०	10-1-1978	खाम्बाला
7.	हरीदास प्रेमजी राजा बोर्डी	1000 रु०	16-2-1978	राणा बोर्डी
8.	एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर फोडाना डाक कस्ट्रक्शन डिवीजन, पोस्टऑफिस पोरबन्दर	4572 रु०	29-11-1971	पोरबन्दर

**Representation of Maliya-Hatina
Gram Panchayat**

5227 SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received an application addressed to Post Master General, Ahmedabad and Postal Superintendent, Junagarh sent by the Maliya-Hatina Gram Panchayat of Maliya-Hatina city in Junagarh District of Saurashtra region in Gujarat on the 5th June, 1978 regarding carrying of mail bags at Maliya Hatina railway station by Saurashtra mail train running between Viramgam and Veraval and increasing the number of postmen for delivery of mail,

(b) if so, the details of demands contained therein

(c) whether delivery of dak to the people of Maliya Hatina city is delayed due to carrying of mail bags in a local train coming next day instead of carrying mail bags by Viramgam Veraval (Saurashtra Mail) train and when arrangement will be made to carry mail bags in the Saurashtra mail train as was done earlier, and

(d) whether there is only one Postman for delivery of dak Maliya at present and if so when an additional postman will be posted keeping in view the volume of dak?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes Sir, Sir,

(b) The Sarpanch Maliya-Hatina demanded —

(i) Introduction of direct bag for Maliya-Hatina from RJ-3 Out Sorting Section working by Saurashtra mail train which touches the said station at 1915 hrs. and

(ii) Sanction of additional postman for Maliya Hatina Post Office,

(c) No Sir The mails brought by morning train are sent out in the morning delivery However as requested by the Gram Panchayat a direct bag from RJ 3 Out RMS Section working by Saurashtra mail train for Maliya Hatina has been ordered to be re-introduced.

(d) There is one postman and one Extra Departmental Delivery Agent in the said Post Office However, fresh statistical figures have been ordered to be collected and additional delivery staff will be sanctioned if found justified on the basis of volume of mail

Continuance in Posts beyond term

5228 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that Post Masters General of West Bengal, Delhi Directors of Postal Service of MP and Orissa and Manager of P & T Mail Motor Service are continuing in their post in their respective places beyond their normal terms,

(b) if so the reasons thereof, and

(c) whether Government are proposing to transfer them to other places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) to (c) As a measure of economy rotational transfers of officers have been restricted by the Government Hence a few officers are continuing beyond their normal period stay at some places

Export of converted Iron Ore

5229 SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTSINHERA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering to export lighter steel after converting the iron ore instead of iron ore and

(b) if so when will the converting process start in Paradeep Port in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) (a) and (b) Presumably the reference is to production of mild steel from iron ore Government has been considering the feasibility of setting up three port-based steel plants at Visakhapatnam, Mangalore and Paradeep Capacity of such plants their product mix and the timetable for setting up such plants would depend on growth of internal and external demand for pig iron and steel and availability of financial resources

बिहार में चल डाकघर

5230 श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या सचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में चल डाकघरों की व्यवस्था की है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो चल डाकघरों की संख्या कितनी है ?

सचार मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रभाद मुखर्जी साह) (क) जी हा ।

(ख) 30-6-78 को 2,075 ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में "नेट वायर शीटों", का वितरण

5231 श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताते की क्या करेंगे कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नेट वायर रोल/शीटों के वितरण की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिया मुंडा) : इस्पात कारखाने नेट वायर रोलों का निर्माण नहीं करते हैं । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के उपभोक्ताओं को इस्पात की चादरो की आवश्यकताओं की आपूर्ति इस समय मुख्य उत्पादकों के स्टॉक याडों, लघु उद्योग निगमों और विक्रेताओं द्वारा की जाती है । लघु उद्योग निगमों को भी जाने वाली सप्लाय में वृद्धि कर दी गई है ताकि लघु इकाइयों जिनमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थित लघु इकाइया भी शामिल हैं की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की जा सके ।

Quarters allotted to Steel Workers Union of Bhilai Steel Plant

5232 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) how many units of Company's quarters have been allotted to Steel Workers' Union (INTUC) by the Management of Bhilai Steel Plant,

(b) whether any rent arrears of the quarters to be recovered from the Union,

(c) if so the amount and the period,

(d) the reasons of delaying to recover the amount

(e) whether the arrears have been written off and

(f) if so, under whose instructions and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA)

(a) Seven quarters have been allotted to the Steel Workers Union (INTUC)

(b) and (c) For the period from March 1, 1976 to May 31 1978 arrears amounting to Rs 26 181 89 are to be recovered from the Union

(d) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

House Allotment Committees in Telephone Districts/Circles

5233 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN
SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) which Telephone Districts/Circles have their House Allotment Committees (H.A.C.)

(b) how this Committee is constituted, its terms powers and how often it should meet,

(c) whether political representatives are not nominated to this Committee in the same manner as the present Telephone Advisory Committees are constituted, to examine and allot quarters in extreme hardship cases,

(d) the actual date when the present House Allotment Committee of the Delhi Telephones will meet and names of individual cases pending to be presented with reasons stated by them and the Departmental reasons

why the House Allotment Committee of this office has not met to decide the cases so far, and

(e) the number of TB cases pending for consideration by this House Allotment Committee of Delhi Telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Under the existing rules, House Allotment Committees are set up in all Districts and Circles to assist the Head of the Circle in the Allotment of quarters

(b) The Committee consists of two Directors nominated by the Head of the Circle one representative each from other units. The Committee usually meets once in a month to consider requests for out of turn allotments

(c) As this Committee is concerned with staff matters it is not considered necessary to have political representation on the Committee

(d) The House Allotment Committee of Delhi Telephones has not met because the list of out of turn allotments earlier finalised has not been exhausted. The Committee will meet when the situation about availability of quarters improves. Names of individual cases pending for consideration by the HAC are given in the Statement attached

Statement

List of the Cases to be Presented in the Next H A C Meeting

TYPE-I G A T New Delhi

S No	Names of the Official	Reason for O O T
1	Sh Manohar Lal Workan	Other than T B
2	Sh Amar Singh W Man	T B
3	Sh Chand Pahal W/M	
4	Sh Kailash Singh	
5	Sh Thakur Singh	
6	Sh Manna Lal	
7	Sh Charan Singh I M	
8	Sh Uman Pabhi Sharma	
9	Sh Parsh Ram I M	
10	Sh Jalendra Singh Chokdar	
11	Sh Panakhan I M	
12	Sh Hari Sharma G/M	
13	Sh Gurdial Singh W/M	
14	Sh Ranbir Singh L/M	

TYPE-II G M T New Delhi

1	Sh J C Vasudeva P I	Other than T B
2	Sh Om Parkash S I	
3	Sh Ram Parkash Kalra UDC	
4	Sh Suresh Chand S I	
5	Sh Murlidhar I DC	
6	Sh Mangal Dass LDC	
7	Sh K N Saxena LDC	
8	Sh D S Chaudhary P S	
9	Sh Thakur Shah TSC	
10	Sh D S Negi TSC	
11	Sh V N Saxena Tech	
12	Sh Dinesh Chander Thapyal LDC	
13	Sh D D Bhatt Tech	
14	Sh Trilok Ram TAG	

S. No	Names of the Official	Reason for O/O/T
15.	Sh. Dinesh Parkash Tech	T B.
16	Sh. Sudarshan Chandra.	"
17	Sh. Gopi Chandra	"
18.	Smt Harvinder Kaur TSC.	Other than T B.
19	Smt Shanti Mahendroo LDG	"
20.	Sh. Kuldip Singh Jaggi	"
21.	Sh. Prem Sagar Verma.	"
22	Sh. Vijay Dutt LDC	"
23.	Sh. Naurang Singh Malik	"
24	Sh. Rama Kant.	"
25	Sh. Puran Singh	"
26	Sh. Ram Chander.	"
27	Sh. K. C. Sharma	"
28	Sh. L. P. Singh	"
29	Sh. Rama Kant TSC	"
30	Sh. D. V. Mura	"
31.	Sh. Inderjit Singh	"
32	Sh. Bhagwan Dass	"
33	Smt. Uttam Kaur	Cancer
34	Sh. Mahenga Singh	T B
35	Sh. Gobind Singh	"
36	Smt. Santosh	"
37	Sh. Ram Krishan	"
38	Sh. Baldev Raj Sharma	"
39	Sh. Ram Brikha Singh	"
40	Smt. Shashi Arora	"
41	Sh. Ram Dutt Sharma	"
42	Sh. Ganesh Dutt	"
43	Sh. M. M. Chibbar	"
44	Sh. Kuldip Kumar.	"
45	Smt. Basanti Magazine	"
46	Sh. Arjun Singh	"

S.No.	Names of the Official	Reason for O/O/T
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TYPE-III G M T., New Delhi.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Sh Tursev Singh | Other than T.B. |
| 2. Sh M M Chhibar. | " |

TYPE-I C. T O., NEW DELHI

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| 1. Sh Bhumi Chand | T B. |
| 2. Sh Rama Nand II T/M | " |
| 3. Sh Tara Singh Tindal | " |
| 4. Sh Banarsi Dass T/M | " |
| 5. Sh Rajunder Pd Thaphalay | " |

TYPE-II C T O., New Delhi

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Sh Magni Nand Chamboli Telegraphist | T B. |
| 2. Sh Om Parkash Gupta | Other than T. B. |
| 3. Sh Mal Singh Sircar | T. B. |
| 4. Sh Hanuman Saran Clerk | " |
| 5. Sh Suraj Ehan Sharma | " |
| 6. Sh C M Binjola | " |
| 7. Sh Prem Parkash Sharma | " |

CHANGE OF LOCALITY G M T., NEW DELHI

- | |
|--|
| 1. Shri Lalji Singh Tech Moti Bagh to Eastern Court G/Floor |
| 2. Shri M L Chopra UDC R K Putam to IPT Block S/Nagar, New Delhi |

अन्य देशों के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध

5234. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक ओर तो विश्व के अधिमान देशों के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के उनके प्रयास प्रशंसनीय हैं परन्तु दूसरी ओर उन देशों की उपेक्षा की गई है, जहाँ बड़ी संख्या में भारतीय मूल के निवासी रहते हैं;

(घ) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

(ग) क्या उनका विचार उन देशों की याता करने का है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेश्वर कुण्डू) : (क) से (घ) यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा कि विदेश मन्त्री ने उन देशों की उपेक्षा की है, जहाँ भारतवर्षी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में रहते हैं। विगत एक वर्ष में विदेश मन्त्री ने दूतरे देशों के अलावा नेपाल, तजानिया, बर्मा, आस्ट्रेलिया, अफगानिस्तान, समुक्त राज्य अमेरीका, मा ीया

और यूनाइटेड किंगडम का दारा किया है। जहाँ भारतवर्गी लोग बहुत बड़ी संख्या में रहते हैं। भविष्य में जब सभी भौका सामान वे उन देशों का भी दौरा करेंगे जहाँ भारतीय मूल के लोग का बहुत बड़ी आबादी है। इससे अतिरिक्त स्वयं मैं भी पिछले वर्ष ब्रिनिडाड और टोमाका तथा गुयाना की यात्रा की थी और सरकार के कई अन्य मन्त्रियों ने भी एड्रिग एगिया, खाडो और कैरोबियाई देशों का यात्रा की है जहाँ कि भारतीय मूल के लोग बहुत बड़ी संख्या में बसे हुए हैं।

Telephone Line from Hindaun City to Karauli out of order

5235 SHRI MEETHA LAL PATEL
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether telephone line from Hindaun city to Karauli is out of order for most of the time every day for the last three months and if so the reasons therefor and if not daily re-

port of the said line pertaining to the last three months,

(b) whether permanent measures have not been taken so far despite the fact that attention of the officers has been drawn several times and if so the reasons therefor and

(c) whether Government will take action against the guilty officers and if so the details thereof and when and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) No Sir There are two junction lines between Hindaun city and Karauli. On no occasion both these lines were faulty simultaneously during the last three months. Details of interruptions are given in the attached Statement.

(b) Performance of the lines has been found to be satisfactory and normal maintenance is being carried out

(c) Does not arise

Statement

Interruption Data is

Month	Dated	Time Interrupted	Time Line got Right	Total hours of interruption	Remarks
May '78	5-5-78	08 00	16 30	8 hrs 30 mts	Interrupt on one junction only. The other junction was working all right.
June 78	3-6-78	08 00	14 30	6 hrs 30 mts	Do
	28-6-78	08 00	11 30	3 hrs 30 mts	Do
	28-6-78	16 00	08 00/ 29th	16 hrs	Do
	29-6-78	16 00	18 00	2 hrs	Do
July '78	14-7-78	08 00	17 00	9 hrs	Do
	23-7-78	08 00	17 00	9 hrs	Do
	29-7-78	08 00	11 00	6 hrs	Do

विडला काटन एंड स्पनिंग एण्ड चीयिंग
मिल्स लिमिटेड दिल्ली में कर्मचारियों
को बोनस

5236 श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या
संसदीय कार्य और धन मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विडला काटन एण्ड स्पनिंग एण्ड
चीयिंग मिल्स लिमिटेड, सन्तो मंडी, दिल्ली-
110007 के श्रमिका को मार्च, 1975 से
मार्च, 1978 के दौरान, प्रति वर्ष, कितना
प्रतिशत बोनस दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक वर्ष घाटा दिखाकर
कर्मचारी नियमों के अनुसार श्रमिकों को केवल
8 33 प्रतिशत बोनस दिया जाता है ,

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसके मुख्य क्या कारण
हैं तथा क्या मिल में घाटा हमेशा दिखाया जाता
है , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार
के नियम उक्त मिल में कर्म से लागू करने का
विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो वहां घाटा होने
के क्या मुख्य कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा धन मंत्री (श्री
रवींद्र वर्मा) (क) से (घ) यह सूचित
किया गया है कि बोनस का भुगतान इस प्रकार
किया गया है —

1974-75-बोनस सदाय अधिनियम, 1965
के अनुसार 4% न्यूनतम बोनस ।

1975-76-कोई बोनस नहीं दिया गया
क्योंकि अधिनियमों के अनुसार कोई
आवण्ट्यु अधिवेश नहीं था ।

1976-77-अधिनियम के अनुसार 8 33%
न्यूनतम बोनस ।

1977-78-प्रमो तक नहीं दिया गया ।

अधिनियम के प्रयोग देय बोनस के
सम्बन्ध में नियोजकों और कर्मचारियों के बीच
हुए विवादों को अन्य औद्योगिक विवादों की
तरह निपटाया जा सकता है और निपटाया
जाता है ।

CGHS Dispensary, Darya Ganj

5237 SHRI MAHI LAL Will the
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether in CGHS dispensary
No 28 Darya Ganj even the ordinary
medicines are not supplied to the
patients from the counter and the
patients have to visit again and again
although the medicines are available
in stores

(b) whether the medicines of local
purchase are supplied to the patients
in 5 6 days or more and the patients
have to suffer a lot on this account;
and

(c) the reasons for this abnormal
delay in supply of local purchase
medicines to the patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY WEL-
FARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD
YADAV) (a) and (b) Generally
medicines are supplied immediately
Occasionally when some medicine is
in short supply there might be some
delay Every effort is made to sup-
ply medicines promptly

(c) Local purchase of medicines is
done through Super Bazar and if they
do not have a particular medicine in
stock, delay may occur To avoid
these delay beneficiaries are autho-
rised to purchase the medicine from
some other chemist and claim re im-
bursement later

Setting up of a Medical University for North Eastern Region

5238 SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN,

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether a proposal for setting up one Medical University for the entire North Eastern Region was made at the convocation of the Gauhati University, 1978

(b) if so Government's reaction in this regard and

(c) whether any more medical colleges are proposed to be set up in that region if so the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(c) There is no proposal for setting up any more medical colleges in the North Eastern Region

डिबीजनल इजीनियर टेलीग्राफ द्वारा वित्त गवर्न

5239 श्री इयाराम शास्त्र • क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कोई ऐसा नियम है कि जनरल मैनजर की पूर्व अनुमति के बिना कोई खरीद तथा भुगतान नहीं किया जा सकता है, यदि हा, तो डिबीजनल इजीनियर टेलीग्राफ अलीगढ़ के कार्यालय द्वारा अनधिकृत कम्पनियों के माध्यम से 25 वैंटरिया खरीदने तथा उनका भुगतान करने के क्या कारण हैं?

(ख) क्या यह भी आरोप लगाया गया है कि उक्त कार्यालय में नियमों का उल्लंघन करने के कारण पड़े स्टोरो की नीलामी के द्वारा हजारों रुपया का गवन किया गया है, और

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त दोनों मामलों में सरकार केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग के माध्यम से जांच करवाएगी और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

संसार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद साहू) (क) विभाग के विभाग के प्रत्येक श्रेणी के अधिकारियों के लिए वित्तीय अधिकार निर्धारित किए हुए हैं। लघुमूलक दूर संचार के महाप्रबंधक द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार वैंटरिया मंडल इजीनियर तार द्वारा उसके वित्तीय अधिकारों के अंतर्गत ही खरीदी गई थी।

(ख) सेवा के अयोग्य ठहराई गई मंडार सामग्री की नीलामी सब डिबीजनल अधिकारी, तार, अलीगढ़ द्वारा एक अनुमोदित ठेकेदार के जरिए की गई थी और नियमों का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Telephone Connections in Pune)

5240 SHRI R. K. MHALGI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the number of applicants who are on waiting list in Pune (Maharashtra) who have made advance deposits as on 1st April 1978

(b) when it is to be hoped that these persons on waiting shall be provided telephone connections

(c) whether any special efforts are being made to expedite the said time table schedule and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD
SUKHDEO SAI) (a) 1615

(b) All applicants registered under OYT category upto 31st May 1978 have been provided telephone connections. It is hoped to provide telephone connections to most of the applicants registered prior to 1st April 1978 by March, 1980

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The expansions of following exchanges of Pune District has been planned —

1 Swargate—1000 lines

2 —3000 lines

3 Shivajinagar 300 lines, commis-
sioned on 30-6-78 and further ex-
pansion is being planned

4 Cantt Exch. 600 lines.

5 Pimpri—Existing 1000 lines
MAX-II is being replaced by 2100
lines MAX I.

कडी एक्सचेंज गुजरात से शिवापुरा सेवा
सहकारी मंडली को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

5244. श्री मोती भाई धार० चौधरी :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या शिवापुरा सेवा सहकारी
मंडली (शिवापुरा कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी)
ने गुजरात सर्किल में कडी एक्सचेंज से टेलीफोन

[कनेक्शन लेने की मांग की है और इस कार्य
के लिए 8 दिसम्बर, 1975 को 1,000/-
रुपए जमा किए थे ;

(ख) क्या इस सोसाइटी को अब तक
तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नहीं दिया गया है।

(ग) क्या इस सोसाइटी द्वारा आवेदन
किए जाने के बाद जिन लोगों ने आवंटन
निया था तथा रकम जमा की थी, उनको
टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए गए हैं ,

(घ) इस मंडली को, जो एक सार्वजनिक
संस्था है, अभी तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन न
देने के क्या कारण हैं ,

(ङ) क्या टेलीफोन कनेक्शन शीघ्र लेने
के लिए टेलीफोन विभाग के कहने पर 1 मई,
1978 को पुन 2,000 रुपए जमा किए गए
थे ;

(च) इसके बाद भी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन
न देने के क्या कारण हैं , और

(छ) क्या इस बात की जाच की जाएगी
कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ है तथा क्या इस सरकारी
मंडली को शीघ्र टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिया
जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साहू) : (क)
जी हा ।

(ख) जी हा ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) कडी एक्सचेंज से करीब 6
किलोमीटर की दूरी पर टेलीफोन की मांग
की गई है। साज-सामान के लिए मागपत्र
भेज दिए गए हैं। साज सामान प्राप्त होने पर
टेलीफोन लगा दिया जाएगा ।

(ड) जी हा। पार्टी ने रजिस्ट्रेशन को सामान्य श्रेणी से प्रो०वाई०टी० श्रेणी में बदलने के लिए 2,000/- रु० जमा कर दिए हैं।

(च) 2,000/- रु० जमा करने के बाद प्रो० वाई० टी० श्रेणी में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्राप्तिमानता के आधार पर दिया जा सकता है किन्तु वह तभी दिया जा सकता है जबकि साज-सामान प्राप्त हो जाय जिनकी धनी भी प्रतीक्षा है।

(छ) जाच बराने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। इस मामले में पहले से ही कार्रवाई की जा रही है, किन्तु टेलीफोन कनेक्शन तभी दिया जा सकता है जबकि साज-सामान प्राप्त हो जाय।

Homoeopathic Ointments

5242 SHRI R. L. P. VERMA

SHRI RAMDEO SINGH

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state ..

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of External Ointments are being manufactured and sold in the market under the label of Homoeopathy which are not permitted to use under Article Nos 185 to 203 with its foot notes of 'Organon of Medicine' the list is as follows Arnica, Asclepias Hip Cantharis Callendula, Craphites, Hammamalis, Rhus Tox Sulphur Skookam Chuck, Pyoreen Tooth Powder etc, and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to stop the manufacture and use of these un-Homoeopathic Ointments in the name of Homoeopathic Ointments while these are forbidden under Article 274 of the 'Organon of Medicine' as oral medicines are always given along with these ointments which also clash with the theory of single simple medicine in minimum dose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) It is a fact that there are some Homoeopathic drugs manufactured and sold in the form of ointment for the external use. Articles No 185 to 203 along with their foot notes of 'Organon of Medicine' state that externals should not be used in Homoeopathy in the treatment of local maladies. However, Dr Hahnemann in Section 290 of 'Organon of Medicine' mentions that all sensitive parts of our body are almost equally capable of receiving medicinal actions and that the parts that are destitute of sickness wounded or ulcerated spots permit the powers of medicines to exercise almost as penetrating an action upon the organism, as if the medicine had been taken by the mouth. Also in Section 289 of the 'Organon of Medicine' Dr. Hahnemann has clearly stated that every part of our body that possess a sense of touch is also capable of receiving the influence of medicines of propagating their power to other parts. It is seen from the writings of Dr Hahnemann in 'Materia Medica Pura' (English edition) that if the undiluted juice of Thuja is applied externally for treating Condylomata, along with the internal administration of the same in the appropriate potency, we shall obtain the desired effect with greater certainty. Similarly Dr Hahnemann has permitted the external application of Homoeopathic medicines as mentioned by him in his

'Material Medica Pura' with reference to his notes on Arnica and Camphor Dr Clark and Dr Ferrington, prominent among the authorities of Homoeopathy after Dr Hahnemann have also recommended the external applications of Homoeopathy medicines in selected cases.

(b) In view of the reply given to part (a), the Government do not consider that this external application of Homoeopathic medicines is un Homoeopathic Dr Hahnemann himself had permitted the use of the Homoeopathic medicines externally Hence any question of taking steps to stop the manufacturing and use of Homoeopathic medicines for external use does not arise

Homoeopathic Eye Drops

5243 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of patent Eye Drops are being sold in the name of Homoeopathy such as Eye Cool, Eye Bright, Mamira etc. etc., which do not fit under any Article of the 'Organon of Medicine' or its foot notes and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to ban the manufacture sale and publicity of these Eye Drops by the Homoeopaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAKBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) It is a fact that Homoeopathic eye drops are being sold in the market However it may not be correct to say that the use of the eye drops is not covered under any Article of the Organon of Medicine Article 289 of the Organon of Medicine states that every part of the human body that possesses the sense of touch is also capable of receiving the influence of medicines and of propagating their power to all other

parts Again, vide Section 290 of the 'Organon of Medicine', Dr. Hahnemann has stated that all the sensitive parts of the body are almost equally capable of receiving medicinal action, hence also parts that are destitute of skin wounded or ulcerated spots permit the powers of medicines to exercise almost as penetrating an action upon the organism as if the medicine had been taken by mouth. Dr Clarke one of the eminent authorities has recommended the use of Homoeopathic medicines as eye drops.

(b) Does not arise

गंगा के पानी के बारे में चर्चा के लिए सितम्बर, 1977 में बंगलादेश से आया प्रतिनिधि मंडल

5244. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंगा नदी जल विवाद के बारे में पुन चर्चा करने के लिए सितम्बर, 1977 में बंगला देश का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल भारत आया था; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में हुई चर्चा के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुम्हार) (क) जी हा, सितम्बर, 1977 में बंगला देश का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल गंगा के पानी के बटवारे के विषय में बातचीत पुन शुरू करने के लिए भारत आया था ।

(ख) इस बातचीत की समाप्ति पर दोनों सरकारों के बीच फरवरी में गंगा के पानी के बटवारे और उसके प्रवाह को सर्वाधिक करने के विषय में एक करार हुआ और उस पर हस्ताक्षर हुए । 5 नवम्बर, 1977 को ढाका में इस करार पर मन्त्री स्तर पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए । इस करार की एक प्रति 14 नवम्बर, 1977 को इस सदन की मेज पर रखी गई थी ।

Bad Food for T. V. Patients

5245 SHRI MAHI LAL

SHRI K LAKKAPPA

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of the Government have been drawn to the news item under caption "TB patients ro' to bad food' published in 'The Hindustan Times' dated the 31st July, 1978.

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, and

(c) whether it is proposed to institute a high level inquiry committee to go into the entire affair including kitchen/mess of the working of the Hospital as several indoor patients are without food for the last three days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The comments of the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital and the TB Association of India that manages the Hospital were called for

(c) No The TB Association of India and Lala Ram Sarup T B Hospital have informed that after a few of the patients made a complaint about quality of atta for preparing chapatties the atta was immediately replaced by local purchase It is, therefore, not correct that patients did not take food for three days

Vacant Posts of Presiding Officers in Labour Courts

5246 SHRI K. PRADHANI Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) the number of the Central Government's Labour Courts Industrial Tribunals and National Tribunals which have no presiding officers at present and since when these have been without presiding officers, and

(b) the reasons for not filling up the vacancies of presiding officers for these courts/tribunals?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) Of the eight Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Courts, the three Tribunals at Dhanbad are at present without a Presiding Officer. The Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court No 1 at Dhanbad is vacant since 21 11-77. The Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court No 2 at Dhanbad is vacant since 23 12-1976 and the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court No 3 is vacant since 1 5 1978.

(b) Persons selected have since expressed their inability to accept the offer of appointment. Efforts are being made to find other suitable and willing candidates. However, in order that the work may not suffer unduly, the Tribunal at Jabalpur has been asked to look after temporarily the work at Dhanbad also.

Clearance of Captive Power Stations by Primary Industries

5247 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that aluminium industry have submitted proposals for speedy clearance by Government of captive power stations by primary aluminium producers, and

(b) if so, his reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

सहकारी मजली निनिटेड, चापला, जूनागढ़
जिला की टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

5248 श्री धर्म सिंह साई गटेल क्या
संसार मंत्री यह बतान की क्या करेंगे कि

(क) गुजरात के सोराष्ट्र प्रदेश में
जूनागढ़ जिले में माणावदर ताल्लुक के श्री
चापला निवासी कार्यकारी सहकारी मजली
निमिटेड चापला में देव फल वनकन लेन के
लिए अन्न तम निवर्ती रसम जमा की है तथा
किस तिथि को और कहा जमा की है ,

(ख) इस सहकारी मजली का अन्न तक
टेलीफोन वनकन नदन के क्या कारण है
तथा उसे टेलीफोन वनकन क्या तम दे दिया
जाएगा ?

संसार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) (क) 1,000
रुपय तारीख 1-1-76 को और 2,100
रुपय तारीख 28-12-76 को बाटवा डाकघर
में जमा कराया गया है ।

(ख) यह टेलीफोन बाटवा एम्प्लॉय
से करीब 10 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर लगाया
जाना है और इसके लिए भंडार सामग्री की
बाकी मात्रा में आवश्यकता है । भंडार सामग्री
को सप्लाई इस समय कम है । तथापि, भंडार
सामग्री प्राप्त करने और यह टेलीफोन इस
वित्तीय वर्ष में देने के लिए विभिन्न प्रयत्न किए
जा रहे हैं ।

Death in Lala Ram Sarup T.B
Hospital

5249 DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA

SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM

SRI SURENDRA BIKRAM

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to
state

(a) whether a Government Emplo-
yee, Shri Suchet Singh, died at Lala
Ram Sarup TB Hospital, Mehrauli,
New Delhi on 9th December, 1977 in
doubtful circumstances,

(b) if so is it correct that the next
of kin were not intimated to collect
the body,

(c) was the body of the deceased
Government employee cremated as
unclaimed within four hours of his
death,

(d) if so, is it a regular procedure
and if not what action has been taken
to fix responsibility and punish the
guilty and will Government place a
copy of findings of their investigations,
if any, on the Table of the House,

(e) is it also a fact that one girl,
Rajo Devi who was admitted in the
Mehrauli TB Hospital, went into coma
on 9th June, 1978 after being adminis-
tered on overdose of Anaesthesia in
the Operation Theatre and died on
20th June, 1978 after remaining in
coma for ten days, and

(f) if so, what action Government
have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FA-
MILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI
PRASAD YADAV) (a) No Shri
Suchet Singh died on 9-12-1977 at the
Lala Ram Sarup TB Hospital due to
extensive Pulmonary Tuberculosis

(b) According to hospital authori-
ties a special messenger was sent to
contact the next of kin of Shri Suchet
Singh at the address given in the Hos-
pital records but they could not be
contacted

(c) Yes Sir

(d) Yes This is a regular proced-
ure regarding unclaimed bodies.
However, Tuberculosis Association of

India is being asked to give a time of atleast 48 hours before the disposal of unclaimed bodies after the relatives etc have been informed through telegram or otherwise of the demise. As the enquiry instituted into incident does not indicate any mala fide intention on the part of the staff of the Hospital, it is not intended to place a copy of the investigation report on the Table of the House.

(e) No. As reported by the Hospital authorities Kum. Rajo Devi died on 20.6.78 due to hyperpyrexia after remaining in Coma from 9-6.78.

(f) Does not arise in the case of Kum. Rajo Devi.

(a) whether Government have fixed any target for the production of steel during the next five years, and

(b) the production in public sector and private sector each unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) Yes, Sir. The Draft Five Year Plan, 1978-83, envisages a production target of 1500 million tonnes of ingot steel equivalent to 1180 million tonnes of saleable steel and 215 million tonnes of saleable pig iron, by the terminal year of this Plan, i.e., by 1982-83.

Target for Steel Production

5250 SHRI R K MHALGI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(b) The targets of production by 1982-83 unit wise in the public and private sector steel plants are indicated below—

(Figures in '000 tonnes)			
Plant	Ingot steel	Saleable steel	Saleable pig iron
PUBLIC SECTOR			
Bhilai	3,000	2,400	600
Durgapur	1,500	1,200	300
Rourkela	1,600	1,200	50
Bokaro	4,000	3,130	830
IISCO	900	720	170
SUB-TOTAL	11,000	8,650	2,000
PRIVATE SECTOR			
TISCO	2,000	1,550	..
TOTAL*	13,000	10,200	2,000
Mini steel/others	2,000	1,600	150
GRAND TOTAL	15,000	11,800	2,150

* (Main steel plants)

अधिको को आस्ट्रेलिया भेजना

5251. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री सुभाष आहूजा :

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भूमि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आस्ट्रेलिया ने विभिन्न देशों के लगभग दस लाख अधिकारी या अधिकारी देश में रो गार देना का संयोजन की है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो आस्ट्रेलिया को किस किस श्रेणी के अधिकारों की आवश्यकता है, और

(ग) क्या आस्ट्रेलिया की जरूरत के अनुसार अधिकार भारत से भेजे जा सकते हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भूमि मन्त्री (श्री रवींद्र धमा) : (क) श्री (ग) सरकार आस्ट्रेलिया के उत्पन्न तथा जलमय कार्य सम्बन्धी मन्त्री के जून, 1978 के इस बयान से अवगत है कि आस्ट्रेलिया पहले तीन वर्षों में 2,10,000 उत्पन्नवाहियों को प्रवेश की अनुमति देगा। इस विवरण से ऐसा लगता है कि इस अवधि के दौरान आस्ट्रेलिया की सरकार पहले के उत्पन्नवासियों के नजदीकी सम्बन्धियों तथा वृद्ध माता-पिता के प्रवेश को सहज कर देगी तथा कतिपय व्यावसायिक तथा तकनीकी कौशल वाले व्यक्तियों को भी अनुमति देगी। तथापि, सरकार इस बात से अवगत नहीं है कि क्या आस्ट्रेलिया की सरकार या मजदूरों को अपने देश में प्रवेश देने का प्रस्ताव है।

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have committed to the decision of the Law Sea Bed Conference to allow private contractors to explore in the Indian Sea,

(b) whether the original proposal of allowing only International agencies was withdrawn at the instance of India, and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) (a) The UN Conference on the Law of the Sea has so far held seven sessions. The Seventh Session, the first part of which was held in Geneva from March 28 to May 19, 1978 has resumed in New York from August 21 for a four-week period. The Conference has not yet taken any final decision regarding the exploitation of the resources of the international seabed area which will include those in the Indian ocean

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Indian Delegation has been taking the view that the resources of the international seabed area, that is the area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, are the common heritage of mankind and that access to these resources and their exploitation should be regulated under an international regime and under the control of the International Seabed Authority, which is proposed to be established India, along with the other members the Group of 77 (developing countries), still maintains this position. However, since substantial amount of finance and technical know how are required for the International Seabed Authority to exploit the mining site, by way of compromise, these countries are prepared to consider, subject to limits of production to be specified in the proposed convention, allowing access to States and private contractors sponsored by them to half the number of mine sites that may become available for exploitation during the period of

Decision of Law of Sea Bed Conference to Allow Private Contractors

5252 SHRI R K MHALGI:

DR BAPU KALDATE

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

the first 20 years. The Authority will also have the right to exploit half the number of mine sites directly.

विधवाओं को रोजगार

5253 श्री मनोहर लाल :

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन .

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विधवाओं को भी घर रोजगार की जरूरत है परन्तु उन्हें कोई रोजगार नहीं दिया जाता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनके परिवारों को भारी बठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो विधवाओं को निकट भविष्य में रोजगार देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों का झोरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र धर्मा) : (क) और (ख) चूक विधवापन्न के साथ प्राप्त आश्रित सक्क जुड़ा होता है, इसलिए विधवाओं को या उनके पुत्रों/पुत्रिया के लिए उपयुक्त रोजगार की व्यवस्था के माध्यम से उन्हें आश्रित सहायता की जरूरत होती है। सरकार सेवा के दौरान मरने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के पुत्र/पुत्री/निकट सम्बन्धी की वरगामूलक कारणों से निम्नलिखित की एक योजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है। कुछ सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों में भी कल्याणमूलक कारणों के आधार पर मृत कर्मचारियों के आश्रित के नियोजन के लिए इसी प्रकार की योजनाएँ समाविष्ट की हैं। मसौदा पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) में भी, जो ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त रोजगार और स्व रोजगार अवसर सृजित करेगी, महिलाओं विशेष कर ऐसी

महिताओं जिन्हें देख रेख और सरक्षण की आवश्यकता है, के कल्याण को और अधिक ध्यान देने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

Strike by Employees of Newspapers and News Agencies

5254. SHRI M N GOVINDAN
NAIR

SHRI S G MURUGAIYAN:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the Confederation of Newspapers and News Agency Employees' Organisation has called for an all out action including indefinite strike to press for their demand, and

(b) if so the details and action taken, if any by Government to resolve the problem and avert the strike?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) and (b) It is seen from press reports that the Confederation had given a call to launch a phased agitation beginning with a token strike on the 18th August, 1978 to protect against the withdrawal of the employers' representatives from the Wage Boards and also to demand their early reactivation but following the Government's decision to ask the Wage Boards to resume their work, the Confederation has called off the proposed strike

Appeal from Indian Medical Association

5255 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have recently received an appeal from the Indian Medical Association, New Delhi seeking protection from the public assault on doctors on ambiguous charges of negligence or refusal to attend patients or of not providing prompt attendance

(b) whether government have made inquiries about the alleged incidence where public have taken law into their own hands and manhandled the doctors or their family members including ladies and what action has been taken by Government to prevent such unruly incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The Indian Medical Association in their appeal have not cited any specific incident where the public have taken law into their hands and man handled doctors and their families. In case of such incidents appropriate action will be taken by the concerned local authorities

Telephone Connections to Agriculturists

5256 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to accord a top priority in giving a telephone connection or open a Telephone Exchange where there is a demand from agriculturists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) No Sir However agricultural farms of more than 3 acres are placed on the special category for telephone connections on request.

Cancellation of Trunk Calls at Belapur and Pravaranagar Exchanges

5257 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the average rate per day of cancellation of trunk calls due to delay in services and breakdowns at Belapur and Pravaranagar Exchanges, and

(b) what is the financial loss consequentially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) The average cancellation per day at Belapur and Pravaranagar is 3 calls and 7 calls respectively. The ineffective calls include cancellation due to various reasons viz subscriber voluntary cancellation lines out of order delay in setting up of the call due to multi-link built up. No further sub classification of the cancelled calls is maintained

(b) No definite loss can be established as the calls are re booked later on and put through

चिकित्सा सस्थाओं को सहायता

5258 श्री राजेन्द्र कुन्वर शर्मा क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(1) गत वित्तीय वर्ष में सरकार द्वारा सीधे चलाये जा रहे अस्थाओं के अतिरिक्त क्षयरोग कुष्ठ रोग और कैंसर का इलाज करने वाली और अन्य स्वैच्छिक चिकित्सा सस्थाओं को उनके विशिष्ट अनावर्ती खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए कुल कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सघ शासित क्षेत्रों में स्त्रच्छिक चिकित्सा सस्थाओं को गैर-प्रशासकीय किस्म के आवर्ती खर्च में घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए भी अनुदान दिये जाते हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) 1,20,18,816 40 रुपये ।

(ख) और (ग) सघ शासित क्षेत्रों की केवल स्त्रच्छिक सस्थाओं को गैर-प्रशासनिक किस्म के आवर्ती व्यय में 50 प्रतिशत घाटे को पूरा करने के लिये अनुदान दिए जाते हैं । प्रत्येक सस्थान को चाहिए कि वह प्रतिवर्ष ग्रैंट/मई के महीनों में उस वर्ष के लिए पिछले वर्ष दिए गए अनुदान के 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान की राशि के बराबर अनुदान की पहली तिस्त के बारे में सम्बन्धित सघ शासित क्षेत्र के प्रशासन के माध्यम से एक आवेदन पत्र (दो प्रतियां में) भर कर भेजें और उसकी एक अग्रिम प्रति इस मन्त्रालय को भेजें । यदि इस आवेदन पत्र की प्रशासन में प्राप्ति के छ सप्ताह के भीतर प्रशासन या सम्बन्धित सघ शासित सरकार को सिफारिश प्राप्त नहीं होगी तो आवेदन-पत्र पर इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा स्वयं स्वतन्त्र रूप से विचार किया जाएगा और अनुदान की पहली तिस्त देने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

लेखा परीक्षा विवरण उपर्युक्त होते ही सस्थान को चाहिए कि वह अन्तिम अनुदान के लिए सम्बन्धित सघ शासित क्षेत्र के प्रशासन के माध्यम से निम्नलिखित वागज-पत्रों सहित एक आवेदन पत्र (दो प्रतियां में) भेजे ।

(1) नियमित परीक्षा क्षेत्रों का विवरण जो किसी चार्टर्ड लेखागार द्वारा विधिवत प्रमाणित हो ।

(2) आय और व्यय का लेखा विवरण ।

यह मन्त्रालय सघ शासित प्रशासन द्वारा आवेदन प्राप्त होने के समय से सघ शासित क्षेत्र के प्रशासन को सिफारिशों के लिए तीन महीने तक परीक्षा करेगा । यदि तीन महीने के भीतर सिफारिश प्राप्त हो गई तो कितना अनुदान दिया जाना है इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय लेने के लिए आवश्यक विचार किया जाएगा । यदि उक्त तीन महीने की अवधि के भीतर सिफारिश प्राप्त नहीं होगी तो आवेदन पत्र पर इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा स्वतन्त्र रूप से विचार किया जाएगा और अन्तिम अनुदान रिलीज करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में टेलीफोन सुविधाओं का विस्तार

5259 श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में, विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में टेलीफोन सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है जिससे दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों को एक संचार-तंत्र के अन्तर्गत लाया जा सके,

(ख) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए बनाई जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद गुज्जर राय) (क) ग्राम-तौर पर किसी स्थान पर टेलीफोन सुविधा अभी दी जाती है, जबकि प्रस्ताव वित्तीय दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य होता है । फिर भी, अविश्रुत इनामों के लाभ के लिए प्रशासनिक महत्व के सभी स्थानों, जैसे कि जिला/उप-मंडल/तहसील/उप-तहसील/खंड मुख्यालय में और सामान्य इलाकों के ऐसे सभी स्थानों में, नितरां आवादी 5000 या इससे अधिक हो, तथा पहाड़ी व पिछड़े इलाकों के

ऐसे सभी स्थानों में, जिनकी प्रावर्दी 2500 या इससे अधिक हो, टेलीफोन सुविधा का विस्तार करने के लिए विभाग एा उदार नीति का अनुसरण कर रहा है। इनके अलावा, यह सुविधा ऐसे स्थानों में भी दी जाती है, जो पर्यटन/तीर्थ की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण हो जहाँ सिंचाई/विजली/कृषि परियोजना स्थल/वस्तिमा हा और ज। दूरसंचार जाल से बहुत दूर स्थित हैं बगलें कि सामान्य क्षेत्रों में अनुमानित आय वार्षिक भावर्ती धन्य की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होनी चाहिये। उत्तर प्रदेश में, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के 1084 स्थानों में टेलीफोन सुविधायें दे दी गई हैं।

(ख) रियायती आधार पर टेलीफोन सुविधायें देने के बारे में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा के 30 किलोमीटर के भीतर स्थित प्रशासनिक और सामरिक महत्व के स्थानों पर विचार किया जाता है।

Beds in Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi

5260 SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the number of beds for males and females in the Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital New Delhi,

(b) how many doctors work in the Hospital,

(c) the daily average of outdoor patients, and

(d) the monthly average of vasectomy tubilization and sterilization operations being performed in the Hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a)

Male beds	315
Female beds	174
Children beds	83
Common beds	158
	<hr/>
	730

(b) 234 doctors (including Junior and Senior Residents) are working in the hospital.

(c) 3120

(d) During the year 1978, the average of vasectomy and tubectomy (sterilization) operations has been 12 per month.

ब्रिटेन की चिकित्सा परिषद के साथ डाक्टरों का पञ्जीकरण

5261 श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 को भारतीय चिकित्सा पञ्जी (मेडिकल रजिस्टर) में डाक्टरों की कितनी संख्या थी,

(ख) उन डाक्टरों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें शस्य प्रमाणपत्र जारी किए गए हैं और जो ग्रेट ब्रिटेन और अन्य राष्ट्रमण्डल देशों की सामान्य चिकित्सा परिषद में स्वयं को पञ्जीकृत कराना चाहते हैं, और

(ग) प्रमाणपत्र जारी करने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद से पता लगाया गया है कि भारतीय मेडिकल

रजिस्टर में 31-12-1976 को जित्त अर्हता प्राप्त डाक्टरों का नाम दर्ज था, उनकी संख्या 2,12,294 है। 1977 के दौरान जितने डाक्टरों को पंजीबद्ध किया गया था इसकी पूरी सूचना अभी तक परिषद के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् ने 14-8-1978 तक उन डाक्टरों का कार्य के लिए 14,289 प्रतिष्ठा-प्रमाणपत्र जारी किये जो देश से बाहर जाना चाहते थे।

(ग) जो डाक्टर प्रतिष्ठा-प्रमाण-पत्र लेना चाहता है, उसे उस राज्य की आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् के माध्यम से निर्धारित फार्म में भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् को प्रार्थना करना होता है जहाँ वह पंजीबद्ध होता है तथा उक्त प्रमाणपत्र लेने के लिए उसे 50/- रुपये की फीस भी देनी पड़ती है।

Agreement with Central Trade Union Organisations

5262 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) terms of agreement arrived at the meeting between the representatives of the Central Trade Union Organisations including the Trade Unions in the Public Sector and the Government representatives, held on 26th June, 1978, regarding the demands of the workers and employees working in the Public Sector Undertakings, and

(b) what steps, if any, have been taken to implement the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA). (a) During the course of discussions with representatives of Central trade union organisations, it was explained that the Government had no in-

tention of having any system of wage freeze and that there had been no bar to wage negotiations being held in public sector enterprises. It was recognised that there was need for a focal point in Government for evolving a coordinated approach to wage settlements in public enterprises. It was clarified that the instructions issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises were merely guidelines for the managements, which were negotiable. However, it was agreed that a suitable mechanism should be evolved for consulting trade union organisations in laying down guidelines for negotiations on wage revision and dearness allowance. It was also appreciated that such guidelines should be flexible, though in certain areas, there would be need for uniformity. A meeting is to be held with representatives of the trade unions for this purpose.

2 As regards the L.I.C. it was stated that the issue of notice of termination of settlement was not a bar to the commencement of the negotiation for a fresh settlement on all issues including bonus.

3 Government assured the trade union representatives that it would take a decision soon on the question of bonus.

(b) Government have already made an announcement in this House in regard to bonus. Necessary follow-up action in regard to other aspects is being taken.

Working of Calcutta Telephone Exchanges

5263 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 74 on the 26th July, 1978, regarding "Working of Calcutta Telephone Exchanges" and state

(a) how far the steps taken have led to improvement in the Calcutta telephone system, and

(b) whether he has been receiving complaints that the Calcutta system is still in a mess?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) and (b) Number of complaints per hundred telephone stations per month is lower this year as compared to last year's figure. However, since the improvement measures outlined in the starred question No 74 are quite extensive, it will take some more time for the full effect to be felt

Primary Health Centres

5264 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the region-wise number of Primary Health Centres in the country at present,

(b) how many of the Health Centres, region-wise, have got modern amenities like, operation facilities etc.,

(c) whether there is a good deal of regional disparities in this regard; and

(d) if so, factors responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) A statement showing the number of Primary Health Centres and the number of Primary Health Centres provided with minor operation facilities in the country is enclosed.

(c) No

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Sr. No	Name of the State/Union Territory	No of P.H Cs functioning (referred to in part a)	No of P.H Cs provided with minor operation facilities (Ref. to in part b)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	420	267
	Assam	146	N.A.
	Bihar	575	N.A.
	Gujarat	251	251
5.	Haryana	89	89
	Himachal Pradesh	77	N A
7	Jammu & Kashmir	80	70
8.	Karnataka	266	271
9	Kerala	163	147
10	Madhya Pradesh	457	100

1	2	3	4
11	Maharashtra	412	384
12	Manipur	17	16
13	Meghalaya	16	13
14	Nagaland	11	11
15	Orissa	314	215
16	Punjab	128	118
17	Rajasthan	232	141
18	Sikkim	8	
19	Tamil Nadu	383	381
20	Tripura	27	
21	Uttar Pradesh	875	875
22	West Bengal	316	211
23	A & N Islands	2	1
24	Arunachal Pradesh	78	
25	Chandigarh	1	1
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	N A.
27	Delhi	8	3
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	15	10
29	Lakshadweep	7	7
30	Mizoram	12	
31	Pondicherry	12	11
TOTAL		5400	3503

Installed Capacity of Aluminium and its actual Production

5265 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) who are the principal aluminium producers in the country

(b) installed capacity and actual production by each of the producers, year wise from 1970-71 to 1977-78,

(c) what is the current demand for aluminium in the country,

(d) whether Government are considering to take steps for effective control over production and distribution of aluminium, and

(e) if so the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA)
(a) Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO), Indian Aluminium Company Limited (INDALCO), Hindustan Aluminium Corporation

Limited, (HINDALCO), Madras Aluminium Company Limited (MALCO) and the Aluminium Corporation of India Limited (ALUCOIN) (closed since September, 1973)

(c) The demand for aluminium in the current year (1978-79) is estimated at about 250,000 tonnes

(d) and (e). Presently, aluminium producers are required to supply 50 per cent of their output in the E.C. grade for distribution as "Tevy" metal. No other control is presently under consideration

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Year-wise installed capacity and actual production of aluminium by each aluminium producer

(In thousand tonnes)

Year	BALCO		INDALCO		HINDALCO		MALCO		ALUCOIN	
	Ca-pa-city	Pro-duc-tion	Ca-pa-city	Pro-duc-tion	Ca-pa-city	Pro-duc-tion	Ca-pa-city	Pro-duc-tion	Ca-pa-city	Pro-duc-tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1970-71	.	.	66.2	69.8	80.0	78.1	14.0	13.0	9.0	7.8
1971-72	.	..	66.2	92.1	80.0	78.8	14.0	13.1	9.0	7.6
1972-73	.	..	76.2	76.8	95.0	77.0	15.0	13.2	9.0	7.8
1973-74	.	..	76.2	74.6	95.0	58.8	15.0	11.3	9.0	3.2*
1974-75	.	..	86.2	64.7	95.0	45.1	20.0	16.7	9.0	..
1975-76	.	25.0	16.7**	96.2	86.0	95.0	66.7	25.0	17.9	9.0
1976-77	.	50.0	24.8	96.2	79.0	95.0	87.0	25.0	17.9	9.0
1977-78	.	75.0	31.7	96.2	65.9	95.0	62.2	25.0	18.7	9.0

(*) Closed since September, 1973

(**) Commenced production from May, 1975

डाक और तार महानिदेशालय में हिन्दी अनुभाग में कार्यरत कर्मचारी

5266. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक और तार महानिदेशालय में हिन्दी अनुभाग और राजभाषा अनुभाग में विभिन्न पों पर कितने कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं;

(ख) क्या निम्नलिखित सभी पदों अर्थात् अनुवादक श्रेणी-II, हिन्दी अनुवादक श्रेणी-I, अनुसन्धान सहायक (हिन्दी), हिन्दी अधिकारी और सहायक महानिदेशक (हिन्दी) के संबंध में पदोन्नति के लिये पूरी वरिष्ठता सूची बनाई जा चुकी है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो निदेशक (हिन्दी) के पद को पदोन्नति का पद बनाने से पहले भर्ती नियम न बनाने और वरिष्ठता सूची तैयार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) (क) हिन्दी के काम से संबंधित विभिन्न पदों पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की मर्यादा इस प्रकार है :

निदेशक (राजभाषा)	1
सहायक महानिदेशक (हिन्दी)	1
हिन्दी अधिकारी	1
अनुभाग अधिकारी (हिन्दी)	1
अनुसंधान सहायक (हिन्दी)	1
हिन्दी अनुवादक ग्रेड—I	3
हिन्दी अनुवादक ग्रेड—II	13

(ख) और (ग) हिन्दी अनुवादक ग्रेड—I व II की वरिष्ठता सूचिका तैयार कर ली गई है । अन्य ग्रेडों में वरिष्ठता सूचिका तैयार करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि इन ग्रेडों में इस समय सिर्फ एक-एक अधिकारी काम कर रहा है । निदेशक (हिन्दी) एवं निदेशक (राजभाषा) के पद के भर्ती नियम वर्तमान हैं । निदेशक (हिन्दी) के पद पर तैयारी एक विभागीय पदानुवर्ति समिति द्वारा चयन करने पर जिसकी अध्यक्षता सच लोक सेवा आयोग के एक सदस्य ने की थी । इन नियमों के अनुसार की गई थी । यह चयन करते समय दोनों सहायक महानिदेशकों की परस्पर वरिष्ठता को ध्यान में रखा गया था ।

डाक-तथा तार विभाग में अनुवाद कार्य का एक पृथक निदेशक को हस्तांतरण

5267. श्री एस० एम० सोमानी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री का प्राप्त होने वाले पत्रों तथा डाक संबंधी अनुवाद कार्य राजभाषा विभागवर्तन में कर दिया जाता है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) (क) जो नहीं । संसदीय कार्य मंत्री की डाक के अनुवाद का काम डाक-तार विभाग की किसी भी शाखा में नहीं किया जाता है । जहाँ तक फिलाटली सलाहकार समिति के अनुवाद के काम का संबंध है यह काम राजभाषा विभागवर्तन अनुभाग के पास नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

भारत नेपाल सयुक्त उद्यम

5268. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और नेपाल के बीच किन्हीं सिंचाई योजनाओं, बड़े उद्योगों तथा कुछ अन्य परियोजनाओं के बारे में वर्ष 1977-78 और जुलाई, 1978 तक समझौता हुआ है ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त परियोजनाओं प्रस्तावसंयुक्त उद्यमों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके बारे में समझौता हुआ है ,

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त समझौतों के कारण भारत और नेपाल के सम्बन्धों में भारी सुधार हुआ है , और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो भारत सरकार ने इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुंभू) : (क) (ख) (घ) (ग) हिमाचल से निकल कर नेपाल में हल्दी हर्दी भारत में बहुत बान्नी नदियाँ की जल शक्ति को बिजली और विद्युत उत्पादन के काम में लाने के बारे

में तथा बाढ़-नियंत्रण के बारे में नेपाल की सरकार के साथ काफी समय से विभिन्न स्तरों पर बातचीत होती रही थी। 1977 में विदेश मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री की नेपाल यात्रा के दौरान नेपाल के विदेश मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री के साथ इस बारे में भी विचार विनिमय हुआ था। इन विचार-विमर्शों के फलस्वरूप निम्नलिखित तीन विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं के बारे में विस्तृत आच के लिए समुक्त भारत नेपाल अध्ययन के बारे में सिद्धान्त रूप में सहमति हो गयी थी

(क) बर्नाली नदी पर पन बिजली परियोजना,

(ख) राप्ती नदी पर बहु उद्देश्यीय परियोजना, और

(ग) महाकाली नदी पर पन-बिजली परियोजना।

पूर्णतः नेपाल के लाभ के लिए 'टर्नकी' आधार पर देवीघाट में 14 मेगावाट की पन बिजली परियोजना के निर्माण के लिए भारत और नेपाल के बीच 8 जून, 1978 को एक करार पर भी हस्ताक्षर हुए हैं। अप्रैल, 1978 में जब नेपाल के प्रधान मंत्री दिल्ली आए थे तब उन्होंने नेपाल में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भारत-नेपाल समुक्त उद्यमों को संचालित करने की नेपाल की सरकार की इच्छा व्यक्त की। नेपाल की सरकार की इस इच्छा के अनुरूप भारतीय अधिकारियों के एक दल ने, जिसमें विभिन्न विषयों के जानकार लोग थे, काठमांडू की पिछले महीने यात्रा की थी और इस दल ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ उन क्षेत्रों का पता लगाया था जिनमें समुक्त उद्यम स्थापित किए जा सकते हैं। यह तय पाया गया कि सीमेंट, वाहन और 'लुगदी', मेग्नेसाइट, बढ़िया विस्म की जिन-लेड कच्ची धातु का खनन आदि ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जिनमें नेपाल में समुक्त उद्यमों को बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

इस दल की यात्रा के दौरान नेपाली पक्ष ने भी लघु-उद्योग और कुटीर उद्योग के विकास के लिए भारत की सहायता के लिए अनुरोध किया। भारत सरकार के सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इन सभी प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है। कोसी जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र में भूमि एवं जल संरक्षण की एक 15-वर्षीय परियोजना, नेपाल में उच्चान विज्ञान के विकास के लिए एक एकीकृत कार्यक्रम और पर्वत के बीच दूरानघाट-धनकुटा मार्ग का भू-सर्वेक्षण जैसी कुछ अन्य योजनाएँ भारत सरकार के विचार में हैं।

जुलाई, 1978 में उच्च स्तरीय तथा बहु-विषयक दल की नेपाल यात्रा के परिणाम-स्वरूप आर्थिक सहयोग पर विचार किया गया जो कि विश्वास और आस्था के उस नये वातावरण का द्योतक है जो भारत-नेपाल के द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में हाल ही में विकसित हुआ है। उम्मीद है कि इन परियोजनाओं पर सफलता पूर्वक प्रभाव होगा और इससे भारत और नेपाल के बीच अन्योन्याश्रित आर्थिक संबंध और सुदृढ़ होंगे।

श्रीलला जल संयंत्र से पानी

5269 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रीलला जल संयंत्र का पानी पीने योग्य नहीं है और इससे अनेक तरह की बीमारियाँ फैल रही हैं,

(ख) क्या मेट्रोपोलिटन वाटर बोर्ड, लन्दन के वाटर एग्जामिनेशन डायरेक्टर श्री आई० विडल ने 24 जून, 1965 को एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट दी थी जिसमें इस पानी को मानव उपयोग के लिए अनुपयोगी बताया गया

था तथा इस जल सयंत्र को चन्द करने अथवा इसमें उचित सुधार करने की निफारिश की गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस सयंत्र में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) -

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) मेट्रोपोलिटन वाटर बोर्ड, लन्दन के वाटर एग्जामिनेशन डायरेक्टर डा० ई० डब्ल्यू० टेलर ने 1965 में ओखला जल सयंत्र पर एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी । रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि ओखला में कच्चा पानी बहुत ज्यादा दूषित होता है और इसलिए बजौराबाद के पानी की अपेक्षा यह अधिक हानिकारक हो सकता है और इसके लिए अत्यधिक सावधानी की जरूरत है । ओखला से लिया जाने वाला कच्चा पानी ममुचित रूप से शुद्ध करने के बाद ही लोगों को सप्लाई किया जाता है । डा० टेलर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह उल्लेख किया था कि ओखला स्थित सयंत्र का संचालन बहुत ही सतोषजनक था । तथापि उन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया कि सप्लाई के वैकल्पिक स्रोत का प्रस्ताव लगाने के लिए हर सम्भव उपाय किया जाना चाहिए । उन्होंने जल शोधन और क्लोरीनीकरण के बारे में भी कुछ सुझाव दिए थे जिनका पालन जल वृत्ति प्रभाग द्वारा किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) ओखला जल सयंत्र में पानी को शुद्ध करने के लिए आवश्यक सावधानी बरती जाती है, यहाँ तक कि पानी को शुद्ध करने के अन्य उपायों के अलावा पानी को शुद्ध करने से पहले और शुद्ध करने के बाद भी क्लोरीनीकरण किया जाता है । यह अतिरिक्त शोधन करके यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि ओखला जल सयंत्र से लोगों का जो पानी

सप्लाई किया जाता है वह पीने के प्रयोजन के लिए सुरक्षित है ।

Expert Group on the use of Antibiotics

5270 SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 8456 on the 27th April 1978 regarding Expert Group on the use of antibiotics and state,

(a) whether the recommendations of the Expert Group have been examined, and

(b) if so the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-JAGDAMBI PRAŞAD YADAV). (a) and (b) Yes The recommendations of the Expert Group have been accepted by the Government and necessary action to implement these recommendations is being taken

Number of Employees in UNO

5271 SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH

SHRI K. MALLANNA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of employees in the United Nations Secretariat, and

(b) the number of posts, together with their class or category and designation held by nationals of India USA, USSR, China, Britain and France?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU). (a) 9531 persons are employed in the UN Secretariat and

borne on the regular budget of the UN. This includes professional and general service levels

(b) A statement containing this information is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) Staff of the United Nations Secretariat as on 30-6-1977 borne on the regular UN Budget

(i) Professional level : i.e. P1 and above	3051
(ii) Others	6480
	<u>9531</u>

(Source : UN Document No A/32/146 of 29th August 1977)

(b) Statement showing the details of staff of India, PRC, France, USA, USSR, and U.K. employed in the UN Secretariat as on 30-6-77 at the Professional level, i.e., P1 and above

Countries	Total No of staff at P1 and above	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	P-1
1 India	57	1	1	4	16	14	8	7	4	2
2 China	157	1	..	3	6	12	42	51	36	6
3 France	311	1	..	5	19	53	74	108	44	7
4 United States	553	1	3	17	33	69	146	149	115	20
5 USSR	352	1	..	12	13	33	101	126	63	3
6 U.K.	244	1	1	6	20	36	52	75	47	6

(Source : UN Document No A/C.5/32/L.2 dated 19-9-77)

Technicians working in Delhi Telephones

5272. SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA

SHRI RAMANAND
TIWARY

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of Technicians working in Delhi Telephone District (temporary and permanent separately);

(b) the total number of Selection Grade Technicians in Delhi Telephone District and the rules and criteria for granting selection grade to Technicians

(c) the number of Technicians who have put in more than 10 years of service, but have not been granted selection grade and the reasons therefor, and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve their promotion prospects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI)

(a) (i) Temporary	610
(ii) Permanent	904

(b) There is no cadre of Selection Grade Technicians now. Instead a cadre of Higher Grade Technicians

has been created Total No of
Higher Grade Technicians 226

The posts in the Higher Grade are filled up by Technicians with a minimum service of 10 years in the following manner —

(i) 66-23 per cent on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness and

(ii) 33-1/3 per cent by selection from those Technicians who qualify in a departmental qualifying examination held for the purpose and are within the zone of consideration

(c) 434 Ten years service is only the minimum service condition for promotion but actual promotion is made only on availability of posts which are created in proportion to the total strength of the cadre

(d) Selection Grade posts were previously created on the basis of 15 per cent of the total strength of Technicians. The Selection Grade was abolished with creation of Higher Grade with effect from 1974 and the percentage was increased from 15 to 20. The promotional prospects are quite sufficient.

Qualifications for Director (Hindi) in D G P & T

5273 SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the qualifications prescribed for the post of Director (Official Language) in Posts and Telegraphs Directorate General

(b) whether it is a fact that post graduate qualifications have been made compulsory for the post of Director, and

(c) if so, the qualifications of the present incumbent of the post of Director (Hindi) and whether the employees working there are not being provided equal opportunities for promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) According to the Recruitment Rules recruitment to the post of Director (Hindi) now redesignated as Director (Official Languages) in the P & T Directorate is made by promotion from Assistant Director General (Hindi) failing which, by transfer on deputation. Details of qualifications prescribed are given in attached statement.

(b) The post of Director (Official Languages) is to be filled up by method of promotion. When it is not feasible to fill up the post by this method the post is filled by transfer on deputation, and only then the officer so appointed is required to have post graduate qualifications.

(c) According to the dossier forwarded by the Union Public Service Commission in 1966 at the time of his recruitment as Assistant Director General (Hindi), the present Director (Official Languages) is M.A. in Hindi as well as M.A. in Ancient Indian History and Culture with Sanskrit and English as subjects in graduation. Two Assistant Directors General (Hindi) working in the P&T Directorate were duly considered by a Departmental Promotion Committee with which the Union Public Service Commission was also associated in accordance with the provisions of Recruitment Rules for promotion to the post of Director (Official Languages). Thus, equal opportunities for promotion were provided to eligible officers at the time of filling up of the post of Director (Official Languages).

Statement

Extract from Recruitment Rules for the post of Director (Official Languages)

In case of recruitment by promotion/deputation transfer grades 11 from which promotion/deputation/transfer to be made
Promotion

Assistant Director General (Hindi) with 5 years service in the grade ren-

dered after appointment thereto on a regular basis

Transfer on deputation (including short-term contract)

Officers holding analogous posts or with 5 years regular service in posts in the scale of Rs. 1100-1600 (revised) under the Central Government or State Governments or officers of equivalent status in Universities and autonomous Academic or cultural organisations possessing the following qualifications and experience —

(i) Master's degree in Hindi or in Sanskrit with Hindi as an elective subject at degree level

(ii) Sound knowledge of English

(iii) 5 years' experience of translation from English to Hindi and vice-versa or of terminological work of teaching

(period of deputation/contract shall ordinarily not exceed 3 years)

Rural Health Scheme

5274 SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether a Rural Health Scheme has been received from the Government of Karnataka for implementation in that State,

(b) whether the same has been approved by Government

(c) if so the details thereof, and

(d) the estimated cost of the scheme and how much of it will be financed by the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes Sir

(b) No Sir

(c) Does not arise

(d) The estimated cost of the Scheme as furnished by the Government of Karnataka is Rs 758.31 lakhs. The

question of the Government of India financing this scheme will arise only after it has been approved

Suspension Allowance to Labourers

5275 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that many labourers are removed from service on false charges by the mill owners,

(b) is it also a fact that they do not get any pay or any other facility after their removal unlike the Government servants who are suspended

(c) is it a fact that Government is considering to make necessary changes in the Companies Act so that the labourers may continue to get 50 per cent of their pay during the pendency of the case before the court like other Government servants, and

(d) does Government propose to make necessary changes in the Act and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) Disputes can be raised under the Industrial Disputes Act in cases workers are removed from service on false charges by mill owners

(b) Payment of dues and grant of other benefits in such cases are regulated by the relevant laws and remedy can be sought thereunder

(c) and (d) This is under examination in the overall context of the Industrial Relations Bill

News Item "Mill Bhagat se Sarkar ko Lakhon ka Nuksan"

5276 SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to a news item

appeared in the Urdu and Hindi issues of "Blitz" of 14th January 1978 and 21st January 1978 respectively under the caption "Milli Bhagat se Sarkar Ko Lakhon Ka Nuksan".

(b) if so, the reaction of Government towards this news item?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) Yes The matter is receiving the attention of the Government

Construction of Pucca P&T Buildings in Andhra Pradesh

5277 SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) how much amount has been earmarked during the current financial year for Andhra Pradesh State exclusively for the purpose of constructing pucca buildings for Post and Telegraph Department, and

(b) how many proposals requiring funds for constructing pucca buildings for P & T Department in Andhra Pradesh are pending with Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Rs 1,92,75,000 have been tentatively earmarked for the construction of P&T buildings in Andhra Pradesh during the current financial year viz 1978-79

(b) 34 proposals are under consideration

कृषि और गैर कृषि क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी

5278. श्री अन्तत राम जायसवाल :

श्री दशसेन चौधरी :

श्री पी० के० कोडियन :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1978 का कृषि और गैर-कृषि क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की भ्रम-भ्रमण सभा कितनी थी ,

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के अन्तर्गत राज्यवार और सेक्टरवार कितने लोगों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था की जाएगी, और

(ग) चालू योजना के अन्तर्गत कृषि और गैर कृषि क्षेत्रों में राज्यवार कितने हैं व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है और 31 जुलाई, 1978 तक पहले ही कितने व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है ?

सम्बन्धी कार्य तथा धन मंत्री (श्री रबिन्द्र चर्मा) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर पर रोजगार चाहने वालों की संख्या (यह जरूरी नहीं है कि उनमें से सभी बेरोजगार हों) से सम्बंधित है, जो कि मार्च, 1978 के अन्त में 11 346 हजार थी। कृषि और गैर-कृषि क्षेत्रों के लिए भ्रम भ्रमण सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ,

(ख) और (ग) यदि मसौदा पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) में परिकल्पित निवेश और उत्पादन की योजनाएँ पूर्णतः कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं तो, यह अनुमान है कि योजना अवधि के अन्दर निम्नलिखित रोजगार अवसर सृजित होंगे —

	दस लाख धन-वर्ष
1 कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र	22 768
2 खनन	0 447
3 विनिर्माण (कुटीर उद्योगों सहित)	8 918
4 निर्माण एवं सहाय	17 128
जोड़	49 261

यदि सम्बन्धी कार्य तथा धन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

बरे-बारातया राज्य बारासभावित रोड-
गारसृजन/वास्तव मे घत्र तत्र सृजित रोजगार
के ब्योरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

**Contract system in Wagon Loading in
Tata Sijua Collieries of Dhanbad**

5279 SHRI A K ROY Will the
Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AF-
FAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the contractor system
is continuing in the wagon loading in
the Tata Sijua Collieries of Dhanbad
though the work is of regular nature
and has been Departmentalised in the
nationalised sector,

(b) whether none of the contrac-
tors in wagon loading is having re-
quired licenses and registration as per
the Contract Labour Abolition and
Regulation Act and is cheating Go-
vernment of its revenue,

(c) whether under-payment is made
to the workers and if so, the facts
thereof, and

(d) whether Government propose
to prosecute the Tata management
and its contractors for these practices
and if so, when and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PAR-
LIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
LARANG SAI) (a) According to the
information made available by the
Central Industrial Relations Machinery,
the management of Sijua Collieries,
Dhanbad of Tata Iron and Steel Com-
pany have abolished contract system
in wagon loading and the work is nor-
mally carried on mechanically. How-
ever, in time of exigencies, the man-
agement does employ contract labour
on wagon loading

(b) Licences of the contractors en-
gaged in wagon loading were revoked
consequent on the issue of Govt Notifi-
cation dated the 1st February 1975,
prohibiting the employment of contract

labour in the process of loading and
unloading of coal and certain other
operations and hence the question of
Govt losing revenue on licence fee
does not arise

(c) The establishments of contractors
inspected do not indicate any under-
payment to workers

(d) Necessary legal action is under
process against the management of
Tata Iron Steel Co Ltd for violation
of the provision of the Contract Labour
(Regulation and Abolition) Rules

**Workmen removed from Service in
Bokaro during Emergency and
Charges against them**

5280 SHRI A K ROY Will the
Minister of STEEL AND MINES be
pleased to state

(a) the number and names of
workmen removed from service of
Bokaro Steel Ltd during Emergency
and the precise charges against them,

(b) number of those reinstated into
service after emergency,

(c) whether it is a fact that he as-
sured to reinstate all such employees
except having charges like assault, fra-
ud and corruption against them, and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) (a)
Apart from cases of normal termina-
tion of services under the Standing
Orders/Service Contract, the services
of the following 10 employees (non-
executive) of Bokaro Steel Plant were
terminated during Emergency due to
their detention under MISA/DIR

1 Shri B K. Tiwari, Asstt. Grade-III

2 Shri D P Mondal, Asstt. Grade-I

3 Shri R S Upadhyay, Store Keeper
Grade-I

4 Shri L L. Srivastava, Secretarial
Asstt. Grade -I

5 Shri R J Mishra, Executive As-
sistant

- 6 Shri Arjun Kumar, Chargeman Grade-II
 7 Shri J Mangal Prasad Messenger
 8 Shri Ram Dular Ram Asstt Grade-IV
 9 Shri Ramlayak Ram, Messenger
 10 Shri Vakul Ram Time Office Boy

(b) All the above 10 employees have been reinstated in service

(c) and (d) Presumably, the reference is to the discussion which the Honble Member had with the Minister of Steel and Mines sometime back. The cases of certain employees alleged to have been victimised were duly reviewed but it was found that reinstatement was not warranted in any of those cases. In spite of this the Management took a sympathetic view in two cases and agreed to re-appoint the persons concerned. However, only one out of these two persons has so far joined.

Control over Quality and Price of Steel Products

5281 SHRI A K ROY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any control over the quality and price of the steel products sold in the country away from the steel mills, and

(b) if so, facts in details if not why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) and (b) There is no statutory control on the prices of iron and steel material. However the main producers of steel charge uniform prices throughout the country based on the JPC announcements in this regard. As regards the quality of steel produced in the country, Indian Standards Institute has laid down several specifications to meet the needs

of different end users both within the country and in the export markets. Manufacturers producing tested steel should comply with these specifications. ISI has a regular system of checking up the quality of steel produced by these licensed manufacturers.

St John Medical College Bangalore

5282 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether any P.L. 480 funds were earmarked for the St John's Medical College Bangalore,

(b) if so, the amount earmarked and the amount actually released to that college,

(c) whether any guidelines were given to the said college regarding its administration, admission of students to the college and utilization of P.L. 480 grants, and

(d) whether Government have received any report regarding the working of this college?

c. THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) A grant equivalent to US \$ 13.65 million was authorised to the St John's Medical College Bangalore, from US-held Rupee funds towards the end of 1977. It is understood that a sum of Rs 34998 crores out of this has so far been released. The grant was to be utilised for meeting operating expenses of the institution for services to the poor and also for construction of hospital and ancillary facilities.

(c) and (d) No

Contract of Avantika Vigyapan Patna for Collecting Advertisement

5283 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Avantika Vigyapan Private Limited Patna was given the con-

tract for collecting advertisements for Bihar Circle Telephone Directory in 1975,

(b) if so, the total amount collected by Messrs Vigyapan Private Limited and the list of the parties with money value who have given advertisements till 20th July, 1978,

(c) whether the firm furnished a Bank Guarantee

(d) if so the amount involved for the Bank Guarantee and whether it is still with the Department,

(e) if not, under what circumstances the amount involved for the Bank Guarantee was withdrawn by the concerned firm

(f) whether action has been taken against the firm for fraudulently withdrawing the Bank Guarantee, and

(g) if not, whether responsibility is going to be fixed against the officer/officials concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) In respect of English Directory, accounts were not furnished by the firm. As regards Hindi Directory, the firm collected Rs 20070/- but did not furnish the details

(c) Yes, Sir Separately for English and Hindi Directories

(d) For English Directory, Rs 35031/- and for Hindi Directory Rs 9840/- The firm could not withdraw the Bank Guarantee

(e) Does not arise

(f) Yes Sir The Bank agreed to withhold the bank guarantee on the request made by the Bihar Circle Office

(g) Does not arise

Contract for collecting Advertisements for Bihar Circle Telephone Directory

5284 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether a contract for collecting advertisements for Bihar Circle telephone directory is given every years and

(b) if so the names of the advertising agencies to whom the contract has been given this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI) (a) Normally contract for procuring advertisements to the A/ Agents is given for two years. However in view of the impending revision of reserve rates for booking advertisements for various spaces in telephone directory it has been decided in 1977 to give contract for one issue only

(b) The last issue of Bihar Circle directory was of July, 73 (brought out in Feb '74) in respect of which M/s Transport, Advertising Service, Patna were the advertising agents. As this firm failed to deposit Govt share of advertisement revenue as per terms of the contract and went into liquidation, contract with them was terminated and M/s Avantika Vigyapan were given contract for one year in 1975, both for English and Hindi editions. Thereafter no advertising agent was appointed as the Circle switched to printing of telephone directories on divisional basis for which advertisements are collected departmentally

पाकिस्तान की जेल में भारतीय

5285 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी . क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कुछ भारतीय अभी भी पाकिस्तान की जेलों में हैं,

(ख) उनकी रिहाई के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये गये और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले; और

अनुसार लगभग 250 भारतीय पाकिस्तान में नजरबंद हैं ।

(ग) इनमें से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति किस किस अपराध में जेल वाट रहा है और वे किस किस तिथि में जेल काट रहे हैं ?

(ख) भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान में नजरबंद सभी भारतीयों को रिहा कराने के लिए पाकिस्तान सरकार से निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाए हुए हैं । अप्रैल, 1976 से भारतीय और पाकिस्तानी नजरबन्दियों के बीच लिखे अनुसार छह बार आदान-प्रदान हो चुके हैं

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डू) (क) वर्तमान सूचना के

क्रमसं०	आदान प्रदान की तारीख	भारतीय	पाकिस्तानी
1	5-4-76	32	53
2	30-11-76	36	58
3	1-2-77	70	108
4	27-10-77	41	35
5	3-1-78	50	165
6	29-4-78	34	39

(ग) सरकार के पास इस बात की कोई ठीक-ठीक सूचना नहीं है कि इन भारतीय नजरबंदियों ने क्या अपराध किये थे और वे किन तारीखों से जेल भुगत रहे हैं ।

ईरान में भारतीय श्रमिकों के साथ दुर्य्यवहार

कराये गये हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वहाँ पर हड़तालें, आन्दोलन और तनाव का वातावरण दिन प्रतिदिन की बात हो गई ,

5286 श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने इन श्रमिकों के प्रति किये गये ऐसे व्यवहार के साथे में जांच पड़ताल कराई है, और

(क) क्या दिनांक 10 अगस्त, 1978 के 'इंडियन एक्सप्रेस' में प्रकाशित यह समाचार ठीक है कि लगभग 500 भारतीय श्रमिकों को, जो 'मस्जिद-ए-सुलेमान' बॉय-स्क्वायर पर ठेके पर काम कर रहे थे लिये ईरान गये हुए थे, कई महिनो तक वेतन नहीं दिया गया है और न ही उन्हें अन्य श्रमिकों की भाँति वातानुकूलित मकान उपलब्ध

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है और भारत के सम्मान को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन श्रमिकों के अधिकारों का संरक्षण के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डू) (क) सरकार का जवाब

भारतीय कामगारों की शिकायतों के बारे में सूचना मिली है जिन्होंने ईरान में मस्जिद-ए-मुलेमान के कार्य-स्थल के लिए नियोजन स्वीकार किया था।

(ख) और (ग). जी, हा। हमारे कामगारों की वैध शिकायतों की जांच बढताल करने और उसका समाधान ढोजने के लिए खोरंम शहर स्थित हमारे कोसल को 8 अगस्त, को मजिस्ट्र-ए-मुलेमान भेजा गया। वे 7 दिन पुरानी हडताल समाप्त कराने और कामगारों को दो महीने की मजदूरी दिलाने में सफल हुए? कम्पनी ने अब यह वायदा किया है कि भविष्य में वह नियमित रूप से मजदूरी का भुगतान करेगी और आवास, भोजन, चिकित्सा सहायता आदि के मामले में भी सुधार करेगी। हमारी सूचना के अनुसार यह मही नहीं है कि कामगारों के लिए ईरान में वातानुलित आवास की ब्यवस्था की जानी थी। प्रत्येक कामगार को ईरान जाने के लिए 8000/- रुपये देने से सम्बन्धित आरोप की जांच करायी जा रही है।

फार्मासिस्टों के लिए अतिरिक्त भत्ता

5287 श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली में सरकारी अस्पतालों और केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना में फार्मासिस्ट स्टोरकीपर्स को 50 रुपये अतिरिक्त भत्ता देने का वर्ष 1973 में प्रस्ताव दिया गया था,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस से अब तक कितने फार्मासिस्ट स्टोरकीपर लाभान्वित हुए हैं, और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसे क्रियान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) से (ग) 1-1-1973 से सरकारी अस्पताल तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के फार्मासिस्ट स्टोरकीपरों का वेतन और भत्ते तृतीय वेतन आयोग, की भारत सरकार द्वारा यथास्वीकृत, सिफारिशों के अनुसार लागू किये जा रहे हैं। वेतन आयोग ने फार्मासिस्ट स्टोरकीपरों को कोई अतिरिक्त भत्ता देने की सिफारिश नहीं की थी।

फार्मासिस्टों को "सेलेक्शन ग्रेड"

5288 श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1973 के वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश के आधार पर वर्ष 1973 से कितने फार्मासिस्टों को 10 प्रतिशत 'सेलेक्शन ग्रेड' दिये जा रहे हैं,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने 'सेलेक्शन ग्रेड' को 10 प्रतिशत से बढाकर 20 प्रतिशत तक करने के बारे में भी कोई निणय किया था, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो वर्ष 1973 से सरकारी अस्पतालों तथा औपघालयों के कितने फार्मासिस्टों को 20 प्रतिशत 'सेलेक्शन ग्रेड' दिये गये हैं और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) किसी को नहीं। तीसरे वेतन आयोग ने फार्मासिस्टों के तीन विभिन्न वर्गों के लिए जिनके 1-1-73 से पहले अलग अलग वेतनमान थे, एक जैसे वेतनमानों की सिफारिश की है। तीनों वर्गों को मिलाने और उनकी एक साझी वरिष्ठता सूची तैयार करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है। वरिष्ठता सूची को अन्तिम रूप देने के बाद सेलेक्शन ग्रेड

Script of Campa Cola

5291 SHRI MANOHAR LAL Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the script of Campa Cola is similar to that of Coca Cola, and

(b) would this not be unfair to a consumer especially when English is not so well known and since the script is a fancy one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) The label of various non alcoholic beverages like Campa Cola Thums Up 77 etc are approved by the Food & Nutrition Board of the Department of Food who are the licensing authority for the same

Closing of Chiria Iron Ore Mines of IISCO

5292 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to close down Chiria iron ore mines of IISCO, and

(b) if so what are the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Take over of Mines not doing Scientific Mining

5293 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to take over

control of such mines as are being run in unscientific manner,

(b) if so whether any attempt has been made to detect such mines and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) There is no such proposal pending before the Government

(b) and (c) The Indian Bureau of Mines carries out regular inspections to prevent unscientific mining and to ensure planned development of mines. Suggestions for systematic development of mineral deposits are sent to mine owners. Directives are also issued in cases of infringement of the rules relating to mineral conservation and development and when serious violations remain unrectified prosecutions are also launched. There is however, no provision under the Mines & Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act 1957 to take over management of mines which are being run in an unscientific manner

Wage negotiation for Steel Workers

5294 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(c) whether the wage negotiations for the steel workers was held in New Delhi recently, and

(b) if so the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) and (b) The wage negotiations for steel workers have been started by the National Joint Consultative Committee for the Steel Industry. Only preliminary discussions have taken place so far. The matter will be discussed further by the Committee

Recommendations of Conference of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners

5295 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the recommendations of the Conference of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners held in September, 1976

(b) what action the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund took on these recommendations and when, and

(c) what action Government have taken so far on the recommendations of Regional Commissioners as finalised by the Central Board of Trustees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA) (a) The recommendations of the Conference of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners held in September, 1976 are as under —

(i) Banks should be approached for issuing 'No Provident Fund Arrears Due' certificates from the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners before affording financial assistance to the defaulting employers,

(ii) the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 should be included in the Schedule to Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Act, 1974

(iii) the Act should be amended to provide for levy and collection of damages on belated transfer of provident fund contributions by the employers to the board of trustees of the exempted establishments,

(iv) creation of a penal of lawyers and setting up of legal cells in Regional Offices,

(v) employers should be made responsible to get the claims duly com-

pleted at the time the workers leave the service of the establishments

(vi) raising of the limit of exemption for the production of the Estate-Duty-Certificate to Rs 25 000/-

(viii) the existing provisions regarding grant of advances may be substituted by an omnibus provision so as to grant advances without assigning any reasons after prescribed years of membership,

(viii) amendment of Section 1(4) of the Act so as to empower the Central Provident Fund Commissioner instead of the Central Government to cover the establishments on voluntary basis,

(ix) vesting of the powers of granting or cancelling of exemptions in the Central Government or the Central Provident Fund Commissioner,

(x) Creation of the post of the Director of Personnel-cum-training in the Central Office,

(xi) rewarding of outstanding performance of the employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation,

(xii) revision of the yard-stick for the creation of posts in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation,

(xiii) Amendment of para 38 of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 so as to provide for centralisation of remittances,

(xiv) Amendment of the Act so as to empower the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners to recover the arrears of provident fund,

(xv) Amendment of the service Rules/Regulations to provide for promotion on merit basis, and

(xvi) pass book folders should be issued to the members of the Fund instead of the existing system of issuing annual statements of accounts

(b) The minutes of the Conference were placed before the meeting of the Central Board of Trustees Employees Provident Fund held on the 11th October 1976. The Board while noting the position desired that recommendations involving basic issues be placed before them for consideration. Accordingly the Board in its meeting held on 2nd July 1977 approved the proposals contained in items (iv) (v) (vi) (xii) (x) (xi) (xiii) and (xvi). As regards item (xv) the Board decided that the staff requirements and other allied matters should be gone into by a sub-committee to be constituted by its Chairman. As regards items (ix) and (xiv) the Board desired that the matter may be examined in greater detail by the Ministry of Labour for taking a final decision.

(c) Recommendations at serial numbers (i) (vi) (x) and (xvi) have since been accepted and action taken. The recommendation of the Board to set up a sub-committee for staff matters was also accepted and action taken. Remaining recommendations are under examination of the Government.

Dissatisfaction over nomination on Official and non official Bodies

5296 DR BAPU KALDATE Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the great dissatisfaction over the nomination of representatives of organised labour on various official and non official bodies without recourse to their organisations,

(b) since when this practice has been continuing and

(c) what steps have been taken to remedy this process?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR

(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) to (c) Nomination of labour representatives on tripartite advisory bodies of the Ministry of Labour is generally done in consultation with the trade union organisations concerned.

Workers becoming Jobless in Public and Private Sectors due to shortage of Power

5297 SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether due to shortage of 400 megawatt power during the period from January 1978 to June 1978 many persons have been rendered jobless in various industries

(b) if so the number of persons rendered jobless due to shortage of power in the public and private sectors separately as also the number of such persons in organised and unorganised sector in private sector separately and

(c) whether power supply has improved now and if so the number of persons reinstated and when the rest of the persons will be taken back in service?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a)

According to the information supplied by the Department of Power the shortage of Energy during the period January 1978 to June 1978 was 220.94 million units. Exact figures of persons rendered jobless in various industries due to this shortage of power are not available.

(b) No person has been reported to have been retrenched during this period due to general shortage of power alone. The total number of workers laid off in 249 units of the organised sector due to shortage of

power alone during this period was 68 000. These figures are provisional and are based on the incomplete returns received in the Labour Bureau till 17th August, 1978. Break-up of these figures by public and private sectors is not available. Information for the unorganised sector is also not available.

(c) Efforts are being made to improve the power supply. Question of re-instatement of persons does not arise since no person was reported to have been retrenched during the period due to general shortage of power alone.

External Affairs Minister's visit to Moscow and Tokyo before going to Peking

5293 PROF P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that he is officially visiting Moscow and Tokyo before so going to Peking sometime during the year 1978,

(b) if so, full facts thereof, and

(c) broad outline of the more important topics he proposes to discuss and negotiate with the Governmental leaders in Moscow and Tokyo?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Minister of External Affairs paid an official visit to Tokyo from 14th to 17th August, 1978 on invitation of the Japanese Foreign Minister. He will visit USSR from 11th September, 1978 for about a week on invitation of the Soviet Foreign Minister. No precise date has yet been fixed for his visit to Peking, but it is expected that it will take place later this year.

(c) During his talks with Japanese leaders in Tokyo, apart from a broad exchange of views on international

situation and developments in Asia there were detailed discussions on Indo-Japanese bilateral relations.

During his visit to Moscow in accordance with the practice of such consultations and exchanges of views the two Foreign Ministers will review the international situation, and also discuss aspects of Indo-Soviet bilateral relations and problems of interest to the two countries.

Conference of Whips

5299 PROF P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Chief Whips of the Federal and State Legislatures have their formal or informal organisation, if so, details thereof,

(b) whether these Whips meet annually or occasionally in a conference,

(c) if so, facts regarding such conferences so far being held where and when and under whose chairmanship,

(d) subjects that are discussed at the said conferences, and

(e) whether any decisions are taken at said conferences and if so whether and how they are implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) to (e) The Department of Parliamentary Affairs arranges Conferences of Whips of recognised Political Parties and Groups represented both in Parliament and State Legislatures from time to time where matters concerning efficient functioning of the Parliamentary machine and evolving of healthy and uniform conventions and practices are deliberated upon. So far eight Conferences have been held under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. The dates and the venues of these Conferences are indicated below:

No. of the Conference	Venue	Date
First	Indore	13th Sept, 1952
Second	Mysore	15th & 16th Jan, 1955
Third	Srinagar	24th & 25th Sept, 1956
Fourth	Bombay	24th & 25th Oct, 1962
Fifth	Bangalore	4th to 6th Jan, 1966
Sixth	Simla	4th to 6th Oct, 1967
Seventh	Madras	21st to 23rd Sept 1969
Eighth	Bhopal	3rd & 4th Nov 1972

The recommendations made by the Conferences are circulated to all the Chief Ministers of States Presiding Officers at the Centre and the States, Cabinet Ministers and Ministers holding independent charge at the Centre and Leaders of Political Parties/Groups in the two Houses of Parliament and are considered in due course at the appropriate levels. The action taken or proposed to be taken is reported to the next Conference as per normal convention.

Telephone Advisory Committee in Orissa

5300 SHRI K. PRADHANI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have constituted a Telephone Advisory Committee for the Orissa Telecommunication zone, and

(b) if so, on what date and what is the composition of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Details are given in the attached Statement

Statement

Names and addresses of the Members of the State level Telephone Advisory Committee for Orissa

Date of Constitution	Interest Represented	No. of representatives to be nominated	Names & addresses
1	2	3	4
1972	1 State Administration	1	The Secretary to the Govt of Orissa Commerce and Transport Department
	2 State Legislature	2	(i) Shri Bed Prakash Agarwalla MLA P.O. Kendrapara, Distt Cuttack

1	2	3	4
			(ii) Shri Suresh Kumar Routra M.L.A., P.O. Kusumati Distt Puri
3 Member of Parliament	.	2	Will be nominated later on
4 Press	.	1	Shri Narayan Rath Staff Representative of Samaj, Bhubaneswar
5 Medical Profession		1	Dr C P Acharya Chief Medical Officer Capital Hospital Bhubaneswar
6 Trade Commerce & Industry	.	2	(i) Shri N. Patnaik Resident Representative Tisco Udyan Marg Bhubaneswar (ii) Shri G N Chhota Rai Jai Hind Ice Factory Chakratirth Road Puri
7 Public Workers	.	3	Will be nominated later on

STD from Shahjahanpur to Kanpur, Lucknow Bareilly and Delhi and Expansion of Exchange

5301 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) how much time Government will take to render STD service from Shahjahanpur (UP) Telephone Exchange to Kanpur, Lucknow, Bareilly and Delhi,

(b) whether Government have made any plan to expand the existing Telephone Exchange of Shahjahanpur to cater to more needs, and

(c) if so how long will it take to complete the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) STD from Shahjahanpur to Kanpur, Lucknow, Bareilly and Delhi is expected by 1960

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) About a year

Forming Confederation with Neighbouring countries

5302 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to explore the possibility of forming a confederation of India Pakistan, Bangladesh Sri Lanka Burma Nepal and Bhutan for their common security and progress and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Basic Amenities to Mining Workers

5303 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has asked the Federation of Indian Minerals Industry members to formulate an integrated and timebound programme to provide basic amenities to mining workers in phased manner

(b) whether Government have also called for a more purposive and earnest thrust from the private mine owners in the installation of mineral based industries including beneficiation processing finishing and utilisation of relatively low grade minerals by adopting the latest technology, and

(c) if so the performance regarding the reaction of the State Government in helping the private sector to develop the remaining areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) While inaugurating the 12th Annual General Meeting of Federation of the Indian Mineral Industries on 29th July 1978 the Minister of Steel & Mines urged the Federation to formulate an integrated and timebound programme for provision of basic amenities to mining workers in a phased manner

(b) and (c) The Government encourages the private mine owners in upgrading the technology for exploitation of minerals and in setting up mineral based industries. The National Metallurgical Laboratory possesses the requisite facilities and expertise for undertaking beneficiation processing finishing and utilisation of relatively low grade minerals. It has undertaken investigations into beneficiation of ores of iron chromite manganese limestone graphite wolfram and kyanite for private mine owners

The Indian Bureau of Mines also carries out investigations for private parties. Moreover, the Directorates of Geology and Mining of some of the State Governments have facilities for carrying out these investigations.

Criteria for Providing Automatic Dial System

5304 SHRI AHMED M PATEL Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the criteria adopted for providing automatic dialing system of telephones in the country,

(b) whether any request is pending with Government for providing direct dialing system of telephones, and

(c) if so the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) For purposes of conversion to automatic working existing manual exchanges are divided into two groups—

One exchange with demands of 500 lines and over

Two exchange with demands of less than 500 lines.

The exchanges in the first category are replaced by MAX I type of equipment those of the second by MAX II type of equipment. Within each group the main criteria for taking up the automation are—

(i) The total telephone demand at each station. Stations having larger demand are given priority

(ii) Whether the station is a State or District headquarter such headquarters are given priority

(iii) Availability of a suitable piece of land for construction of an automatic exchange building particularly in the first category

(b) and (c) P & T Department itself plans provision of automatic exchanges. Requests are also received from time to time from public. All such requests are examined carefully and action taken on the basis of criteria indicated in para (a) above. Due to limited supply of automatic switching equipment, it has been possible to take up only a few manual exchanges for conversion to automatic working each year. Plans are in hand to augment the manufacturing capacity of automatic switching equipment in the country.

Impact of Green Revolution on Living Standards and Working Conditions of Agricultural Workers

5305 SHRI P. K. KODIAAN Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have made any study into the impact of Green Revolution on the living standards and working conditions of agricultural workers and

(b) if so the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI JARANAG SAI) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Help to Poor and those whose Operations were not Successful

5306 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA SHRI PADMACHARAN SAM ANTSHINERA

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOKH INDE

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state—

(a) the amount given to poor people and to those whose operations were not successful during the last two years by the Ministry and the number of applications thereof under consideration of Government and the number of applications out of them, forwarded by the Members of Parliament and the action taken by Government for their disposal and

(b) the circumstances in which such an aid is given to poor people and others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) The amounts of Rs. 30,856 and Rs. 4,232.91 were given during 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively to poor persons under the Health Minister's Discretionary Grant for treatment. These amounts are inclusive of a few cases needing assistance in the post-operative period. 21 applications are under consideration out of which 10 are those forwarded by Members of Parliament. All these are being processed.

(b) Financial assistance is given at the discretion of the Minister for treatment to the poor and needy suffering from various diseases and also for relief to the ill and the disabled poor and a little.

दामोदर शेर ने स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय

5306 श्री सुभाष सिंह क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय की इस वकालत है

(क) क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय ने दामोदर शेर के स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय की एक योजना के तहत मदद दी है,

(ख) यदि हाँ तो स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय ने कितनी मदद दी है, और

(ग) इस योजना की किसे मदद दी है और कितनी मदद दी है ?

वाले सभी नये औपचारिकों में भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति तथा होम्योपैथी की यूनिटें खोलने का भी निर्णय लिया गया है ।

(10) आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी दवाइया तैयार करने के लिए रानीखेत स्थित केन्द्रीय फार्मसी का प्रबन्ध चलाने के हेतु एक निगम स्थापित करने संबंधी योजना को अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है । इस कम्पनी को 12 जुलाई, 1978 को इंडियन मेडिसिन फारमास्युटिक लिमिटेड के रूप में पंजीकृत किया गया था ।

(11) शिक्षा स्तर में सुधार लाने के लिये भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतिया तथा होम्योपैथी के गैर-सरकारी स्नातकपूर्व कार्यक्रमों को वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी ।

(12) सारे देश में आयुर्वेद में एक समान स्नातकपूर्व शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिये भारतीय चिकित्सा की केन्द्रीय परिषद् द्वारा तैयार की गई पाठ्यचर्या को सरकार ने भी स्वीकार कर लिया था और इसे क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सभी विश्वविद्यालयों, बोर्डों तथा भारतीय चिकित्सा की चिकित्सा संस्थाओं को भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 36(1)(जे) एण्ड (के) के अन्तर्गत जनवरी, 1977 में अधिसूचित किया गया था । होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद ने होम्योपैथी में डिप्लोमा तथा डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम के लिए एक

समान पाठ्यचर्या का प्रारम्भ तैयार किया था ।

(13) आयुर्वेद में दो पूर्ण रूपेण स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण सम्मन्धों (आयुर्वेद में स्नातकोत्तर केन्द्र हिन्द विश्वविद्यालय, बनारस तथा गुजरात आयुर्वेदिक विश्वविद्यालय) के साथ-साथ आयुर्वेद के 16 स्नातकोत्तर विभागों, यूनानी तथा सिद्ध के दो-दो विभागों को भी सहायता दी गई थी । राष्ट्रीय होम्योपैथी समान, कलकत्ता में अक्टूबर, 1977 में होम्योपैथी में दो वर्ष का एक स्नातकोत्तर डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है ।

(14) राष्ट्रीय आयुर्वेद सम्मान, जयपुर तथा राष्ट्रीय होम्योपैथी सम्मान, कलकत्ता को प्रतिष्ठित वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी ताकि वे अपने कार्यक्रमों का विस्तार कर सकें । राष्ट्रीय यूनानी चिकित्सा सम्मान स्थापित करने के बारे में निर्णय लिया गया था ।

(15) राज्य फार्मसियों की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए सान राज्यों को भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों की फार्मसियों को वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी ।

(16) आयुर्वेद सिद्ध तथा यूनानी चिकित्सा की भेज समितियों ने आयुर्वेदिक फार्मूलरी को तृतीय भाग तथा सिद्ध और यूनानी फार्मूलरी के प्रथम भाग को तृतीय अंतिम रूप दिया था । होम्योपैथी भेज समिति ने भी भारतीय होम्योपैथी भेज संहिता के तीसरे संस्करण को अंतिम रूप दिया था ।

(17) मई 1977 में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विश्वायतन योगाश्रम तथा योग क केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान का अधिग्रहण किया गया था।

(18) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा गठित किये गए देशी चिकित्सा पद्धति और हार्मोपायों के कार्यकारी दल न परवरी, 1978 में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की।

(19) 24 प्राकृतिक उपचार संस्थानों को आययन पलया और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के लिए सहायता दी गई।

(20) या चिकित्सा में अनुसंधान करने के लिए भी 3 संस्थानों का सहायता दी गई।

(21) भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति में मिर्गी, ल्यूकोडर्मा, पैस्टिक ग्रन्थर, मलेरिया और जन्म नियंत्रण के लिए कारगर औषधियां तैयार कर ली गई हैं और इन औषधियों की गहन क्लिनिकी जांच की जा रही है।

Discontentment among Indian Workers at Cuba

5310 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN

SHRI SUBHASHI AHUJA

SHRI CHATURBHUI

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether an Indian Company in Cuba is finding itself unable to con-

struct 2000 dwelling units there because of the deep discontentment prevailing among the Indian workers of this company,

(b) if so, the main reasons for this discontentment among them, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) to (c) According to available information no Indian Company is executing any Construction Project in Cuba

प्रत्येक पंचायत के लिये पत्र-पेटिका (संटर बक्स)

5311. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रत्येक पंचायत के लिए एक पत्र-पेटिका उलब्ध कराने की कोई योजना है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रति वर्ष कितनी तथा कौन-कौन-सी पंचायतों को पत्र-पेटिकाएं प्रदान करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि 1978-83 की योजना अवधि में देश के देशी इलाकों में करीब 2,50,000 सेंटर बक्स लगाए जाएं लेकिन उन्हें सिर्फ ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में ही न लगाया जाए। ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि सालाना 50,000 सेंटर बक्स लगाए जाएं। इससे लिए माहिर यह है कि जिन गांव में (ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांव) को मिलाने के दिन में औसतन 1-2 पत्र आते हैं। और उ-

अपन नजदीकी शक्कर मा लटर बम
म एक मान का दूरी पर पडना हा उनम
एक लटर बम नगाया जाए ।

Poor Medical Facilities in Hilly Areas of Himachal Pradesh

5312 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there are poor medical facilities in the hilly State like Himachal Pradesh

(b) whether any survey has been made by the Central Government regarding provision of medical facilities in hilly States including Himachal Pradesh

(c) if so, the details thereof,

(d) the types of diseases generally prevalent in hilly areas, and

(e) the steps being taken by the Central Government to eradicate such diseases and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Out of 69 Blocks in the State of Himachal Pradesh there are 77 Primary Health Centres and 322 Sub Centres. There are 44 hospitals and 174 dispensaries for a total population of 37 32 000. The doctor to population ratio is 1 : 6468

(b) and (c) No survey regarding provision of medical facilities in the hilly States including Himachal Pradesh has been undertaken by the Central Government. Surveys have however been conducted by the Central Goitre Survey Team in various districts of Himachal Pradesh. The surveys have revealed the following prevalent rate of Goitre

S No	District	Survey Year Prevalence rate
1	Sirmaur	1959/60
2	Mandi	1960/61
3	Bilaspur	1960/61
4	Mohali	1959/60
5	Kanara	1960/61
6	Solan	1960/61
7	Una	1960/61
8	Hamirpur	1960/61
9	Kullu	1960/61
10	Sirmaur	1974/75

(d) The following types of diseases are generally observed in hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh

Goitre Chickenpox Measles
Dysentery, Diarrhoea Gas-
troenteritis T B Respiratory
diseases and Skin-diseases

(e) The Central Government have launched National Health Programmes for eradication of different diseases like National Malaria Eradication Programme National Filaria Control Programme National Smallpox Eradication Programme National Tuberculosis Control Programme National Tetanus Control Programme National Leprosy Control Programme. The State is also covered under the Goitre Control Programme

Primary Health Centres in Himachal Pradesh

5313 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) what is the number of Primary Health Centres sub-centres in each Districts of Himachal Pradesh at pre-

sent and the number proposed to be set up in each Districts in Sixth Plan year wise, 4

(b) whether there is any rural hospital in Himachal Pradesh if so the details thereof and

c) the number of such hospitals proposed to be set up in Himachal Pradesh during the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres in the State at present are

Primary Health Centres. 77

Sub Centres. 322

The district wise number of Primary Health Centres and Sub Centres in the State of Himachal Pradesh is as under

Name of the District	PHGs	Sub-Centre
1 Baspur	3	13
2 Chamba	8	31
3 Dhanpur	6	31
4 Kangra	13	67
5 Kinnore	4	9
6 Kulu	5	21
7 Lahaul Spiti	2	7
8 Mandi	1	42
9 Simla	9	28
10 Sirmour	5	19
11 Solan	5	27
12 Una	5	4
	77	322

No Primary Health Centres and Sub Centre are proposed to be opened during the Sixth Plan period

(b) Yes 13 Primary Health Centres have been upgraded to Rural Hospitals The details of rural hospitals are given below

Name of the Distt	No	Location
1 Bilaspur	1	Chinar
2 Chamba	2	Khar Dharm
3 Dhanpur		Bhoranj
4 Kangra	2	Chabla Dalaiba
5 Kinnore	1	Sangla
6 Kulu	1	Anni
7 Lahaul Spiti	1	Kara
8 Mandi	1	Karoy
9 Simla	1	Nanakari
10 Solan	1	Nanagarh
11 Una	1	Dhap Chok
	13	

(c) Four Primary Health Centres will be upgraded to rural hospitals during the Sixth Plan

Demand of Wage Rise by Mica Workers of Giridih

5314 SHRI C. K. CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that 10000 mica workers of Giridih are demanding wage rise and

(b) If so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) and (b) It is reported that workers of 12 mica factories at Giridih (Bihar) were demanding wage rise etc and that the Government of Bihar have intervened in the matter

Charter of Demands by GSI Workers

5315 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Geological Survey of India Employees Association has submitted a charter of demands to Government

(b) are Government aware of the fact that 8000 vacant posts are there in GSI which have been cleared by the Department in March 1978

(c) in view of all their grievances, the employees have decided to go for indefinite hunger strike from 3rd August 1978, and

(d) if so Government's reaction on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) A charter of demands has been submitted by an unrecognised Association which has the same name as the recognised Association

(b) The total number of posts involved is about 2000 and not 8000 GSI is already taking necessary action to fill up these posts

(c) The Association had resorted to really hunger strike from 3rd to 8th August 1978

(d) The DG GSI has already examined the demands/grievances and the position of issues of common interest has been explained to the Association

Projecting Asian Personality

5316 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to project 'Asian Personality' in its foreign policy,

(b) if so the details regarding the practical steps taken by Government in this regard and

(c) the names of the countries in Asia which are being covered under this policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) (a) and (b) Government attaches great importance to the growth of co-operation understanding and friendly relations between Asian countries which could help intensify commercial exchanges and generally assist in the emergence of a sense of Asian identity To assist this process Government have been taking every step possible to strengthen friendly ties and economic co-operation amongst Asian countries both bilaterally and in international forums Cultural cooperation is being increased as also the promotion of inter Asian trade and regional co-operation Government does not consider it necessary to give expression to this process through a new institutional arrangement If promotion of relationship in diverse fields amongst Asian countries develops a greater awareness of Asian common interest is likely to emerge and reinforce the sense of an Asian personality

(c) All Asian countries come within the purview of this policy

Working of Ministry of External Affairs

5317 SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether he has undertaken a review of the entire establishment and the working of his Ministry to eliminate all sorts of discrimination in it and to ensure fairness and social justice to all the employees i.e. both IFS and non IFS, in keeping with the socio-economic objectives of the Janata Government, and

(b) if so, details of such a review or of the progress being made in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) (a) and (b) All aspects of service conditions of the IFS 'A' the IFS 'B' as also non IFS officials working with the Ministry of External Affairs are continuously under review in order to facilitate administration ensure fairness and justice to all employees

Appropriate avenues for direct discussion between staff side and administration are also provided to enable a continuing exchange of views for this purpose

Monitor Model Machine and DC Defibrillator Model Machine with Cardiac Synchroniser

5318 SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that on admission of Shri Parmanand Govindjiwala Ex MP (who died in July 1978 on account of the injuries suffered during accident) in Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital it was found that the bed side Monitor model machine and DC defibrillator

model machine with cardiac synchroniser are very useful but are not available in the hospital and these were taken on loan from the seller of the same, and

(b) if so whether Government propose to have in all important hospitals these machines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) This machine is available in all the three major Govt Hospitals in Delhi namely Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital Safdarjung Hospital and Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan Hospital

Transfer of 5000 Workers of Bokaro to H.S.C.L. Bhilai

5319 SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that about 5000 employees who are working in Bokaro are being transferred to H.S.C.L. Bhilai,

(b) is it also not a fact that it is likely to create an imbalance in the ratio of local and outside workers in H.S.C.L. Bhilai,

(c) whether Government are aware that this news is creating a great tension in the people of the District Raipur and there is bound to be a serious breach of peace if this proposal is put into operation

(d) will this not be a breach of promise given by Government that the ratio of balance between local and outside workers shall be 3 to 1 and

(e) Government policy in this regard be indicated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA)

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) Some news items regarding the transfer of a large number of workers from the Bokaro Unit of ISCL to their Bhilai Unit have appeared in certain local newspapers at Bhilai. Efforts are being made to dispel the misunderstanding created through discussions with local authorities, MPs, MLAs and through newspapers

(d) and (e) It has recently been agreed that some of the surplus workers from Bokaro can be sent to Bhilai, in batches in a phased manner, while at the same time the local people would continue to get employment at Bhilai. Instructions have accordingly been issued to ISCL to suitably phase the transfer of surplus labour from Bokaro to Bhilai. While doing so, induction of available local labour in the proportion, as per assurance given by the Government of India, would be ensured. Action is being taken to implement the scheme in consultation with the State Government

Steel Stockyard at Jabalpur

5320 SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the demand for opening a steel stock yard in Jabalpur, MP has been shelved because the off-take of iron and steel at Jabalpur does not commensurate with the standards fixed,

(b) if so, the standard fixed and the off take at Jabalpur, Gwalior and Indore, and

(c) is it a fact that the question of opening a steel stockyard, Jabalpur could not be considered because of the acute scarcity in the supply position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND

MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):
(a) and (b) Stockyards are opened by SAIL on commercial considerations like composition of market, demand potential etc. The sales of iron and steel materials from Indore and Gwalior stockyards of SAIL during last year and current year were as follows —

	1977-78	April July, 8
	tonnes tonnes	
Indore	51232	15367
Gwalior	2912	2664

Since there is no stockyard at Jabalpur, it is not possible to give any data relating to sale of steel in that city

(c) In the context of present availability of steel materials and the difficulties being experienced in the movement of materials even to the existing stockyards, SAIL is not in a position to open a stockyard at Jabalpur at present

विवादों के निपटान में विलम्ब की स्थिति में
श्रमिकों की वित्तीय सहायता

5321 श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या
सतदीप कार्य तथा धम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि यदि श्रम न्यायालयों द्वारा विवादों
के निपटान में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक समय लग
जाता है तो क्या ऐसी स्थिति में निर्धन
श्रमिकों को आर्थिक सहायता देने का कोई
प्रस्ताव है ?

सतदीप कार्य तथा धम मंत्री (श्री
रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : जी, नहीं ।

कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण संगठन कार्यक्रमों पर व्यय

5322. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :
या ससदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताते
की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) वर्ष 1975 से 1978 तक की
श्रमिकों के दौरान कोयला खान श्रमिक
कल्याण कार्यक्रमों पर कितना व्यय विन-
वतन मदों पर किया गया,

(ख) क्या इस कल्याण कोष के दुर्वि-
योग और दुरुपयोग के बहुत से मामले दर्ज
किये गये हैं, और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में करोड़ों रुपये
व्यय होने वाले इस संगठन के प्रबंध में श्रमिकों
के प्रतिनिधियों को भी शामिल किया
जायेगा ?

श्रम तथा ससदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारग साय) : (क)
विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख
दिया गया है ।

(ख) 1975 से 1978 की श्रमिकों के
दौर में ऐसे 3 मामले दर्ज किये गये ।

(ग) इन निधियों की व्यवस्था के
लिए गठित विभिन्न त्रिपक्षीय सलाहकार
समितियों में श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधियों को
पहले से ही शामिल किया जाता है ।

विवरण

कार्यक्रम	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
स्वास्थ्य	2,53,99,499	2,70,40,286	2,81,91,082
आवास	2,40,92,077	1,67,57,846	3,12,81,418
शिक्षा	33,90,631	39,36,785	32,79,482
जल पूर्ति	54,000	7,78,326	97,570
मनोरंजन	6,04,637	6,85,121	5,34,925
सहकारिता	2,40,396	3,28,361	3,27,991
दुर्घटना में मारे गए कोलियरी श्रमिकों के आश्रितों को वित्तीय सहायता	2,66,324	4,07,296	4,73,872
राष्ट्रीय खान सुरक्षा परिषद् को दिया गया सहायता अनुदान	8,00,000	9,35,000	6,00,000
भूमी टाउनशिप	1,11,890	1,07,657	1,25,188
जोड़	5,49,59,454	5,09,76,678	6,49,11,528

नोट — इसमें 'प्रसासन', 'भूमी ट्रांसफर्ट' और 'कल्याण उपकर एवम कर्मों पर किया गया
श्रम' शामिल नहीं है, क्योंकि ये कल्याण कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते ।

Fresh Survey Re. living and working conditions of Agricultural Workers

5323 SHRI K A RAJAN Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to make a fresh survey of the living and working conditions of agricultural workers in the country, and

(b) if so, when the survey is expected to be conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI) (a) Four agricultural/rural labour enquiries have already been conducted on the living and working conditions of agricultural workers in the years 1950-51, 1956-57, 1963-65 and 1974-75 and as such there is no proposal to conduct a fresh survey at present

(b) Does not arise

Recommendations of Conference of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners

5324 SHRI K A RAJAN Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the recommendations of the Conference of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners held in August, 1977, and

(b) what action Government have taken on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KIRPAL SINHA) (a) Recommendations of the Conference of Regional Provident Fund Commissioner held in August, 1977 were as under —

- (i) Amendment of Section 1(3) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 so as to ex-

tend the coverage of the Act to every establishment in which ten or more persons are employed on a single-day;

- (ii) deletion of Section 16(1)(b) of the Act
- (iii) enhancement of the rates of contributions of provident fund from 6½ to 8 per cent in respect of all the establishment uniformly,
- (iv) amendment of the Act providing for an independent recovery machinery under the control and supervision of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners,
- (v) implementation of the earlier recommendations that the Bank should insist on 'No Arrears Due' certificate from the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners before sanctioning financial assistance to defaulting establishments,
- (vi) inclusion of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 in the Schedule to the Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Act, 1974,
- (vii) setting of Special Courts at all important centres to try the offences under the Act,
- (viii) creation of Legal Cells in Regional Offices,
- (ix) bringing of the directors of establishments controlled by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India and other financial institutions under the penal provisions of the Act,
- (x) deletion of Section 19A of the Act,
- (xi) modification of the method of recouping of number of defaults for the purpose of levy of damages,

(xii) amendment of Employees Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 relating to dispensing with qualifying period of eligibility grant of advance in the event of cancer, revision of form 5A, forfeiture of employers' share

(xiii) amendment of Employees Family Pension Scheme 1971 relating to enhancement of existing terminal benefits grant of benefits to dependent parents of deceased bachelor members, simplification of the formula for calculation of benefits and deletion of paragraphs 34A (2) and 34B,

(xiv) amendment of Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 relating to grant of minimum and maximum amounts of assurance benefits and condition of maintenance of minimum average balance

(xv) revision of the yardstick relating to staff requirements and strengthening of field staff,

(xvi) implementation of earlier decision for revision of pay-scales of Provident Fund Inspectors (Grade II) and rationalisation of pay-scales of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners

(b) Recommendations at serial numbers (v), (ix) and (x) have since been accepted. Remaining recommendations are under the examination of the Government

Extension of Workers Education Programme to Agriculture Sector

5325 SHRI K. A. RAJAN Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any scheme to extend the workers educa-

tion programme to the agricultural sector,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KIRPAL SINHA) (a) and (b) The Central Board for Workers Education sponsored by the Central Government is already undertaking programmes for the education of rural workers Commencing from July 1977, fourteen projects have been conducted by the Board and 141 camps have also been organised These projects cover land less labourers agricultural workers, rural artisans, forest and fisheries labour, marginal farmers educated unemployed in rural areas and tribal labour Besides the National Labour Institute has so far conducted 23 camps in different States at district level where more than 1200 rural workers have participated so far in training courses in leadership skills

(c) The expenditure incurred by the Central Board for Workers' Education in 1977-78 was approximately Rs. 1.60 lakhs and by the National Labour Institute since the time the camps were organised, approximately Rs. 3 lakhs

चिकित्सा पाठ्यक्रम (कोर्स) पास करने वाले युवा बाबदर

5326. श्री सुतर्पुज • क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रति वर्ष चिकित्सा बालिकाओं में चिकित्सा पाठ्यक्रम पास करने

Manufacture of medicines by IDPL

5328 SHRI HARI VISHNU KA MATH Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Quest on No 10048 on the 15th May 1978 regarding manufacture of medicines by IDPL and state

(a) whether the region in and around Pachmarhi has been medico botanically surveyed by the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda Siddha and

(b) if so with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha intends to undertake the survey of medicinal plants wealth in and around Pachmarhi in the month of September 1978

Allotment of type II quarters to patients

5329 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the authorities who can sanction Type II quarters from out of the

Telephone (P&T) Pool on over-riding priority basis (ORP)

(b) the number of Type II quarters sanctioned for allotment to the telephone employees on Over riding Priority Basis during 1976 1977 and 1978 on various grounds separately (viz Compassionate TB or Cancer other medical grounds) and number of TB cases rejected for over riding priority allotment during the same period in Delhi Telephones

(c) what specific action have been taken to help TB/Cancer patients for allotment on ORP (who have applied) and

(d) will Government reconsider to review such TB/Cancer cases and seek second medical opinion (if the MC of some hospitals are not acceptable) to adopt fair deal and provide protection to such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH DEO SAI) (a) Over riding priority allotment of quarters is sanctioned only by the Minister

(b) OR Allotment sanctioned

	1976	1977	1978
TB/Cancer	8	16	2
Other medical grounds	11	6	2
Compassionate grounds	14	13	8
14 cases have been rejected			

(c) Under the Government orders only 5 per cent of available quarters are allotted to Government servants who are suffering from TB or Cancer As the number of quarters falling vacant is very small and as the number of requests for such allotments is

it is not possible to meet the requests of all such applicants

(d) Representations from the staff for reconsideration of their cases are always re examined and decided on merits

ग्रामीण तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये
इस्पात नीति

5330. श्री मोनो भाई चार० चौधरी :
क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री 3 अगस्त, 1978
के मतारहित प्रश्न संख्या 2677 के उत्तर के
सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सस्ती दरों
पर इस्पात दिलाने के लिए सधु उद्योगों के
पायनेट वर्कशाप चालू किये गये हैं और क्या
इन वर्कशापों को सस्ती दरों पर इस्पात दिया
जाता है ,

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण लोगों को इस इस्पात
से बने औजार और उपकरण सस्ती दरों पर
देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं और क्या ऐसा शीघ्र ही किया जाएगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री कडिया मुन्ना) (क) से (ग)
प्रायोगिक कर्मशालाएँ अभी चालू नहीं हुई
हैं। इन कर्मशालाओं में उत्पादन आरम्भ
हो जाने के पश्चात् ही ग्रामीणों को इस्पात की
आपूर्ति और इन कर्मशालाओं से औजार
और उपकरण देने पर विचार किया जा
सकता है।

Appointment of Educated Unemploy-
ed as Branch Post Master Instead of
School Teachers

5331 SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are
contemplating to issue necessary
orders to see that some educated un-
employed local man is appointed
Branch Postmaster instead of present
practice of appointing some school

teacher or other regular employee as
Branch Post Master with a view to
minimise unemployment and also sell
the stamps and book registered letters
and MOs right from 10 00 A M to
5 00 P M

(b) if so, the salient features of the
same, and

(c) if not, reasons for not easing the
unemployment problem and catering
to the postal service of the rural
masses through out the day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH
DEO SAI) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) The post offices in rural areas
which are manned by Extra Depart-
mental Branch Postmasters, do not
have sufficient work to justify their
being kept open for longer hours and
employment of full-time staff

Conversion of such post offices into
departmental offices working for
longer hours for the purpose of reduc-
ing un-employment alone is not only
unjustified but will also result in loss
of Government money and wastage of
labour

Tibetan Refugees

5332 DR. BAPU KALDATE Will
the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that most of
the Tibetan refugees in India are
desirous of returning to Tibet, and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken
to help them in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) (a) and (b) Though the Government of India have provided Tibetan refugees with shelter and facilities for resettlement, they are free to decide whether or when they wish to return to Tibet. As far as the Government is aware, there is at present no indication of their desire to return to Tibet.

Ownership of Land and Buildings Between Postal and Telegraph Wings

5333 SHRI MEETHA LAL PATEL Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the instructions issued at the time of reorganisation of department and later regarding ownership of lands and buildings and quarters between the Postal and Telephone Wings were contrary to the existing rule Nos 509, 505 to 508, 490 and 484 of the Financial Handbook issued by Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, the reasons for not following the existing rules,

(c) whether these wrong orders have led to a number of disputes, if so, the total number of such disputes State-wise may be given, and

(d) what the Honble Minister proposed to do to settle these disputes as per rules of the Finance Ministry expeditiously thereby ensuring a smooth running of P&T service to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI) (a) No Sir. The instructions issued at the time of reorganisation of the Department are not contrary to the rules Nos 509, 505 to 508, 490 and 484 in Financial Hand Book issued by the P & T. Department

(b) Does not arise

(c) No Sir

(d) Does not arise

खनिज विकास के बारे में राष्ट्रीय नीति

5334 श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह खनिज उद्योग के विकास के बारे में राष्ट्रीय नीति की घोषणा करें,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(ग) राष्ट्रीय नीति की अब तक घोषणा की सम्भावना है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बडिया मुन्हा) : (क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति सम्बन्धी संकल्प तैयार करने के बारे में खनिज सलाहकार बोर्ड की 1976 में हुई बैठक में विचार किया गया था। यह संकल्प खान और खनिज (विनियमन तथा विकास) अधिनियम की रूपरेखा के अनुरूप ही होना चाहिये। चूँकि खान और खनिज (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 के संशोधन विचारार्थी द्रष्टे इसलिए ऐसी नीति बनाने के लिए ये संशोधन होने तक प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी।

CGHS Dispensary, Darya Ganj Delhi

5335 SHRI CHATURBHUI

SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state,

(a) whether the patients visiting the C.G.H.S dispensary in Darya Ganj are facing great difficulties due to the fact that there is repeated failure of electricity in the building and there are no other public conveniences available and even the lavatories are without water there,

(b) whether the cause of the repeated failure of electricity is that the electricity fittings have become very old and the Electricity Cell of the Central Public Works Department is not paying attention to it even though the Doctor in charge of the dispensary is doing correspondence in this regard since long,

(c) if so the reasons for the serious neglect and indifference being shown by the Electricity Cell of the Central Public Works Department and the high ranking officers of his Ministry, and

(d) the time by which the difficulties being experienced by the patients in this regard will be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (d) The failure of the electricity in the dispensary building is mainly due to failure of DESU power supply and an occasional fault occurring in the electrical circuit of the building. Action is being taken by the CPWD to replace the wiring. Shortage of water is on account of low pressure in the municipal mains. The CPWD have been asked to provide a booster pump.

Pseudo Haj Pilgrims

5356 SHRI S. S. SOMANI
SHRI L. L. KAPOOR

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Saudi Arabian Government have launched a nationwide hunt for pseudo Haj pilgrims from India who have overstayed in that country and are looking for work opportunities

(b) whether the Saudi Arabian Government has decided to deport them after deterrent jail term and fines,

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Saudi Arabian Government for settling the matter amicably, and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU)

(a) and (b) To enable the Muslims of the world to perform Haj the Royal Government of Saudi Arabia through their Missions abroad, issue Haj Visas which entitle the holder to enter the Kingdom for the purpose of performing Haj and to leave it within a specified period thereafter. Those who overstay commit an offence against Saudi Arabian laws and are liable on apprehension to face legal proceedings and eventual deportation. For example 5,837 pilgrims from India did not return after Haj 1977. The Government have seen press reports to the effect that the Royal Government of Saudi Arabia have decided to take stern measures against such overstayees after the coming Haj in November 1978. These measures will apply to all foreigners and not just to Indian nationals.

(c) and (d) The question of measures against illegal immigration fall within the internal jurisdiction of the Royal Government of Saudi

Arabia and except on compassionate grounds, should deserving cases come to their notice, the Government have no wish to interfere with the legal processes

Import of Stainless Steel Sheets

5337 SHRI AMARSINH V RATHAWA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether stainless steel sheets are being imported,

(b) if so, from which country and through which agency and to what rate,

(c) the criteria adopted for distribution of stainless steel sheets to consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Imports are from various countries viz Japan, West Germany, Italy, South Korea, Canada Sweden, U.K etc. The canalising agency for the import of stainless steel sheets is the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. The prices and quantity vary depending upon the registration with the canalising agency and international response to the Global Tenders

(c) The canalising agency distributes the material on the basis of registration made with it under the policy/procedure in force. The pricing committee under the Chairmanship of CCI&E decides the price from time to time taking into account all relevant aspects.

Import of Stainless Steel Sheets

5338 SHRI AHMED M. PATEL
SHRI AMARSINH V
RATHAWA

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) what is the cost of imported

stainless steel sheets and the quantity imported during 1977-78,

(b) the selling price to consumers,

(c) whether Government are considering to set up any unit in India to produce such sheets to save foreign exchange, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) During 1977-78 MMTC, the canalising agency, imported 14380 tonnes of stainless steel sheets, plates and strips for total CIF value of Rs 19.41 crores

(b) Current per tonne release price charged by MMTC is Rs. 55,000 for 22 gauge Rs 56,000 for 24 gauge and Rs 57,000 for 26 gauge

(c) and (d) Stage I of Salem Steel Project with facilities to produce 32,000 tonnes of cold rolled stainless steel sheets and strips annually, is under implementation

12 00 hrs

MR. SPEAKER Shri Chatterjee

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER He has given a notice

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) I want to raise a point of order regarding the question

MR. SPEAKER He has given notice

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA About the question I want to say something

MR. SPEAKER No further question

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA I know the Question Hour is over But he must reply regarding our question. If you see my question ... (Interruptions).

श्री लालू प्रसाद (छपरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एमजेंसी से भी खतरनाक बात हो रही है। यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। (व्यवधान) मेम्बर, पालियामेंट के घर पर यह हुआ है, कांग्रेसी राज में भी ऐसा नहीं हुआ था।

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : प्रधान मंत्री जी का, आप के प्रधान मंत्री जी का सदेश .. (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER. Order please. He can plead his case.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह मामूली बात नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER. I have got your notice. I am calling for report.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : मैं आपसे परमीशन ले कर बोल रहा हूँ। पुलिस कमिशनर को तेलीफोन किया। पुलिस कमिशनर ने जानकर के बात नहीं की। किसान सम्मेलन के अध्यक्ष चौधरी चरण सिंह हैं, अध्यक्ष श्री राज नारायण जी हैं। मैं उसका महामंत्री हूँ। मेरी मौजूदगी में 50 मिनट तक, जब कि मेम्बर पालियामेंट नहीं हैं, उनके मकान की तलाशी ली। आखिर कोई मर्यादा होती है। माननीय सदस्य, मेम्बर, पालियामेंट के इस तरह से अधिकारों का हनन हुआ है।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER. Don't record. I have called Mr. Halder

MR. SPEAKER. I can hear only one person

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER. Don't record anything. If you want, I am prepared to hear one by one. If you all shout, I am not able to hear.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER. Don't record

श्री लखन लाल चपूर (पूणिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . . सूचित किया गया है कि आज बिहार के अन्दर भयकर स्थिति है। बिहार के अन्दर हजारों आदमी और हजारों परिवार पानी से घिरे हुए हैं, सैकड़ों आदमी मर चुके हैं। वहाँ पर जो आदमियों को हेल्प मिलनी चाहिए थी, वे आदमी हेलीकोप्टर ले कर के पटना एयरोड्रम में बैठे हुए हैं। कोई भी सामान नहीं है, न कोई दवा है, न सामान है और . . . बिना दवा के लोग मर रहे हैं। सैकड़ों गांव जलमग्न हैं। इसके लिए अभी तक कोई प्रबंध नहीं किया गया है। मेहरबानी करके खाद्य मंत्री जी से कहें कि इस के ऊपर जल्दी से जल्दी कार्य-वही करें और सदन में जा यह बहस चल रही थी उस बहस को जारी करें। यह बात सच है कि सदन का सत्र समाप्त हो रहा है। 28 के बाद 31 तारीख को सत्र समाप्त हो रहा है, इस पर हम कब बात करेंगे ? मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि 28 तारीख इसके लिए नियत की जाए कि बिहार के अन्दर, देश के अन्दर जो भयकर वाद फैली हुई है, उस में हजारों लोगों का जनजीवन फसा हुआ है। उसके ऊपर बहस हो।

MR. SPEAKER. I am prepared to hear the hon Members one by one. I have now called Shri Halder.

AN HON MEMBER. rose—

MR. SPEAKER. I will hear you if you want. Every time you get up and shout. This is the fourth time that you are shouting; I have been counting. You have got a very good voice, but you should not spoil it.

SHR KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my friend Mr. Dinan Bhattacharyya and I have given notice of a motion of privilege against Shri Dhanna Singh Gulshan, Minister of State for Education, for misleading the House.

(Interruptions)

श्री लालू प्रसाद (छपरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एमर्जेन्सी से भी खतरनाक बात हो रही है। यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। (व्यवधान) मेम्बर, पार्लियामेंट के घर पर यह हुमा है, कांग्रेसी राज में भी ऐसा नहीं हुआ था।

श्री मनो राम बागडो : प्रधान मंत्री जी का, आप के प्रधान मंत्री जी का सदेश (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER Order please He can plead his case

श्री मनो राम बागडो : अध्यक्ष जी, यह मामूली बात नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER I have got your notice I am calling for report

श्री मनो राम बागडो : मैं आपसे परमीशन ले कर बोल रहा हूँ। पुलिस कमिश्नर को टेलीफोन किया। पुलिस कमिश्नर ने जानकर के बात नहीं की। किसान सम्मेलन के अध्यक्ष चौधरी चरण सिंह हैं, अध्यक्ष श्री राज नारायण जी हैं। मैं उसका महामंत्री हूँ। मेरी मौजूदगी में 50 मिनट तक, जब कि मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट नहीं हैं, उनके मकान की तलाशी ली। आखिर कोई मर्यादा होती है। माननीय सदस्य, मेम्बर, पार्लियामेंट के इस तरह से अधिकारों का हनन हुआ है।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER Don't record I have called Mr Halder

SHR KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) Mr Speaker, Sir, my friend Mr Dinen Bhattacharyya and I have given notice of a motion of privilege against Shri Dhanna Singh Gulshan, Minister of State for Education, for misleading the House (Interruptions)

**Not recorded

MR. SPEAKER I can hear only one person

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER Don't record anything If you want, I am prepared to hear one by one If you all shout, I am not able to hear

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER Don't record

श्री लखन लाल नूपुर (पुर्गिया) अध्यक्ष महोदय, सूचित किया गया है कि आज बिहार के अन्दर भयकर स्थिति है। बिहार के अन्दर हजारों आदमी और हजारों परिवार पानी से घिरे हुए हैं, सैकड़ों आदमी मर चुके हैं। वहाँ पर जो आदमियाँ को हेल्व मिलनी चाहिए थी, वे आदमी हेलीकोप्टर ले कर के पटना एयरोड्रम में बैठे हुए हैं। कोई भी सामान नहीं है, न कोई दवा है, न सामान है और बिना दवा के लोग मर रहे हैं। सैकड़ों गांव जलमग्न हैं। इसके लिए अभी तक कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। मेहरबानी करके खाद्य मंत्री जी से कहें कि इस के ऊपर जल्दी से जल्दी कार्य-वही करें और सदन में जो यह बहस चल रही थी उस बहस को जारी करें। यह बात सच है कि सदन का सत्र समाप्त हो रहा है। 28 के बाद 31 तारीख को सत्र समाप्त हो रहा है, इस पर हम अब बात करेंगे ? मैं यह माग करता हूँ कि 28 तारीख इसके लिए नियत की जाए कि बिहार के अन्दर, देश के अन्दर जो भयकर बाढ़ फैली हुई है, उस में हजारों लोगों का जनजीवन फसा हुआ है। उसके ऊपर बहस हो।

MR. SPEAKER I am prepared to hear the hon Members one by one I have now called Shri Halder

AN HON MEMBER rose—

MR. SPEAKER I will hear you if you want Every time you get up and shout. This is the fourth time that you are shouting I have been counting You have got a very good voice but you should not spoil it

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER Sir, I have given a notice of privilege against Shri Dhanna Singh Gulshan, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Education for misleading the House when he was answering Starred Question No 311

MR SPEAKER That is under consideration, you have given notice What is the good of raising it here?

श्री कल्याण जैन (इंदौर) आज सुबह जब मैंने अखबार पढ़ा और उसमें जो एक खबर मैंने पढ़ी और जिसको पढ़ कर मेरी भावनाओं को जो गहरा धक्का लगा, उनको मैं यहाँ आपके माध्यम से व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। मैं किसान संगठन का एक कार्यकर्ता हूँ। आज जब मैंने अखबारों में यह पढ़ा कि किसान सम्मेलन के दफ्तर के ऊपर

MR. SPEAKER Shri Bagri has already said that Do not record.

श्री कल्याण जैन : * *

MR SPEAKER Shri Nanjesha Gowda

SHRI S NANJESHA GOWDA (Hassan) Sir, I have given a notice for a discussion on the problems of farmers and farm labours with signatures of seventy four hon Members of this House I have approached you in person also and you said that the matter has been referred to the Business Advisory Committee

MR SPEAKER The Business Advisory Committee has not found

SHRI S NANJESHA GOWDA This is a matter which concerns more than eighty per cent of the people in this country Please do not ignore the farmers and farm labour in this country I would request you once again that you may kindly suggest to the Business Advisory Committee to al-

locate full one day or two days to discuss the problems of farmers and farm labour in this country Forty-Fifth Amendment Bill has been passed in this House and we are very happy, but that would not fill the belly of the poor people of our country There are a number of problems in this country including the unemployment problem, which is a big problem These must be discussed here I would request you to kindly advise the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to provide sufficient time for this discussion in the next week

SHRI A K ROY (Dhanbad) Mr Speaker, Sir, There has been a Chasnala type disaster in a colliery in Dhanbad district four days back, and four miners have died, and I have given you a call attention notice on that Such accidents in the mines are a matter of great concern for all of us This was a Chasnala type disaster, but fortunately many workers were not inside the mine at that time Four miners were killed and one was miraculously saved later on. I urge upon you to provide us an opportunity to discuss this matter in the House in the form of calling attention or in any other form This disaster was of the Chasnala disaster type, the mine was flooded and the workers were drowned Kindly allow a discussion on this accident which has taken place only four days back. Sir, you have not said anything about it

MR SPEAKER It is not in my hands I will pass it on to the BAC.

SHRI A K ROY I will pass on the paper cutting

MR SPEAKER Please send it

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore) A very serious thing has happened in Bihar Yesterday we were discussing in this House how poor Harijans and tribals were killed

in Bihar It was only during last week that in a village called Bihar just near Patna Communist party workers were shot Yesterday—it is in the news—one of our MLAs in Bihar Mr Sita Ram Mishra has been shot and killed by landlords And no arrest has been made and no police action taken This is a shameful episode happening in the Janata Raj in Bihar I would like a Calling Attention to be admitted on this matter and the House should discuss it

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल (फतवादा)
माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय बागडो जी ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER A point of order after the statement?

SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL It is a very serious point of order

MR. SPEAKER When the business is over a point of order is not permissible

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल जरा सुनने की तकलीफ करें। यह जो सदन के परिसर की परिभाषा दी गई है अगर आपका ध्यान उस तरफ गया होगा

SHRI W LAKKAPPA rose—

MR. SPEAKER Please Mr Lakkappa You must listen to what he is saying

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Don't record

(Interruptions)**

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल जो सदन के परिसर की परिभाषा दी गई है अगर मैं गलती नहीं कर रहा हूँ

definition given in the rules about the precincts of the House of Parliament.

वह परिभाषा अगर मैं गलती नहीं करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER Please don't go into technicalities The matter is under my examination

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल आप सुन तो लें।

MR. SPEAKER I will not agree because I am seized of the matter I must examine the matter

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

MR. SPEAKER I have had enough. Nothing further

12 22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SEVENTY FOURTH REPORT OF LAW COMMISSION AND A STATEMENT re REASONS FOR NOT LAYING HINDI VERSION OF REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) On behalf of Shri Shanti Bhushan I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of the Seventy fourth Report of the Law Commission on proposal to amend the Indian Evidence Act 1872 so as to render admissible certain statements made by witnesses before the Commissions of Inquiry and other Statutory authorities

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the

* Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (1) above

* (Placed in Library) See No LT-2685/78]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL & INSPECTION) ACT 1963 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF TRADE FAIR AUTHORITY OF INDIA FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act 1963 —

(i) The Export of Coir Yarn (Inspection) Amendment Rules 1978 published in Notification No SO 2309 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August 1978

(ii) The Export of Coir Matting (Inspection) Amendment Rules 1978 published in Notification No SO 2310 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August 1978

(iii) The Export of Coir Products (Inspection) Amendment Rules 1978 published in Notification No SO 2311 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August 1978

(iv) The Export of Non baled Coir Yarn (Inspection) Amendment Rules 1978 published in Notification No SO 2312 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August 1978

[Placed in Library See No LT-2686/78]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Trade Fair Authority of India New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and

Auditor General thereon under subsection (1), of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956 [Placed in Library See No LT-2687/78]

CORRECTION OF ANSWER STATEMENT REPORT OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA FOR 1976-77 & UNION GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (CIVIL) FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A statement (i) correcting the statement laid while giving reply on the 28th July 1978 to Starred Question No 4194 by Shri Y P Shastri regarding taxes outstanding against Industrial Houses and former Indian Rulers and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply [Placed in Library See No LT-2688/78]

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—for the year 1976-77 Union Government (Civil) under article 151(1) of the Constitution [Placed in Library See No LT-2689/78]

(3) A copy of Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1976-77 (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library See No LT-2690/78]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No 166/78 Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th August 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of instant coffee from the whole of the export duty leviable thereon under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

12.23 hrs
COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
MINUTES

श्री राम बिबोपवासवान (हार्जपुर :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गैर सरकारी सदस्यों के
 विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों संघी समिति की
 वास्तु सत्र के दौरान हुई बीसवीं से तेइसवीं
 बैठकों के कार्यवाही सारांश सभा पटल पर
 रखता हूँ।

FINANCIAL COMMITTEES (1977-78) —A REVIEW

SECRETARY I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Financial Committees (1977-78)—A Review' (English and Hindi versions)

12.23 hrs

MESSAGE FORM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha —

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill 1978, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th, August 1978 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.24 hrs

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY Sir I lay on the Table the Coast Guard Bill, 1978

passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 12th August, 1978

12.24 hrs

RE, CALLING ATTENTION

MR SPEAKER Mr Chitta Basu Are you raising your Calling Attention?

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore). Before you proceed to the Calling Attention I have got a submission to make I sent a request for a discussion under rule 377, not on one day, but repeatedly, about the fall in the price of raw jute That was not admitted I know Sir your difficulty The House was then discussing the Constitution 45th Amendment Bill Now, I see that a call attention has been admitted My suggestion to the Minister through you is that instead of call attention, let there be a discussion on it because many Members are interested on this issue which is of economic concern to all the Eastern Region So I request you and also my friend Chitta Basu, his name may be the first one if you like, in the discussion for short duration That will be helpful to the Minister as well as to the other Members of the House and to myself also I will plead with you to accept my suggestion

MR SPEAKER If the Minister is agreeable to the suggestion somebody must give notice today because (Interruptions) All the while should he insist on speaking? There is a Business Advisory Committee meeting today

SHRI CHITTA BASU I hope the Minister will agree to have a short duration discussion on the subject

MR SPEAKER He is agreeable But I do not know where to find time You may have to sit till 10 O'clock in the night

12 26 hrs

COMMITTEE ON LEAVE OF
ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF
THE HOUSE

EIGHTH REPORT

MR SPEAKER The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Eighth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods mentioned against each —

(1) Shri Mohan Bhiga—20th July to 31st August 1978 (Fifth Session)

(2) Shri Charan Singh—16th to 31st August 1978 (Fifth Session)

(3) Shri Annasaheb Magar—17th to 31st August 1978 (Fifth Session)

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA (Cananore) I should like to make a suggestion about this. The second name you mentioned is Shri Charan Singh and you wanted the House to grant him leave for the whole session. I am surprised Mr Charan Singh is having good health is fit enough to take over presidentship of the Janata Party

MR SPEAKER There is a medical certificate

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA He is going and meeting Members and other mediators and he lives just a few yards away from the House. Could he not come here? I object to it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) It has not been the convention in the House to refuse it

MR SPEAKER It has never been the practice. I am sorry we are introducing many new conventions. It is normal when leave of absence is asked for by a member it is never objected there are certain parliamentary norms

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA In view of your observations I request

you to take my point into consideration.

MR SPEAKER Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted?

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes

MR SPEAKER The Members will be informed accordingly

12 28 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

FIFTH REPORT

श्री हरि विष्णु वामत (होशंगाबाद)
वाचस्पति महोदय, मैं छठी लोक सभा की
याचिका समिति का पचम प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत
करता हूँ।

12 28 1/2 hrs

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE
LEGISLATION

ELEVENTH REPORT

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

MR SPEAKER Shri Ravindra Varma

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU On a point of order

MR SPEAKER What is the point of order? He is making a statement he is merely giving yesterday's report

12 29 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARIAMEN
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) With
your permission Sir I rise to
announce that Government Business
in this House during the week com-

mencing 28th August, 1978, will consist of —

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper

(2) Consideration and passing of

(a) The Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill 1978 as passed by Rajya Sabha

(b) The Britannia Engineering Company Limited (Mokameh Unit) and the Arthur Butler and Company (Muzaffarpore) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1978

(c) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1978

(3) Consideration of a motion for concurrence for reference of the Viswa Bharati (Amendment) Bill 1978 to a Joint Committee

(4) Consideration of motions for reference of the following Bills to Joint Committees

(a) The Constitution (Forty Eighth Amendment) Bill 1978

(b) The Government of Union Territories (Second Amendment) Bill 1978

(5) Consideration and passing of the Repealing and Amending Bill 1978 as passed by Rajya Sabha

It is also proposed to provide for further discussion on the Motion by Smt Parvathi Krishnan regarding railway accidents on Wednesday the 30th August 1978 at 4.30 P.M., and the motion of Prof Samar Guha

Besides the above the Government propose to introduce the Industrial Relations Bill, 1978 during the next week. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER I can call only those members who have given notice. There is a procedure. None of you has given notice. Mr Ram Dhan, the

procedure is that when the Minister makes the statement of business any member who wants to make any suggestion must send a note to the Speaker. Then only you can speak. You have still got an opportunity. The Business Advisory Committee is meeting today also. When he lays the report you can raise your objection if it does not include your subject. Today it is not proper. Mr Chaturvedi also has not given any notice.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra) How do I know? Yesterday there was a half hour discussion on the agenda in my name. I was assured by the Secretary and everybody—the Minister also was consulted—that this matter will be put on the agenda for the 28th. Now I am told that it would again be balloted. How is it?

MR. SPEAKER Mr Puran Sinha you have not given any notice.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tejpur) I have. The papers do not come before you.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI What is the position about my half hour discussions?

MR. SPEAKER That can be considered for the remaining days if it is possible.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI I had been assured that it would be taken on 28th.

MR. SPEAKER There can be no assurance in this matter.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) Sir I would like to remind our Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that this time also like earlier occasions he has promised to introduce the comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill. I expect that this promise should not meet the same fate as his earlier promises. I would like to emphasise that whatever is promised as part of the

[Shri A. K. Roy]

programme on the floor of the House if it is repeatedly not implemented some sort of remedial measure should be available to hon. members to deal with the Ministers

Yesterday there was the calling attention on the episode in Jamshedpur. But that was not all. The discussion has not done correct justice to the gruesome thing which happened there. I propose that some time should be allowed so that we all can discuss it. The scope is limited in a calling attention. The speakers also are limited. Yesterday you have seen that not a single member from Bihar could get any chance.

MR. SPEAKER. This should not be made an occasion for a speech.

SHRI A. K. ROY. Thirdly the mine disaster which took place in Dhanbad must be brought under some sort of discussion in Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER. Mr. Sinha, I have got your notice. I will allow you.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar). Sir, I am happy that at long last my esteemed friend the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has come out with a statement today that both the promised Bills are now coming—the Anti-defections Bill and the comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill. To that extent I am happy. I am also happy that he has already announced that the Anti-Defection Bill which will be the Constitution (Forty-eighth Amendment) Bill will also be sent to a Joint Committee. So far so good. I want to say two things about this The comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill which he is introducing next week, perhaps on the last day must also go for consideration to a Joint Committee.

MR. SPEAKER. That is a matter that you can deal with then.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR. Secondly about the Anti-Defection

Bill I am sorry it has been circulated only this morning. I was a Member of the Joint Committee on a similar Bill in the last Parliament. For three and half years the Joint Committee went on discussing but nothing happened. I am sorry to say that this new bill of the Janata Party Government again is full of a number of dangerous and serious implications.

MR. SPEAKER. These are matters to be discussed at that time.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR. I had hoped that the Janata Party Government at least would improve upon it but they have in the name of anti-defection.

MR. SPEAKER. You are now commenting upon a Bill which has not yet been introduced in the House. Is it a proper procedure? You have your say at that time.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR. The Bill has been circulated today.

MR. SPEAKER. That can be discussed only when it is introduced.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR. Although I am mindful of the fact that Government are way behind their normal schedule of urgent legislative business.

MR. SPEAKER. But Members are not.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR. Therefore we should not press for debates on all kinds of subjects because we must also be careful about Government business of an urgent character being fulfilled before the session ends on 31st August. Still there are two issues—one bonus and the other the Tribunals Award on Narmada Waters—which are so urgent that if a discussion on them is postponed from this session to the winter session, it will lose all meaning. There is no point in having a discussion on bonus postponed to the next session. Therefore I want that the

Minister should find out, with the co-operation of all concerned, some time for discussion may be two hours each I am not asking for much even one hour each on both the bonus question and the Narmada waters Award

SHRI SAUGATA J. ROY (Barrackpore) : I have given notice about the flood havoc in West Bengal. Now the floods have gone to West Bengal. As I mentioned earlier the Farakka Barrage is under great pressure from both sides from the Ganga and the Padma. Already large parts of Murshidabad and Nadia have been submerged. I have given a calling attention motion on this. It may or may not be accepted but I would like the hon. Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to come forward in this House and state the latest position regarding the Farakka Barrage which is threatened by floods.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Campanore) : I would like the hon. Prime Minister to make a statement next week on a very important matter.

Yesterday in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly the leader of the Congress Party, Mr. Battam Sriramamurti told the Andhra Legislature that the Prime Minister had written a letter to Mr. Vengal Rao who was formerly the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and now that letter has been repeated to the present Chief Minister Dr. Channa Reddy, saying that a thousand acres of land belonging to Chellapalli Raja should not be brought under the purview of the Land Ceiling Act of Andhra Pradesh. According to the reported news this is a serious matter as the Prime Minister has asked that the land value of this should be in tune with the land value in Tamil Nadu because the head office of the sad company the Rajas sugar mill is situated in Madras. I think this is a very serious matter and so I would request the hon. Prime Minister to make a statement on this matter on the floor of the House and also place a copy of that letter on the Table of the House.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मदसौर)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रीय हित का दृष्टि से लम्बे समय से चला आ रहा नर्मदा पर जो विवाद था प्राधिकरण द्वारा उस पर जो फैसला किया उस से मध्य प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात तो लाभार्थित हाथों ही, साथ ही देश की प्रगति में भी हम एक कदम आगे बढ़ेंगे। ऐसा प्राधिकरण का कहना है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि मध्य प्रदेश के निवासियों के मन में कई प्रकार की कुशकियाँ हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : We are not discussing it. You can only mention it.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश के निवासियों के मन में कई प्रकार की कुशकियाँ हैं वह समझें हा और हम सब मिलकर राष्ट्रीय हित में आगे बढ़ें।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने जो मोशन दिया है वह अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में शामिल किया जाये ताकि उस पर चर्चा हो सके।

साथ ही नेशनल टैक्सिंग्स कॉर्पोरेशन के कार्यक्रम पर भी सदन विचार करे क्योंकि उसके बारे में भी यहाँ पर कई प्रकार की आपत्तियाँ उठाई गई हैं तथा कई प्रकार के विवाद प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) : Sir, the Labour Minister made a statement of Government policy on bonus. Earlier on the Report of the Boothalingam Commission came before us, and this has created some misgivings in the minds of labour. Therefore it is vitally necessary that there should be a full fledged discussion on the ques-

[Dr Subramaniam Swamy]

tion of bonus, dearness allowance, in fact the whole wage policy, in Parliament.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayin kil) Sir I want to point out

MR. SPEAKER I have not got his chit here

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Sir, I have sent it where I mentioned two points

SHRI G M BANATWALLA (Ponnani) The hon. Prime Minister has stated in this House that the Report of the Minorities Commission with respect to the Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Bill, which has been introduced in this House will be placed on the Table of the House. Now it is quite apparent that the Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Bill is not coming up for discussion during this session. Even then it is absolutely necessary that the Report of the Minorities Commission should be placed on the Table of the House at the earliest during this session so that the Members would be in a position to study the report and formulate their opinions so that we can have a constructive and meaningful participation whenever the Aligarh Muslim University Bill comes up for discussion. So, I request the Government to fulfil this promise at the earliest possible point of time and place the report of the Minorities Commission with respect to the Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Bill on the Table of the House

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur) As Shri Kapoor has mentioned the discussion on the floods should be resumed because there are so many Members who are yet to make their submissions and the Minister has also to reply to the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER Mr Vayalar Ravi

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Thank you, Sir, for calling me

MR. SPEAKER I have got his slip. Office had made a mistake.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I want to have a discussion on the working of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, which is very important from the point of view of the nation, because it is one of the very important public sector units. Now it is full of corruption and nepotism and we are now losing a huge amount in foreign exchange for import, which can be avoided if this unit was functioning efficiently. I am prepared to prove all the allegations, for which I have enough documents in my possession. I would request the hon. Minister and the Government also to look into the matter and arrange to have a discussion on the working of the BHEL.

Then I want to remind you about your notice on the allegations made by Shri Madhu Limaye as well as Shri C. B Gupta the Treasurer of the Janata Party about which you have promised to allow a discussion.

Then there should be a discussion on political violence which is a very serious matter, which is taking place and the some of the former Congress leaders and being attacked. Now a CPI leader who was an MLA has been shot dead in Bihar. It is a serious matter and the Prime Minister must make a statement.

Lastly, I wish you bon voyage

12 45 hrs

STATEMENTS UNDER RULE 199

MR. SPEAKER Now Statement under rule 199 by Shri Raj Narain.

SOME HON. MEMBERS On a point of order, Sir

MR. SPEAKER Some members have given me notice that they are objecting to the statement being made—Dr Subramaniam Swamy.

Mr Vayalar Ravi, Mr Eduordo Faluro and Mr Bharat Bhushan These are the members who have given me notice. They are raising a point of order

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Under what rule?

MR SPEAKER They say under rule 199 he has no authority to make a statement now That is what they have said. They are objecting to that. They are all raising a point of order

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) On a point of order Sir (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER You cannot raise a point of order against a point of order

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA My point of order on the floor of the House must be respected

MR SPEAKER They have given notice that they are raising a point of order

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA For raising a point order no notice is necessary (Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North) It is a relevant question with regard to the procedure of the House whether a notice is required for raising a point of order

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) Are you starting the procedure that for raising a point of order you must give an earlier notice?

MR SPEAKER Not at all

SHRI VASANT SATHE Why precedence for them?

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) Sir I am not here trying to prevent Mr Raj Narain from making a statement as such After all we all would like to hear him. He says many entertaining things.

Compared to rule 357 rule 199 suggests an extra provision which is not there in the case of rule 357 If you look at all the statements made by Ministers who have resigned in the past you find that there are occasions when Ministers have not made a statement Take for example the case of late Mr Krishna Menon. It was stated in the House that the reasons for the resignation of Mr Krishna Menon were widely known and, therefore it was not necessary for him to make a statement

Now Mr Raj Narain was given an opportunity to make a statement. He withdrew that option He has now again decided to make a statement His resignation was not a resignation on his own. The letters of resignations have been placed on the Table of the House and also the reasons have been widely known by Mr Raj Narain in the newspapers Therefore I would suggest that the time of the House need not be taken in listening to Mr Raj Narain's statement We already know what he is going to say It has been widely publicised

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) Sir my point of order is a little different Rule 199 is very clear If you go through carefully rule 199 sub-rule (2) says

"A copy of the statement shall be forwarded to the Speaker and the Leader of the House one day in advance of the day on which it is made

It is very well known that you had allowed Mr Raj Narain to make a statement and you had also allowed the Prime Minister to make a statement thereto It was put on the order paper We raised certain points of order on which you gave your ruling also

Now after the ruling given by the Speaker Mr Raj Narain wanted to postpone making that statement A copy of the statement is already given to you it is in your possession This

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]
is a basic fact. I would also like to draw your attention to the statement made by Mr Raj Narain which has appeared in the Indian Express on 22nd August which reads

"He has now got more material with him. So he wants to utilise for the proposed statement on 24th August."

This is from the Indian Express dated the 22nd August

MR SPEAKER Please read it out

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI The head line is

Raj Narain threatens to make a statement

Here it is said

"The proposal to make Mr Charan Singh Party President met with hostile reaction in the Party. Mr Raj Narain now says that he does not want it either. Mr Raj Narain says that he has now got more material with him which he wants to utilise for the proposed statement on August 24."

I will pass on the paper to you Sir

There is another interesting statement. It has come in today's Patriot

"Raj Narain firm on Statement"

"After a 40 minute talk with his mentor, Mr Charan Singh in the evening Mr Raj Narain told newsmen that he would make the statement at about 2.00 p.m. The statement is believed to have been toned down after consultations with Mr A. B. Vajpayee and Mr Madhu Limaye."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) This can be read after he has made the statement (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Sir my point of order is this. In this back-

ground I am raising two issues. One is whether the statement which had already been given to you first is with you and whether he has made any alterations or additions in the statement already given to you. The second point is whether it is permissible under the rule for a former Minister who wants to make a statement, after having given a copy of the statement to be kept in the confidential custody to make any change in the statement or not. Whether under the rules he has any right to change his statement.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur)
My point of order is this. Rule 199 has only very little scope. It says

A Member who has resigned the office of Minister may with the consent of the Speaker make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation.

The question that arises is whether Mr Raj Narain had resigned his Ministership or he had been sacked. This is a very important point. Suppose a Minister is dismissed, he has no right under rule 199 to make a statement. If he has voluntarily resigned then only the question of making a personal statement under rule 199 will arise. The framers of this provision have very carefully done this and only the Ministers who had resigned on their own have made statements. Here is an extraordinary situation where a controversy erupted in the Janata Party and out of that controversy a crisis was created and he was asked to be sacked and the Prime Minister dismissed him. The question is whether a dismissed Minister can be allowed to make a statement under rule 199.

Another point is what Mr Vayalar Ravi has rightly made. Not once or twice but thrice Mr Raj Narain threatened the whole House and the Government that he was going to make a statement with that dagger he was coming to Parliament House.

This is very relevant. One day earlier he has to submit a copy of his prepared statement to the Speaker. I would like to know whether he had already, long back, given to the Speaker a copy of the statement to be made by him on the floor of the House and if so, whether he has made any amendments or mutilations to his own statement now. This is a serious situation. From what he has done, it appears that there will be a law and order situation in the country if he makes a statement on the floor of the House. It is a threat that he has offered to the Prime Minister and to the Government ultimately to the House and to the whole country. I do not know whether they have made any bandobust already. (Interruptions)

I do not know if this whole edifice will collapse if he makes the statement. But this is about the lighter aspect and how he has treated this House with scant respect. Then he is not making his statement. Sir, as a dismissed Minister he has no right to make a statement. I want that he should not be allowed to make the statement.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) I want to draw your attention to Rule 199. According to Rule 199 you were kind enough to permit Mr Raj Narain who resigned from Ministership to make a statement on that day. He gave a copy of the statement to you and a copy to the Prime Minister and the Leader of the House. Now that matter was postponed. I do not want to go into that.

Now you have again permitted him to make a statement. A copy of the statement must have been given to you and also to the Leader of the House rightly because you have permitted him and I do not want to challenge it. The question is whether the copies of both the statements which were given to you at that time and this time are the same or not. My

submission is that no addition or deletion can be made once a copy of the statement is given to you. That is No. 1.

My second point is that Mr Raj Narain is competent to make a statement. He is perfectly justified and he can give the reasons for his resignation. I do not want to comment on that. But my submission is that he can only state the reasons of his resignation regarding the incidents which occurred before his resignation. If he says something about the incidents which occurred after his resignation, that he should not say. He should include only those aspects of the matter which occurred before the resignation.

These are my two points.

PROF P G MAVALANKER (Gandhinagar) On this matter last week when some of us raised points of order you were pleased to give a general ruling. I must say that we heard the ruling with great respect but you left two important aspects rather open and perhaps rightly so, on that occasion last week.

I do not want to repeat the points my hon friends have made. They I think, are valid. I want you to consider this matter from a different angle also. One is that it so happens that in this matter of resignation of a Minister and a statement to be made by him under Rule 199 as the Rule stands to day I see that the Chair does not come into the picture at all. After all, the Minister has resigned on a political issue and on differences with the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. Now the situation has so arisen that you are permitting him and he is not making the statement. Then you are allowing him to postpone it and now you are allowing him to-day. Unfortunately all this involves the Chair's intervention in a matter which is not the Chair's field. It is not in the domain of the Chair. The Chair can only give permission or not give permission. You gave him the permission to

[Prof P G Mavalankar] make the statement last week and now you are giving him permission to-day. He could have made the statement last week but he is making the statement to-day. If both the statements are identical then I have nothing to say. If they are not identical, then a very difficult, and if I may say so, a very dangerous, point is added that the Chair is getting involved under Rule 199 in something which is a political matter, wherein the Chair should not and out not to get involved. But, if the statement is identical, of course, this point lapses.

Secondly, you will see the wording of the Rule 199 sub-clause (1) "A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation." My friend Mr Lakkappa—I do not know why people should laugh everytime he gets up. Sometimes he makes very serious points.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA · He always comes in between the Opposition and the government and neutralises the position.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR I tell you. The point is you will have to read this sub-clause (1) rather carefully. It is true that technically speaking Shri Raj Narain has resigned. But was it a resignation in the sense in which resigning Ministers come forward with a statement to explain, because of some important difference of opinion with the Government, with the Prime Minister and or with the other Ministers? My understanding of what we normally do witness is if the resignation of a Minister comes out of his own serious fundamental disagreement with the Prime Minister and his Colleagues and therefore he wants to come to the House to explain to the House why he wanted to resign and why he cannot agree with the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Council of Ministers, this rule is applicable. But, in this case the whole House knows—because the Prime Minister has already

laid on the Table of the House the entire correspondence—that it is not a case of the Minister resigning of his own will he has resigned because of compulsion. Therefore, my point is that Rule 199(1) is technically satisfied, but he has not resigned of his own he was forced to resign and, therefore Rule 199 sub-clause (1) need not operate in this case.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) · It does seem to me that some Hon Members on the other side are seeking strange information from the Chair. What I write to the Chair is no business of the House unless what I have written is divulged in the House. It is strictly confidential between me and the Chair and there can be no intervention in it of any sort. Let it be quite clear in the minds of the Hon Members that it is a substantive right of every Member to make such communication to the Hon Speaker as he likes and also to make such changes in the communication as he likes before the communication is divulged in the House.

Now, the Hon Members must also realise that by raising these objections, they are trying to whittle down that very substantive right of an Hon Member. I may make a statement under Rule 377 and before the statement is made in the House, I may make some changes in it or additions to it no other Hon Member has any business to object to that. Therefore I would very earnestly implore the Hon Members on the other side not to raise this objection which will serve to whittle down this right of an Hon Member.

Then Mr Speaker you have been asked to say what kind of a statement the Hon Member has submitted to you earlier. Now, it is always available to me before I make the statement, to go up to the Speaker and say "Mr Speaker, these are the changes I want to make because of the change in circumstances and because of the additional information that has been made

available' I will always have the right to go up to the Speaker otherwise there might be a statement made in the House which would be out-of-date which would be irrelevant which will have no bearing on the situation and so on. So with these submissions I would request you not to take into account some of the objections that have been made by the Hon. Members and to ask the Hon. Members to make the statement now

13 00 hrs

DR V A. SEYID MUHAMMAD (Calicut) If I remember correctly last time when Mr Raj Narain was given time to make the statement it was no one condition. The condition was that he wanted to get further information. Therefore it necessarily follows that the statement as such will stand and in addition to that he will make something more. That being the condition on which you allowed him not to make the statement on that day

MR. SPEAKER No no there was no such condition.

DR V A SEYID MUHAMMAD I am sure the records will show

MR. SPEAKER I have got the records here. It was after I had decided the matter that he made some observations. The order was given earlier

DR V A SEYID MUHAMMAD Am I correct in taking it that it was stated in the House

MR. SPEAKER It was stated in the House. He stated in the House that he wanted some other information but the order was given earlier

DR V A. SEYID MUHAMMAD The reason for that order was

MR. SPEAKER The order was given earlier he made the statement later. The order was that I will not

compel him to make the statement. The order was in regard to the four points raised. Saying that it is in the discretion of the Member whether to make a statement or not. I said I cannot compel him. Secondly I said the statement given to the Speaker is not the property of the House. Regarding the question of delay I said I am not going to decide and as regards whether he has another right to make a statement I said I am not going to decide it because these matters will come up at a later stage because you know that the normal rule followed is either the Speaker or the courts do not decide things in absentia. They decide only the issues that arise for the time being

DR V A. SEYID MUHAMMAD But is it on record that he wanted further time?

MR. SPEAKER Long after I made the order he voluntarily stood up and said that he wanted further time

SHRI VASANT SATHE Sir the imitation as spelt out in Rule 199 is

199(1) A member who has resigned the office of Minister may with the consent of the Speaker make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation

Therefore all the facts that are pertinent are before his resignation leading to that resignation and no reference can come later on about post resignation factors as a part of their explanation given for resignation so that the limiting factor is the date of resignation and before that and not after any new factors or facts which might have come after resignation. That cannot be included in the statement. But at the same time kindly see sub-clause (2) of rule 199

"199(2) A copy of the statement shall be forwarded to the Speaker and the Leader of the House one day in advance of the day on which it is made

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

That means, if the statement explaining resignation is to be made with your consent today, then one day in advance which means, yesterday. So another limiting date or time limit is yesterday. That is one day before to day. If he has communicated to you any statement which he wants to make today then the statement which he has sent to you yesterday will be relevant and not whatever he might have done earlier. These are the two factors

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) Sir I want to make two points

PROF SAMAR GUHA (Contai) Sir how many are you going to allow?

MR SPEAKER What can I do?

PROF SAMAR GUHA Earlier also the same points were made. The same points are being repeated. Is it the way of making points? Dozens of people will be standing up and the same points would be repeated. You are allowing them.

MR SPEAKER Mr Sathe did not speak

(Interruptions)

श्री हनुमन् देव नारायण यादव (मधवनी)

आप कहिये हा या नहीं ।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN Sir a very important point has been raised by my hon friend distinguished friend Mr Shyamnandan Mishra and I want a specific ruling on this point and your guidance.

श्री मूलितपार सिंह मलिक (सानापत)

यह क्या तमाशा दना रहा है ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN The most important thing is a statement which is submitted to you under Rule 199 is it a communication as is being sought to be made out or is it a matter substantive matter which has to

come under rule 31 in the List of Business? Now, I can understand if somebody writes to you any Member that does not automatically become the property of the House. Now, Sir, rule 199

MR SPEAKER That question has been decided

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN No Sir He has raised it again. Shyam Babu has raised it again. He has raised that it is in the nature of a communication. If that is so it cannot come under Rule 31—List of Business. But if it is a motion to be admitted by you under Rule 199 as per the requirements, this House is entitled to know whether any change has been made between the day when notice of intention was given and the day when the Member decided to exercise his right. This is a very valid point whether there is any other extraneous matter which can be brought in.

Now Sir Rule 199 is a very different from the right of personal explanation. This can only be exercised by a Minister—a Member who has resigned from the Council of Ministers. This raises my second point. I have given notice of two questions under Rule 40 read with 54(1) to Mr Raj Naran. The Member has informed me that he has not been served with these notices by your Secretariat.

Now my contention is that if you say this is part of the Business laid down as per the Rules of Procedure—Rule 31—then the rule 40 clearly says

resolution or other matter connected with the business of the House for which that member is responsible "

So my contention is that if it is laid down in the Business if the Member concerned has resigned from the Council of Ministers then I am entitled to exercise this right under Rule 40 read with 54(1). There is a difference in 54(1) from other types of

questions on that for Short Notice Question If it is addressed to the Minister it goes to him. This option is to be exercised by the Minister. Similarly under Rule 40 it is contemplated that any question can be put by a Member to the Minister

MR SPEAKER Let us be brief

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN That is whether it is starred or unstarred. Then my contention is that it is permissible and the question of a debate arising out of this does not arise and the Member is entitled to answer my question if it is not a debate—otherwise he is not entitled to answer but you are entitled to (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER What is all this? Mr Jain A Member has got a right to speak but not all at the same time. Yes Mr Jain.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) I am on a point of order

MR SPEAKER I have called Mr Jain

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI (Misrikh) Please listen to me I want to draw your attention

MR SPEAKER No no I have not called you

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI I have been sitting here You do not allow me

MR SPEAKER No no You have been sitting here Everybody seems to have priority over others. Everybody is on a point of order He is already on a point of order

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) I am on the point of procedure. There cannot be any debate on a point of order. Under Rule 376 there cannot be any debate on a point of order. It must be brief, Everybody is taking a lot of time

MR SPEAKER You are absolutely right

SHRI B. P. MANDAL There cannot be double standard. When we raised it some time ago, we were told that there cannot be a debate on a point of order. And to day you are very liberal on the points of order by allowing everybody to go on.

MR SPEAKER This is a peculiar case

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन (सिवनी) अध्यक्ष महोदय व्यवस्था के प्रश्न नियम 376 के अंतर्गत उठाये जाते हैं। लेकिन कभी कभी ऐसे प्रश्नों का इस नियम के अंतर्गत न ला कर धारा 376 आई० पी० सी० के अंतर्गत ला दिया जाता है।

रूल 199 में साफ कहा गया है कि सदस्य यह बताने कि उसने क्या देना है। यह रूल इस प्रकार है —

A member who has resigned the office of Minister may with the consent of the Speaker make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation

My humble submission is that 377 does not arise. You should not have given the opportunity to raise any point of order. It has appeared as an item on the agenda paper for today and if the Minister wants to make a statement let him make a statement

SHRI RAMACHANDRA RATH (Aska) Sir my humble submission is that this is an august body and on every second of the House we are spending Rs 900/- in the name of point of order you have started a regular court over here. Then there will be no end to it. We will not be in a position to transact business of the House. In the process important issues are being relegated to the background. You have already heard three-four members on this point from both sides and you put an end to the matter and take your decision (Interruptions)

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी)
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।
आप हुकम देने वाले हैं और मेम्बर, हुकम
मानने वाला है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय आप हुकम देने वाले
हैं और मैं हुकम मानने वाला हूँ।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव अगर
आप हाकहना चाहते हैं ता हाकहिये और अगर
आप न कहना चाहते हैं तो न कहिये। मामला
साफ है। इस पर बहस की क्या बात है ?
अगर आप ने माननीय सदस्य का बयान
करवाना है, तो उन्हे करने दजिए। हम सब
लोग उसे सुनने के लिए बैठे हुए हैं। उसे
जल्दी बयान दिलवा दीजिए।

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR Sir, I
will restrict myself to the ambit of
rules As correctly pointed out by the
members and I read rule 199

"A member who has resigned the
office of Minister may, with the con-
sent of the Speaker make a personal
statement in explanation of his resi-
gnation.

A copy of the statement shall be
forwarded to the Speaker and the
Leader of the House one day in ad-
vance of the day on which it is
made'

Now, as per the Paper you have taken
the copy on an earlier occasion and you
permitted Mr Raj Narain to postpone
it As per the Business Paper the
Leader of the House to make a state-
ment pertinent thereto I am not in
agreement with Mr Lakkappa—it has
been endorsed by Prof Mavalankar—
stating that it is a resignation and
there is nothing stated if it is a volun-
tary resignation

Sir you will remember when Mr
Mohan Dharma was the Minister in the
previous government he was dropped
by the ex-Prime Minister Now, he
could not avail himself of this oppor-

tunity Many members raised this
point in the House and wanted him
to make a statement but it was a case
of dropping As this point has been
discussed I want to be clear on this
subject namely, the resignation—if it
is voluntary alone is permitted under
Rule 199

Secondly, Sir under Rule 377, a
statement is made Now you must see
Rule 357 also Please see Speaker's
Direction No 115C It is a personal
explanation I read it It is a personal
explanation of a member who happen-
ed to be a Minister in the Council of
Ministers After his resignation, he
may come forward with a statement
Mr Sathé has correctly stated that the
statement must refer to the date of his
resignation and nothing beyond that
Because that is the reason, Sir, why,
after the proviso it is stated that this
House is not permitted to discuss the
subject So no debate is permitted

As a Judge Sir, you understand
the spirit of these rules The spirit of
these rules must be taken into con-
sideration first rather than giving an
opportunity to anybody to expose his
intelligence on the subject

The spirit behind the rule is this
This is a Personal Explanation of the
Minister concerned who was in the
Council of Ministers

If he has resigned for reasons either
by compulsion or voluntarily he can
make a statement but that statement
must restrict itself to this condition
That is why it is stated as Personal
Statement Perhaps he was not well
(Interruptions) That is why I say this
The Chair has been involved in this
matter and you have been asked to
permit him to make a statement now
He has postponed it for reasons best
known to him Now he is coming for-
ward You might have seen a state-
ment in *The Patriot* that it may be
toned down But what I say is this
statement cannot go beyond what has
been presented to you

MR SPEAKER You have mentioned that. Other people have mentioned that

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR You please read the Direction

MR. SPEAKER I am looking into it

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR It is a Personal Explanation My point is this The statement must be in conformity with the statement which has been made earlier It cannot be changed That is my submission

MR SPEAKER I have understood your point Now, a number of objections have been taken to Shri Raj Narain making a statement under Rule 199 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the House

I shall deal with them one by one

The first contention raised is that Shri Raj Narain did not resign voluntarily but he resigned only at the instance of the Prime Minister and therefore he has no right to make a statement under Rule 199

I do not see any substance in this contention Rule 199 covers all types of resignations It has been well-accepted in the British Parliament as well as in this country that whenever a Minister resigns either voluntarily or at the request of the Prime Minister, it will entitle him to make a statement in the House.

The second contention taken is that Shri Raj Narain has no right to make any change in the Statement. It has been said that having given one statement at an earlier stage, he should not be allowed to give another statement at a later stage I see no force in that contention The statement is that of a Minister resigning and it is in his Personal Explanation regarding his resignation People might try to polish their words. People might try to put their ideas in a different manner

2592 LS—11

So long as the statement in question is a personal statement in explanation of his resignation any change that might be effected by the Minister concerned cannot be objected to

SHRI VASANT SATHE As long as they do not polish shoes

MR SPEAKER Keep it to yourself Why do you say? Parliament House should not be dragged into polishing shoes It is a most unparliamentary way of doing things Mr Sathe Kindly don't say that

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU He has been doing it for the last 5 years

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE) That is what you did in emergency

MR SPEAKER It will not be proper for me to disclose to the House what statement Mr Raj Narain had submitted to me at an earlier stage That statement as I ruled earlier, has not become the property of the House That is entirely a communication submitted by an hon Member of the House to me and that communication is with me As I mentioned earlier, he has a right to make any change as long as the change conforms with Rule 199

It has been contended that having given one statement and having taken a date for making the statement as he has failed to make that statement on that day he is not entitled to make a statement on a subsequent day I see no support for such contention under Rule 199 No limitation whatsoever has been prescribed in Rule 199 as regards the time for making the statement It may be that when a statement is unduly delayed the Speaker may not permit the Member to make a statement The statement has been made during session and therefore I do not think, I will be justified in refusing him permission to make the statement

~hr: Raj Narain]

Congress leaders and late Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, Chief Minister, Punjab State. That during Congress regime not only opposition leader Shri Jalprakash Narain addressed public gathering at the Ridge but Late Shri Golwalkar RSS Chief also addressed a rally on the Ridge. Even the present RSS Chief addressed a rally at some place.

Condolence meetings on the murder of Rashtra Pita Bapu and on the death of late Shri Zakir Hussain were also addressed by leaders of different parties on the Ridge. Every year on Bapu's birthday gatherings are addressed by political and social leaders on the Ridge. Processions are taken in the shape of 'Prabhat Pheri' on the Mall Road and Ridge. Satya Sai Baba addressed number of gatherings on his visits to the city.

Shri Shanta Kumar C.M. Himachal Pradesh started with by taking all the Janata MLAs on the Ridge to administer them the oath. It is a mystery how that type of function could ever be an official function. Who sought its permission and who granted that type of permission?"

श्री समदेव बुशरी एम० एल० ए०
भी इस बयन की पुष्टि इस प्रकार करते हैं

"After Independence the State Capital of Himachal was at Simla from its very inception although Simla was a part of United Punjab. All the Ministers of Punjab used to address public meetings on the Ridge Maidan. The Central Ministers whosoever came to Simla and desired to address public were never disallowed to use the Ridge for that purpose."

यह भी बता देना आवश्यक है कि मेरे लिए सभा का आयोजन 25 जून को किया गया था जो एक महत्वपूर्ण दिन है क्योंकि उसी

दिन को 3 वष पूर्व देश में प्रापातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की गई थी। ऐसे अवसर पर जब कोई मंत्री सभा संबोधित करे तो लागू किया हुआ कानून भी उठा लिया जाता है। उस सध्या में लोगों को निराश करने का यह परिणाम भी हो सकता था कि वहां अशान्ति होती और युवा वर्ग क्रोध और आदेश में एक तहलका मचा सकता था जो स्थानीय सरकार के लिए किसी प्रकार हितकर नहीं होता। इसलिए सभा स्थल पर पहुंच जाने के बाद उस बड़े जन समूह को, विशेष रूप से युवा वर्ग को उस महत्वपूर्ण दिन को मैंने संबोधित करना ही अपना बर्तव्य समझा।

अब मैं लगाए गए दूसरे आरोप पर आता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने त्याग पत्र मागते हुए मुझ पर यह भी आरोप लगाया है कि मैंने अपने भाषण में मुख्य मंत्री हिमाचल प्रदेश पर तीव्र प्रहार किया था।

एक माननीय सदस्य वित्तना लम्बा है ?

श्री राज नारायण धीरज रञ्जिये :
(Interruptions)**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप स्टेटमेंट पढ़िये।

(Interruptions)**

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Also, whatever the Members interrupt will not go on record

श्री राज नारायण अगर मैं ऐसा करता तो निस्संदेह यह मेरे लिए वांछनीय नहीं था। लेकिन यह आरोप भी कितना असत्य है यह मुख्य मंत्री बिहार के 6-7-78 के पत्र से जाहिर हो जाएगा। मैं उस पत्र का उद्धरण पढ़ना चाहता हूँ मुख्य मंत्री बिहार अपने पत्र में मुख्य मंत्री हिमाचल प्रदेश को लिखते हैं कि

"...शिमला की जिस घटना को ले कर श्री राज नारायण जी से

मन्त्रि परिषद् से त्यागपत्र मांगा गया उनके सम्बन्ध में आपने मुझे जो जानकारी दी उसमें मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यदि सारी बातें सही रूप में प्रधान मंत्री के सामने गए बिना से उपस्थित की जाए तो पार्टी में जो सबूत पैदा हो गया है उसका सम्बन्धान निबन्ध सत्यता है।"

आपने मुझ से कहा है कि रिज एरिया में 144 धारा लागू नहीं की बल्कि सत्य यह है कि इस एरिया में किसी भी राजनैतिक पार्टी का एक सम्प्रदाय जमाने से सभा बनने की इजाजत नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में एक सरकारी आदेश है। क्या सरकारी आदेश है किसी को पता नहीं है।

आपने मुझे यह भी जानकारी दी कि श्री राज नारायण जी के बोलने के पहले आपके विरुद्ध रिज पर उपस्थित कुछ लोग नारे लगा रहे थे। जहां तक श्री राज नारायण जी का प्रश्न है उन्होंने उपस्थित लोगों से आप्रह्व किया कि वे आपके विरुद्ध नारे नहीं लगावें। आप ही के कथानुसार उन्होंने यह भी कहा—'श्री शाता कुमार जी जनता पार्टी के हैं और आप लोग भी जनता पार्टी के ही हैं तो आप उनके हुए और के आपके हुए।' उनके विरुद्ध नारा नहीं लगना चाहिये। यह शाता कुमार जी का एक्सटेंस है।

मगर इससे भी ज्यादा मैं अपने भाषण के टेप रिकार्ड पर ध्यान देने के लिए आप से आप्रह्व करना चाहता हूँ। इस टेप रिकार्ड में किए भाषण को स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मेरे शत मेजा है क्योंकि जिस से बहुत कुछ काटछाट की गई है और यह एक पूर्व योजना के अनुसार है। मैं इसे आघोषात पढ़ने के लिए सदन से क्षमा चाहूंगा। समाचारपत्रों की बात आप जानें हैं। मन्त्रियों के भाषण की रिपोर्टें सी०आई०डी० लेती हैं टेप रिकार्ड से इस डेमोक्रेटिक एज में भी, इस पर आप ध्यान दें। उसी का जो हम को प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने सारांश भेजा है टेप रिकार्ड का मैं उसको हूबहू पढ़ रहा हूँ।

भाषण श्री राज नारायण रिज मंदान, शिक्षता जनसभा युवा जनता : दिनांक 23-6-78

अब मैं बोल रहा हूँ। 'देखिये आज हमारा बोलने का मन नहीं कर रहा है। मैं यह नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि यहां की भीड़िंग को घराब करने की कोशिश क्यों की गई। मुझे ये बातें मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही हैं शाता कुमार जी भले आदमी हैं, अच्छे आदमी हैं, समझदार हैं, यह जो युवा जनता के लोग हैं ये शाता कुमार ही के तो हैं। ये अगर अपनी यहां सभा कर लें लाउड-स्पीकर वगैरह के साथ तो इसमें शाता कुमार जी का क्या नुकसान है।' यह हमारा भाषण चल रहा है टेप रिकार्ड sent to me by the Prime Minister himself देखिये जब टेप रिकार्ड होता है तो अब पब्लिक भी बोलती है। यह प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं लोग। "माइक पुलिस क्यों ले गई? क्या ये पुराना शासन का तरीका जनता पार्टी की सरकार भी चलाएंगी क्या?" यह प्रश्न है जनता की ओर से। यह मेरा जवाब है— "कभी नहीं। अब सवाल जवाब टेढ़ा हो गया मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। किसी को दोष देना नहीं चाहूंगा मैं। आप लोगों से भी निवेदन करूंगा युवा जनता के नेताओं से कि शाता कुमार जी को कुछ बुरा भला न कहें। वे हमारे हैं हम उनके हैं। आज इस बात का जरूर लोगों को दुःख है कि यहां अगर सभा हो जाती तो बिगड़ता क्या?" अब वहां से डाट डाट डाट, क्योंकि हमने यह कहा था कि अगर सभा हो जाती तो क्या गगन फट जाता, क्या घरा घस जाती? "तो हमको शाता कुमार जी का तार बल मिल गया था कि अगर आप रात में रहेंगे तो मैं शाम को लौट आऊंगा और मुलाकात करूंगा क्योंकि हमारा कार्यक्रम लगा हुआ है इसलिये मैं बाहर रहूंगा और दिन में आपके सामने नहीं आ पाऊंगा। ये हमारे भाई जैन साहब हैं। यह युवा जनता के एक वहां के सक्रिय मेम्बर हैं। रा"

[श्री राज नारायण]

कुमार काउन्सिलर हैं यहां के हमारे भाई जैन साहब हैं। इन्होंने प्रश्न किया है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने साल भर में क्या किया है? मैं इसी पर आपको रखूंगा। पहली बात तो हमने यह की कि जो इंदिरा की तानाशाही सरकार ने आपके मौलिक अधिकार छीन लिये थे सिविल राइट्स छीन लिये थे उनको हमने आपको वापस कर दिया। देखिये, आपको वापस कर दिया और अगर आपका माइक कोई छीन ले तो इसमें आपका दोष? अब हमारे जैन साहब ने एक सवाल पूछा है दूसरा जिसका जवाब मैं दे रहा हूँ। हमने आपको फंडामेंटल राइट्स मौलिक अधिकार भी दिया—मौलिक अधिकार वह क्या है—आप बिना हमियार के जहा चाहो तहा घाघ्रो जाओ। क्या आप अपने अधिकार को छिने देंगे यह आपकी सोचना है? 25 जून को रामलीला मैदान में श्री जयप्रकाश जी ने प्रस्ताव रखा था कि 'अगर 29 जून से पहले-पहले इन्दिरा जी का इस्तीफा नहीं होता, इंदिरा जी इस्तीफा नहीं देती तो इंदिरा को हटाने के लिये राष्ट्रव्यापी अभियान शुरू कर देंगे।' अब प्रश्न आ रहा है उधर से। "भाता कुमार जी ने इंदिरा जी का रास्ता क्यों पकड़ा?" अब मैं बोल रहा हूँ। "क्यों पकड़ा यह उनको सोचने दो—क्या अपने मौलिक अधिकारों को आप छीने देंगे, यह बात आपको समझनी है। मौलिक अधिकार आज सरकार छीने तो आप चुप रहेंगे? तो अगर शान्ता कुमार जी को इस बात की जानकारी होती तो साहब इनकी पुलिस यहां से माइक उठाकर नहीं ले जाती। आप लोगों को यहा एकलित क्यों होने दिया? मैं शान्ता कुमार जी को कहता हूँ कि उन्होंने माइक क्यों लिया?" सब सभा में गड़बड़ी मच गई—“आप खड़े हैं, पानी में खड़े हैं, इसलिए अब तो शिमला से हमारा रिश्ता ज्यादा बढ़ेगा—(शोर) हमने महगाई बहुत-सी चीजों की खत्म कर दी—(शोर) आज जो गद्दा शासन की कार्यवाही हुई है,

आप इसको पसन्द करते हैं या निन्दा करते हैं? मंच से माइक छीनना ये जम्हूरियत और उसूल के खिलाफ है, इसकी निन्दा होगी या नहीं? जो निन्दा करते हैं, वो हाथ उठावें (शोर) अब मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा, क्योंकि आपको दिल्ली जाना है, आप अपनी साकत को बढ़ावें, मजबूत करें, युवा जनता के लोग अपनी साकत को बढ़ावें, संगठित करें। आपसे प्रार्थना करके इतना ही वीन करके मैं जा रहा हूँ। इन्गलाब जिन्दाबाद—(शोर)।" अब मैं चल दिया।

श्रीमन् इसको सुनकर अगर सदन मुझे मुख्य मंत्री पर कड़ा प्रहार करने के लिए दोषी ठहराए तो मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है। मैं इतना ही निवेदन करूंगा कि जिन लोगों ने इसे पडा या सुना है, उनके दिमाग में यह धारणा बनी है कि उन परिस्थितियों में भी बहुत जल्द या समय से काम लिया गया था। इससे ज्यादा समय से मैं काम ले सकता हूँ?

श्रीमन्, यही दो आरोप थे, जिनके आधार पर प्रकाश्य रूप से मैं प्रधान मंत्री जो का कोपभाजन बना।

मैंने जो तथ्य एवं तर्क प्रस्तुत किए हैं, उनसे यह स्पष्ट है कि असत्य का तानाबाना बुनकर मुझे उसमें फँसाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। दो एक दिना तक लोग इस मायाजाल में फँसे रहे हों और मेरी प्रतिभा भी उनके सामने कुछ धूमिल प्रतीत हुई हो, लेकिन अब यह आइने की तरह साफ हो गया है कि अपने साथियों को भ्रमभेद के कारण नीचा दिखाने के लिए सत्ता का किस प्रकार दुरुपयोग किया जा सकता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य . सत्य, सत्य।

श्री राजनारायण इस दुरभि-संधि को वास्तविक रूप में आप और अच्छी तरह तब समझ पायेंगे जब आप प्रधान मंत्री जी की मेरे प्रति कुछ दिनों से उभरती हुई दुर्भावना की श्रृंखला पर दृष्टिपात करेंगे। शिमला कांड तो एक बहाना मात्र था। स्पष्ट है कि

प्रधान मंत्री जी बहुत दिनों से घान मे लगे थे कि मुझ पर तथा भूतपूर्व गृहमंत्री चौधरी चरण सिंह पर बार करें।

जब प्रधान मंत्री जी अमरीका प्रवास के बाद 17 जून को वापिस आते हैं, तो पहली बात तो जो उनकी जवान से निकलती है, उसमें दुर्भावना की गंध है। आप इसको जरा देखें कि उस दिन उन्होंने अपनी सम्पत्ता और सत्त्वृति की कितनी बड़ी मिसाल रखी थी। विदेशी राजदूतों एवं अन्य गण्यमान्य व्यक्तियों के समूह में मेरे द्वारा लगाने पर उन्होंने मेरे प्रति अपशब्द कहे थे। खुशबू लगाने पर जब इतनी बदबूदार बात निकल सकती थी, तो श्रीमन्, अनुमान कर सकते हैं कि उनके दिमाग में मेरे प्रति कितना जहर भरा हुआ था। उसके बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जनता पार्टी के सप्तदीप बोर्ड की 22 जून की बैठक में अपनी दुर्भावना जनता पार्टी के एक मंत्री से व्यक्त की—“आप राजनारायण को यहाँ से (यानी पार्टी से) निकाल दें, मैं उसे मंत्रिमंडल से निकाल दूँगा।”

14 00 hrs

इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि जब उनके एक सहयोगी ने कहा कि इस तरह की कामवाही से पार्टी में फूट होगी, पार्टी तहसलहस हो जायेगी, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यहाँ तक कह डाला कि “कुछ नहीं होगा, सिर्फ राज नारायण और चौ० चरण सिंह बाहर जायेंगे।” और ये बातें श्रीमन्, शिमला वाड से चार दिन पहले की हैं।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री इस सिलसिले में आगे बढ़ते गये और राज धुलता गया। मालूम होता है कि जब जहर एक बार दिमाग में एकदम हो जाये, तो बाहर निकलकर ही दम लेता है। उन्होंने बोटा की सार्वजनिक सभा में 25 जून को सिंहगर्जन कर ही दिया कि “राज नारायण या तो अपना व्यवहार ठीक करें या

बाहर जायें।” इस प्रकार प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने मंत्रिमंडल के एक साथी के साथ बर्बाद के लिए एक नई आचार संहिता प्रस्तुत की।

श्रीमन्, मैं सदन से विनयपूर्वक यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या ये बातें एक-पूर्व-निश्चित-सकल्प एवं योजना की धोर सकेंत नहीं करती।

शिमला वाड को चाहे जिस रूप में देखा जाये, वह 25 जून को हुआ था। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी की दुर्भावना तो 17 जून को अमेरिका से लौटने पर हवाई अड्डे पर तथा 22 जून को पालियामेन्टरी बोर्ड की बैठक में, जो अनुशासन की कार्रवाई के लिए अनधिकृत थी, और 25 जून को बोटा की सार्वजनिक सभा में पहले ही मुखर हो चुकी थी, सारी दुनिया के सामने उनका इरादा साफ हो चुका था। उसके लिए उनको शिमला की 7,000 फीट की ऊँचाई पर इस तरह की परिकल्पना करने की जरूरत नहीं थी।

श्रीमन्, मुझे यह भी लगता है कि कुछ प्रमुख बुनियादी प्रश्नों पर प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ मेरा जो मतभेद रहा है, वह भी जिम्मेदार है मेरे प्रति प्रधान मंत्री के स्व-परिवर्तन में। जो पत्र में लिखता रहा हूँ, वे सब मैं बता रहा हूँ। सरकार के वायव्यताओं में गुणात्मक परिवर्तन का अभाव और विज्ञानो, अज्ञानों तथा विद्यार्थियों के लिए नई आशा बघाने वाले कार्यक्रमों का अभाव मुझे महीनों से खलता रहा है। समान शिक्षा के नारे हम मौखिक रूप से देते तो रहे हैं, विन्तु फँसी स्कूल ज्यों के त्यो वायम है। बुढ़ापा पेंशन योजना तथा बेकारी भत्ता योजना भी लागू नहीं हो पाई हैं और ग्रामदनी तथा खर्च की सीमा बाधने की दिशा में कोई सार्थक कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। किसानों का गुड जब उचित कीमत पर बिकने लगा, तो ऐतान करके गुड के निर्यात पर

[श्री राज नारायण]

प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया। गन्ना और चीनी की कीमता में न्यायोचित सतुलन नहीं किया गया। औद्योगिक नीति का भी समुचित कार्यावयन नहीं किया गया। इसी तरह सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशा की नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया से भी मुझे असंतोष था। भ्रष्टाचार निवारण एव शाह कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार दोषी व्यक्ति-व्यक्तियों के विधान के तत्काल कार्यावयन की दिशा में भी बारबार बदम नहीं उठाए गए। इन बातों से मुझे जो मानसिक पीड़ा होती रही है, उसको मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्रों एवं मौखिक रूप से विगत 10 महीने से समय समय पर अवगत कराता रहा हूँ। मैं उन पत्रों की साक्ष्य के रूप में यहाँ पेश करना आवश्यक नहीं समझता हूँ। कुछ भय विषयों की भी चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता, जिन पर प्रधान मंत्री जी और भरे बीच तीव्र राजनैतिक मतभेद रहे हैं। यदि मैं ऐसा करूँ, तो मुझे यह भय है कि शिमला वाइ गौण हो जायेगा, जिस पर पड़यत्न की यह इतनी बड़ी इमारत खड़ी की गई।

श्रीमन, मैं एक बात का उल्लेख यहाँ विशेष रूप से करना चाहता हूँ। वह यह कि जब श्री० चरण सिंह साधारण हृदय रोग से आक्रांत होकर रुग्ण शैया पर पड़े थे तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उन पर और मुझ पर एक सात बार किया। यह सदन प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा स्थापित इस नवीन सांस्कृतिक कीर्तिमान पर विचार करे कि जिस श्री० चरण सिंह को सभी लोग जनता पार्टी का एक मुख्य संस्थापक मानते हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उन पर किस समय बार किया? जब वे सख्त बीमार थे।

अन्त में मैं माननीय सदस्यों से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि 'धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तनाय' के प्रकाश में, जो ग्रन्थ के आसतान के ऊपर से सदन को उद्भासित करता है, सत्य असत्य का

विवेचन करें और दोषी कोन है, इसका निर्णय निष्पक्ष हो कर करें।

यदि कोई भी यह मानकर चलता है कि मैं किसी कानून का उल्लंघन किया है, तो मैं मांग करूँगा कि श्री शाताकुमार जी मेरे विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्रवाई करें और मुझे गिरफ्तार कराएँ, और तब मैं न्यायालय में जा कर इस बात की मांग करूँगा कि कोई न्यायिक आज्ञा न होते हुए मेरे खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जा रही है और यह उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण कार्रवाई होगी, जितनी कि इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में मेरी चुनाव याचिका थी।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir I am glad that the long awaited statement is here before the House. If it had not been made so very interesting in his characteristic manner it would have been difficult to have had patience for all that he has said.

I would like to refer first to what he said last. Then I will come to the earlier part about Simla. I am surprised that he now finds that I was not well disposed towards him from the very beginning. That is what he has now discovered. I do not know why he remained silent all the while and why he respected me, and respected me in no uncertain terms. Even on the 27th June he made such a statement. He referred to my speech at Kota. He said that he did not find anything objectionable about it. On the contrary what I said was only for his benefit. That is what he said then. Now he puts a different interpretation. In the Kota meeting I had not mentioned him by name at all. Only in the workers' meeting one of the workers asked 'If Mr Raj Narain makes a breach of discipline what will be done?' I said if he makes a breach of discipline he will go. That is all that I said. There was no question of my saying anything in the Kota meeting. In the Kota meeting there were

followers of Raj Narainji who shouted 'Raj Narain Zindabad Morarji Desai Murdabad' and all kinds of slogans were raised and pamphlets distributed. Then I told them 'This is not right. This is indiscipline and if any members of Janata Party indulge in indiscipline then they have no place in the Party. That is all that I said there. I did not mention any names at all.'

Then again he refers to the proceedings of the Parliamentary Board meeting of the Janata Party. I do not know how he can refer to it here. But there is no limit to which he can go. Therefore I am not surprised by it. I wish he had not said it in the manner in which he has said. What I said there—now that he has referred to it—I must clarify. When the question was raised i.e. the question of taking disciplinary action against him for carrying on a campaign against the President of the Janata Party and for carrying on a violent public agitation on that a notice was issued to him and it was considered there. There I was asked to take disciplinary action against him as he is a Cabinet Minister. I said 'No. That depends upon the Parliamentary Board's decision. If the Parliamentary Board holds him guilty of indiscipline then he goes from the Cabinet. That is all I said. I do not know what wrong have I committed in saying that. These were garbled reports sent out by members. This is not uncommon in this country. Even Cabinet meetings proceedings are reported by some people. They go on doing it. We have still to go a long way before people will observe full discipline in a proper manner. We have got to deal with it with patience.'

Then he says that when I returned from America on the 17th of June he met me and I admonished him before all people—now there were not all people near him they were behind him much farther away—I do not know what they heard. But he met me and he began to apply 'titra' to me. I had received reports of what he was doing here and what a disturbance he was

creating and what it meant for the Janata Party. So I said 'You are applying khushbu.'

यह तो खुशबू लगाते हो पर और क्या कर रहे हो ? और भी खुशबू कर रहा हूँ । पर मैंने कहा कि आप बदबू फैला रहे हैं । यह मैंने कहा था ।

I really said that because I meant it. That was what had happened in my absence. I had no hesitation in saying that to him. But if he objected to it why did he not mention it to me afterwards? If he took it ill I would have certainly told him that I am sorry if you take it ill I would not say it. But I never thought that he would take it ill. He thinks that he alone could crack jokes and others have no right to respond. That is Raj Narainji's permanent attitude. What he says is right what others say is wrong. Well I do not want to enter into those polemics. But this is not the way of dealing with this matter. Then he said that 'I had hatched a conspiracy in America to remove him.'

श्री राज नारायण यह मैंने कहा नहीं था पर अब कहूँगा ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI That statement is made publicly

श्री राज नारायण आप कैसे कह रहे हैं कि मैंने कहा ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई पर यहाँ तो आपन कह दिया । पहले से मैं कर रहा हूँ आप को मालूम हो गया । काफ़िरों तो नहीं कहा मगर यह कहा ।

श्री राज नारायण यह सब पसन्द है ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI Therefore it is there. Now where is the ques-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

tion of my making any question conspiracy in America? Did I know that he was going to address a meeting in Simla on the 25th of June?

SHRI VASANT SATHE Meaning he did it at the instigation of

SHRI MORARJI DESAI No I do not think he meant I am sorry I won't agree I cannot attribute such motives to him. But he is aggrieved and therefore he is certainly angry. That I could realise. But what could I do?

Now I come to the episode of Simla. I discussed with him the matter and told him that this is very wrong what he has done. Then he said I did not know of any prohibition there of a public meeting. These are his words. I did not tell him that there was a ban under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code. That he has missed. But I did tell him that 'when it was prohibited there and you addressed it it was wrong'. He said 'I did not know about it. Then I said 'All right I will enquire further. Then the next day I enquired further about it. I called for the remarks of the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh. I also called the Secretary of the Yuv Janata Party or Yuv Janata Morcha as it was called there. Several others came and I verified from him also. Then I formed my impression came to this conclusion that he knew it. I put it to the House itself and to you to judge whether my conclusions are right or wrong.

Now when it was contended here that there was no prohibition there the British Government is brought in here. Yes the ban on meetings has been there for a long time. Why? Because Simla is a place where many tourists go and where many people go during the summer with their families and Ridge is the

place where people go for a walk morning and evening. There is no other place where they can go. It is therefore that it has been in force there. Except governmental functions no other functions are to be held there.

Then a parallel of Mahatma Gandhi is given. Mahatma Gandhi could be allowed anywhere. There is no question of Mahatma Gandhi or on his death if anything is done, then nobody will say anything. But, in 1970 the Chief Secretary had issued orders—executive orders had been issued. This was all under the Police Act. Action is taken under 144 only for this purpose. Then again in 1973 the Government and all the political parties met and decided that there should not be any meetings held there and those proceedings are there with me. And then when my friend Shri Raj Narain ji says that there was no prohibition of the meeting why did his disciples then ask for permission? They asked for permission on the 24th the Yuva Janata Morcha of Himachal Pradesh.

AN HON MEMBER Yuva Janata.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI Yuva Janata Morcha. It was called a Morcha then. It is Yuva Janta, it is not Yuva Janata Morcha but they called it like that at that time because that was a morcha which was taken. They asked on 24th and he and the permission was refused.

Again the gentleman whom he quotes who is a Minister in Uttar Pradesh, Shri Satya Dev Tripathi, he phoned to the authorities and said 'You must do it'. The Chief Minister has prohibited this. The authorities told him. The Chief Minister is not here. He does not know about the meeting. He is away in Lahaul Spiti. There is no communication there. He was infor-

med that Raj Narain Ji was coming but he was never told that there was an intention to hold a meeting

Therefore, there was no question of his prohibiting anything on that particular occasion whereas he said C M had done this. Then again late at night he tells them, 'We are going to do it'. One of their workers says that 'we are going to disobey this prohibitory order'. We are going to hold a meeting. Even if bullets fly we do not mind. We are going to take those bullets.'

Now, is this all absence of knowledge of prohibitory orders? Then next morning arrangements were made by the very person who had asked for permission. He was told that 'you hold a meeting in the Ladies Park which is nearby, where generally such meetings are held and he said 'Well, then facilities should be given.' Government helped them in arranging for mike and everything else in Ladies Park because Shri Raj Narain Ji was going to address that meeting, a Cabinet Minister from here. Therefore Government arranged all that in Ladies Park.

Now, does this show that there was no prohibitory order? Now, the question comes up whether Raj Narainji knew it or not. He himself has said in his statement here

सभा की अनुमति वहाँ के सन्निहित अधिकारियों ने नहीं दी थी, इस के आसार मुझे सभास्थल पर पहुँच जाने पर ही मालूम हुए।

Granting that he knew only when he went there but then if he had left the meeting I would have had no quarrel. I would not have held him responsible for breach of the order. He is a Cabinet Minister. On going there he knows this because people talk about it. They attacked Shanta Kumar. 'He did say that you should not raise slogans' (Interruptions)

That is what I have said. The tape recorded speech comes in because it

was a meeting which was illegal. And police certainly took the proceedings of the whole meeting. Therefore, he comes in not because he was a Minister, he was not sacred, if he broke that prohibitory order but he was treated as such because no action was taken by the police there to disperse the meeting, or to prosecute them only because of Raj Narainji was there. Therefore, to say that he did not know, even when the tape-recorded speech, copy of which I have sent to him—he has read out, parts of it or whole of it I do not know.

श्री राज नारायण: आप को जो हम ने दिया है वही हम ने पढ़ा है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैंने कब कहा नहीं।

I don't say 'no', but he says, it is tampered with. Can there be any greater fantasy than that? How can his voice record be tampered? Did you oblige him by giving some fake things? How could this be done? How could the tape recording be fake?

श्री राज नारायण : शब्दों को हटाया जा सकता है, लाइन को हटाया जा सकता है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : खट खट करके आपने पढ़ा है। वह तो आपके सामने लिया ही नहीं।

When meetings are held, when minutes are taken, by the time speeches are recorded, there are some parts always missing by the noise and therefore you put dots. But then, that also becomes a theatrical business. Well, it can be, because without that, there is nothing. But this is not the way. But if at all he did say, this is what he himself has said.

क्या अपने मौलिक अधिकारों को आप छीनने दोगे यह बात आपको समझनी है। मौलिक

[श्री मारारजी देसाई]

अधिकार राज सरकार छीने ता आप चुप रहोगे । राज जो यहा शासन को कार्यवाही हई है आप इसको पसन्द करते हो या निन्दा करते हो । मच स माईक छीनता म जमूरियत और उसूल के खिलाफ है इसकी निन्दा होगी या नहीं ? जो निन्दा करते हैं वो हाथ उठावें ।

इससे ज्यादा टीका क्या करनी थी उस चाफ मिनिस्टर की ? यह टीका नहीं तो क्या है ? निन्दा करो, हाथ उठाओ इसका क्या मतलब होता है । क्या गालिया दी जावें तो ही निन्दा होती है ? नहीं दी मैं बचल करता हू । मैं मानता हूँ गालिया नहीं दूँगे ।

The fact is that he has admitted all that. What does that show? And, it is all a trumped up story that the mike was taken away by the Police. No mike was put there by anybody. If the mike is taken away and if that is what they say, does he not know then that the meeting was not allowed? And if a meeting was not allowed why should he remain there? Why should he address it?

And if he addresses it he forgets that he was a Cabinet Minister and not a political worker at that time. If he had been only a political worker and done this I would not have quarrelled with him. He has a right Satyagraha. But if a Cabinet Minister sets this example there how can a Government be carried on?

If I go to some State and there is a prohibition of a meeting and if I break it would I deserve to be a Prime Minister or a Minister here? (Interruptions) I am coming to it. I am not missing it. Now the question is how was the meeting of Vajpayee allowed? I was also allowed. But they were both Government meetings. This is forgotten. Then comes a poster which is shown here. That also can be easily explained. When I went there Raj Narain ji

also was with me. Both of us addressed the meeting on the Ridge. But it was a Government function for the Prime Minister and when Vajpayee went, that was also a Government function held by Government. Therefore the meeting was allowed.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What was the Government occasion for that? How can you call it an official function? What was the Government occasion?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That, I will let you know. That very much applies to you.

श्री राज नारायण नोटिस बा, पोस्टर का, माइक का पैसा पार्टी ने दिया ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: In several States I have found the practice that when Government holds a meeting for me the party also is cues posters to see that the meeting is attended by many people and that is why this was done. There is no other reason for it.

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order now.

श्री राज नारायण : हम को अधिकार है कि आपकी प्रसत्य जो बात है उसकी प्रसत्यता को प्रमाणित करें ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My friends may shout.

श्री राज नारायण : आपके भाषण में प्रसत्य ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : आपही तो सत्य वादी हैं । यह कैसा सत्य है ?

That is not right. That is not true. I did not interrupt my friend. Now, what is he worried about and

want to interrupt me when I am making a statement? He goes on doing it (Interruptions) I don't want to call anybody any names He has a right to say, perhaps he thinks he has a right to call others liars I do not want to say anything

श्री राज नारायण : हमने आपको लायर नहीं कहा। आपके भाषण में असत्य था।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : भाषण में असत्य है, तो मैंने ही कहा होगा, दूसरा किसने कहा ?

There cannot be any 'lie' in this and lungs are no proof of the truth of any fact That must also be understood Loud vehemence and loud retorts do not establish that right is on their side Therefore, let it be considered coolly I had to do it because if a Cabinet Minister behaved in this manner in public, even supposing he considered a prohibitory order to be wrong, a Cabinet Minister must not flout it I have no doubt about it in my mind

श्री मनी राम वागडी आपने खुद कहा है (ध्वजघान)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI And this is how you observe discipline and this is the demonstration of it I have nothing further to say

14.30 hrs

DELHI POLICE BILL—Contd

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Now, the House will take up the following motion moved by Shri S D Patil on the 23rd August 1978 namely —

'That the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the regulation of the police in the Union Territory of Delhi as amended, be passed'

Yesterday, this Bill could not be passed Now, let the lobbies be cleared.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is

"That the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the regulation of the police in the Union Territory of Delhi as amended be passed

The motion was adopted

14 30 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Shri Rameshwar Patidar

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

(1) REPORTED DISCONTENTMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE OF MADHYA PRABESH OVER NARMADA TRIBUNAL AWARD

श्री रामेश्वर पाटीदार (धरमोन) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान ऐसे सार्वजनिक महत्व के विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जिसके कारण मध्य प्रदेश में असंतोष एवं काफी रोष है। मध्य प्रदेश के धार धरमोन इलाके में नर्मदा प्राधिकरण द्वारा जो फैसला दिया गया है, उसमें मध्य प्रदेश के हितों को ध्यान में नहीं रखा गया है और नही म० प्र० की सिचाई एवं पानी की आवश्यकता पर ही उचित ध्यान दिया गया है। 76 लाख एकड़ नर्मदा बछार की भूमि में मध्य प्रदेश सिचाई करना चाहता है। ट्रिब्यूनल द्वारा नियुक्त कृषि विशेषज्ञ डा० अश्विका सिंह ने मध्य प्रदेश का 20 एम० ए० एक० पानी देने की सिफारिश की थी, जिसे ट्रिब्यूनल ने भुला दिया है। गुजरात को शवाई द्वारा जो 30 एम० ए० एक० पानी एतान किया गया है उतना पानी काफी कम उसे नवगाम यात्र से भी गुजरात का मिल सकता था।

[श्री रामेश्वर पाटीदार]

नवागाम को ग्राम सरदार सरोवर नाम दिया गया है। सरदार पटेल जिन्दा होते तो जिन्दा लोगों की लाशों पर बनने वाले इस बाघ को कभी स्वीकार नहीं करते। इससे लिये मध्यप्रदेश के खरगोन एवं धार जिले की हजारों एकड़ नर्मदा कछार की देश की सर्वाधिक उपजाऊ भूमि को डुबाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। निमाड के हजारों लोगों को बेघर करने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

गुजरात राजस्थान की जिस भूमि में सिंचाई का प्रावधान है वह इतनी उपजाऊ नहीं है मध्य प्रदेश की भूमि की तुलना में तो नगण्य उपजाऊ है कच्छ का रण और अरब हजारों एकड़ भूमि तो त्रिकुण उपजाऊ नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश का बिजली का भंड नहीं पानी की ध्यान है उस सिंचाई के लिये और अधिक पानी की आवश्यकता है।

पुनासा बाघ से उसे गुजरात की 10 लाख एकड़ फुट पानी रंगुलर रिलीज करना पड़ेगा। जबकि गुजरात को निश्चित रूप से पुनासा बाघ (मध्य प्रदेश) से पानी, मिलना ही है तब 455 फुट ऊँचे नवागाम बाघ की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस फैसले के कारण निर्माण का काफी अहित होगा मध्य प्रदेश की प्रगति को काफी आपात पहुँचेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश की जनता खामरु निर्माण की जनता इस फैसले का स्वीकार नहीं कर पायेगी।

(ii) FLOODS IN BIHAR

श्री राम विलास पासवन (हाजीपुर)
समापति महोदय, बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में मैंने बहुत पहले स लिख कर दिया हुआ है मैं समझता हूँ कि अब तो बाढ़ की विनाश लीला चरम उत्तम पर पहुँच चुका है लेकिन फिर भी मैं जो नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत लिख कर आपको दिया है वही पढ़कर मुनता हूँ।

राजकीय उच्च मार्ग 31 के ऊपर से पानी बह रहा है। बिहार और आसाम के बीच यातायात का मार्ग भ्रष्ट हो गया है। हाजीपुर (बंगाली) जिले में, जहाँ से मैं जीत कर आया हूँ राधोपुर एवम् महानगर प्रखण्ड बाढ़ के पानी से जलमग्न हो गया है तथा वहाँ के निवासी इधर उधर शरण ले रहे हैं। खगडिया सुरक्षा बाघ टूट गया है और नगर में पानी घुस गया है। बरौनी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में भी पानी घुसने की संभावना है। मुर्ते का बंदूक कारखाना एवम् जमालपुर कारखाना भी खतरे में है। दानापुर सैनिक छावनी खतरे में है। सिवान सोनपुर समस्तीपुर में समस्त उत्तरी बिहार में बाढ़ की विनाश लीला चरम उत्तम पर है। सैबडा लोगों की जानें गई हैं और करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति गूट हुई है। जन जीवन अस्तव्यस्त है। लोगों को अविश्वस्य रहित एवम् रक्षा की आवश्यकता है। लाखों लोग सरत में घिरे हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार अविश्वस्य उस पर गंभीरता से ध्यान दे तथा बाढ़ ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में राहत फाय मुद्र-स्तर पर चलाए। वह सेना की आवश्यकतानुसार भेजे जिससे जन-जीवन की रक्षा की जा सके।

(iii) REPORTED DEMOLITION OF SHOPS IN SHASTRI BAZAR IN SOUTH DELHI

SHRI K GOPAL (Karur) Madam I am thankful to you for having allowed me to speak on this important matter. On the 20th August 1978 the Police and the CRPF swung into sudden action in the Shastri Bazar market in South Delhi and pulled down 100-odd shops of that market. It was shocking that the shopkeepers were given no prior notice. They were not even given time to remove their goods and their belongings. All these shopkeepers were poor vegetable sellers. They have been deprived of all their belongings and means of livelihood.

The Shastri Market serves the needs of several residential colonies in South Delhi and the demolition of the market has caused immense inconvenience to

the people of these colonies I request that a thorough probe be made into the propriety of the demolition of this market urgently, and steps be taken to rehabilitate these people suitably

(iv) REPORTED CORRUPT PRACTICES ADOPTED BY MANUFACTURERS OF SOFT DRINK 'THUMS UP'

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur)
My subject matter under rule 377 is about the corrupt practices adopted by the Delhi Bottling Company the manufacturers of the soft drink 'Thums Up', in claiming it as a Cola drink and at the same time evading payment of enhanced excise duty which is to be paid for soft drinks containing Cola

The Delhi Bottling Co manufacturers of the soft drink 'Thums Up' in their advertisements have been claiming it to be a Cola product but at the same time, they have not been paying the enhanced excise duty which is required to be paid by manufacturers of soft drinks containing Cola nut extract

The company is encouraged in its corrupt practices by the conflicting and misleading statements made by the Government from time to time in the matter. In reply to a Starred Question No 1002 dated the 5th May 1978 regarding the Cola nut content of the soft drink 'Thums Up', the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Mr Satish Agrawal said 'The chemical examiner's report has since been received by the concerned Collector and it has confirmed that the Thums Up is free from Cola nut extract.' This is the decision of one Minister

However in a letter to the General Manager of Messrs Delhi Bottling Co dated the 13th June 1978 the Director General of Health Services has stated thus: 'We are informed that the product does not contain Cola nut extract and thus this could be a case of misbranding of the product'

Thus, there are two different versions. Later on in the course of his reply to Starred Question No 167 on the 27th July 1978 pertaining to the soft drink Thums Up the Minister of State of Health said that the drink had been sent to an institute for analysis to ascertain whether or not it contained any Cola and that since that could not be established by the institute the drink has been sent to another institute for further analysis'. It means that dilatory tactics are adopted to help these private companies

It will thus be noted that the information given by the Government from time to time about the Cola content of the drink Thums Up is not only conclusive but also misleading. Maybe there are under hand dealings between the Government and that company. The firm for its part is taking advantage of the situation and cheating the public, with misbranding advertisements and at the same time by not paying the enhanced excise duty required to be paid by manufacturers of the soft drinks containing Cola nut extract. They are cheating the Government to the extent of several lakhs of rupees

The Government should arrive at a definite conclusion about Cola Nut content of the drink Thums Up. I demand from the Government that quick action should be taken not only to institute criminal and civil proceedings against the company but at the same time preventing them to stop misleading the public with wrong advertisements and making huge profits thereby. Even now they are advertising it as cola after raising it in Parliament. I hope Government will do something about it

MR CHAIRMAN Now there is a motion for consideration of Rajya Sabha Amendment to the Tobacco Board Amendment Bill. Time allotted is one hour. Mr Minister

1441 hrs

TOBACCO BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) I
beg to move

That the following amendment
made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to
amend the Tobacco Board Act 1975,
be taken into consideration —

'Clause 2—That at page 1, lines
10-11, the words or at such other
place as the Central Government
may, by notification in the Official
Gazette, specify' be deleted ''

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

'That the following amendment
made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to
amend the Tobacco Board Act, 1975,
be taken into consideration —

'Clause 2—That at page 1, lines
10-11, the words 'or at such other
place as the Central Government
may, by notification in the Official
Gazette specify' be deleted ''

The motion was adopted

MR CHAIRMAN We shall now
take up the amendment

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU
(Chittoor) I am very glad that the
hon Minister has taken the public
point of view into account and has
acceded to it I would like to congratulate the hon Minister for it With
regard to creation of platforms, it is a
good thing But unless the statutory
minimum prices are fixed and the
grading of the farmer is accepted, I
think there will be no use of having
platforms here Now I think on the
suggestion of the hon Minister the
tobacco producers have organised some
co-operative societies, they have done
grading and that grading has been accepted, without any question, by the
foreign purchasers also Therefore I
think it is easy for the Government to

organise co-operative societies for the
grading in almost all the villages, and
that will not only help the auctioning
business but also provide further employment to the villagers

I would request the hon Minister to
see that the grading is done at the
farmers level and the statutory minimum
prices should be fixed If you
cannot do it, then there will be difficulty

With regard to voucher system, I
want to tell one thing As far as
tradesmen and monopolists are concerned
they oppose it They oppose both the
voucher system as well as the cheque
system and therefore, they create trouble
The Government has to compromise on this
thing primarily in the interest of the
producers I am afraid in this respect also
they may play some game Therefore, I want
to know what the Government is contemplating
to do Unless the Government asks them to
purchase graded tobacco, at least 20 000
tonnes, the tradesmen and monopolists will
create some difficulty They had done it last
year, and the hon Minister knows how the
producers are hard hit The decision and the
resolution of the Tobacco Board became very
much unpopular though it had been done in the
interest of the producers It is not in the
principle there may be difficulty, it is in the
implementation there may be difficulty because
of the retaliation of the monopolists and
tradesman Therefore I request the hon
Minister to see that the STC buys 25,000
tonnes so that we can create competition and
the tradesman will not have any other option
except to purchase in the market

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA
RAO (Bapatla) I thank the hon Minister
for accepting popular opinion and keeping
the Tobacco Board office at Guntur About
auction platforms system we are supporting
But without making preliminary arrangements
if you introduce the system there is bound
to be some reaction The Government will
have to take necessary

steps Auction platforms should be introduced as soon as possible. It must be seen by the Tobacco Board or the Government that there are facilities for curing tobacco. Auction platforms should also have godowns so that tobacco that could not be auctioned could be kept. If the traders want to monopolise the whole auction system and if they do not want to bid above a particular minimum price the government agency or the STC or the Tobacco Board should come forward to buy tobacco at a certain price fixed by the government to assure the agriculturists. In case the traders band themselves together, the government should do this. It is only when precautions like this are taken that auction platforms should be introduced not in hurry-hurry. Otherwise there may be reaction from the traders and agriculturists will suffer they will not be able to retaliate. These are two suggestions namely, providing adequate godown facilities at the auction platforms for the agriculturists and secondly governmental agency to go into purchase if in the auction platform the traders are found to come together and bid too low!

With these words I thank the Minister for accepting the popular demand for keeping the Tobacco Board office at Guntur. I request the Minister also not to change that decision in future. It is against the policy of decentralising offices the government is following this policy. Everything should not be concentrated in some metropolitan cities like Hyderabad, Madras, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi as other places do not develop. It may be little inconvenient for a few officers to come and go from Guntur but Guntur is the accepted capital of tobacco trade tobacco trade is being done from Guntur for decades. Therefore, I request the Minister not to shift the headquarters from Guntur and I thank him for accepting the suggestion.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA As the House is aware the Bill has already been passed by this House and the

Rajya Sabha has suggested certain changes. Of course some friends, some hon. Members from Andhra had also made that demand. I had already explained that it is not the desire or intention of the government to take the Headquarters outside Andhra State. The present tobacco board deals with only Virginia tobacco. As against the production of about a lakh and twenty thousand tonnes of Virginia tobacco, the country produces nearly 4 lakh tonnes of tobacco right from Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Bihar, Bengal Orissa and so many other areas in the country where tobacco is grown. Naturally Guntur is not that accessible. We have not taken a decision in haste to shift the HQ from Guntur. The moment we took the decision that the tobacco board should expand its activities, there should be suitable headquarters, it is a must. That was the whole reason, I do stand by that reason. I do not want to go into that controversy.

I feel that the creation of auction platforms is very much in the interest of the growers. It is the traders who did not allow the growers to get the proper price. In case we have auction platforms it should be possible to ensure that growers get at least reasonable price. I share the concern expressed by the hon. Members, some traders may come together and they may not like to give the proper price and so some agency should function. As the hon. Members are aware, this year when the government went ahead in giving all possible cooperation government asked the STC to purchase it. We have already asked the state governments that they should encourage their marketing cooperatives and in case tobacco is purchased on the account of cooperative societies we have assured them that there will be no question of funding there would not be that problem. It is the bounden duty of the Government to see that remunerative prices are made available to the producers and it is in this context we shall have to strengthen these cooperatives.

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

A point was made by an hon member that the Government should mobilise these co-operatives. The House will please bear with me that the whole co-operative movement

SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU rose—

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Rajagopal Naidu please do not interrupt. Strictly speaking you would have been ruled out of order. I gave you an opportunity to speak. But it was not in order. Anyway He is replying. Please do not interrupt.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA My only submission to the hon members is that co-operative movement cannot that way be thrust by the Government. It is for the people. It is for the producers to come forward. We could give them all possible encouragement. We could give them all possible strength. We could give them some equity share capital. But then in case if the local leadership is lacking it is not possible for the Central Government to run co-operative movement in the country sitting in Delhi. It cannot happen. It is not indeed the spirit and not the idea behind the whole co-operative movement as such and therefore my appeal to the hon members—not only to those who are coming from tobacco growing area in India but from all over the country that in case they could mobilise those co-operatives—producers cooperatives all over the country, as a Minister for Co-operation I can assure them all possible co-operation from the Central Government. I do believe that the formation of the producers co-operatives at one end and the formation of consumers co-operatives on the other end and bringing down huge margin of profit by the traders will solve all our problems—both from the point of view of producers giving them remunerative price and also making these things available at reasonable prices to the consumers.

I am sure the House would join me in taking up these activities. I do not want to say much because last time

when we discussed the Bill, I had cleared all the points. But I have come here to-day and I have accepted this amendment from the Rajya Sabha because I feel, in case if we fail in going ahead with this movement of creating platforms it is the producers who will suffer. Therefore in the interest of the producers I have come before the House. The House is aware, we have constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of our Additional Secretary. On the basis of that report I would like to come before the House with exhaustive Bill making amendments to this Tobacco Board Act so that not only virginia but also all the Tobacco is properly covered and we give all possible encouragement for production and making remunerative price available and also make some arrangement in the marketing of tobacco. All efforts are being made by the Government. I was recently in Russia. I am having my discussions with several countries in East Asia and I am sure that it should be possible for us to have better marketing facilities. At the same time to the extent we should market outside to the extent we could consume outside to that extent only we should allow production and not above that. On these lines we are proceeding ahead. I am grateful to the House for co-operation.

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is
'Clause 2

That at page 1 lines 10 11 the words 'or at such other place as the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette specify be deleted'.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA I beg to move

"That the amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is

'That the amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to.

The motion was adopted

MR CHAIRMAN We will now take up discussion on the Press Council Bill

14.55 hrs

PRESS COUNCIL BILL

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) Mr Chairman I beg to move*.

"That the Bill to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration

As the House is aware the Press Council was set up in pursuance of a recommendation made by the Press Commission. It was set up in 1946 and thereafter there had been some amendments made in the Act as passed then. During the period of emergency while the Press suffered many assaults most of them of an executive and administrative nature there were three enactments during that period which severely constricted the freedom of the Press. The first was the Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matters Act. The second was the one that repealed the Feroze Gandhi Act and the third was the enactment repealing the Press Council Act. While this House as well as the other House have undone the first two anti press laws which I mentioned namely the Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matters Act and the Parliamentary Proceedings Immunity Act the third one still remains to be undone. Government on its part had indicated

right at the outset that so far as it was concerned it was committed to reviving the Press Council. The Press Council Bill was brought before the House and in its wisdom Parliament referred it to a Joint Committee. The Joint Committee has done valuable work. It has tried to round off the edges to arrive at a broad consensus on the more important matters in the Press Council Bill and what has emerged I think is a very good piece of legislation which if enacted would go a long way in fulfilling the main purpose of the Press Council namely on the one hand performing the role of self-discipline in the press circles and on the other protecting the press from various onslaughts and encroachments being made either by the Government or by any other agency—by big business, by industrialists or by any other sector.

I may mention one or two points that have emerged from the Joint Committee's deliberations. There has been a long debate as to how the Chairman of the Council should be nominated or whether he should be nominated at all. Two views have been there. One view has been why not the Press Council elect its own Chairman? In this way Press Council Members also would participate in selecting their own Chairman. The other view which has dominated political thinking in this country in all sections right from the beginning from the time of the Press Commission right up to this day and it has prevailed even in other democratic countries where the Press Council had been there has been that the kind of authority that we want to invest in the Press Council would be best ensured if the Chairman is a nominated Chairman and he is not in any way subject to the various pressures of politics that do come into operation in an election. This question was debated at length even in the Joint Select Committee and both viewpoints were ex-

*Moved with the recommendation of

the President.

[Shri L. K. Advani]

pressed ultimately the solution that the Joint Committee has hammered out is let there be a nominated Chairman but instead of as proposed in the Original Bill the Chief Justice nominating the Chairman let it be done by a nominating panel which should comprise of three persons—Speaker of Lok Sabha, Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the third person being a member elected from among themselves by the members of the Press Council so that even though the principle of election by the Press Council has not been completely accepted the participation of the Members of the Press Council in the selection of the President has been ensured. In this way the two viewpoints have been sought to be accommodated.

There are other small points also that have emerged from the Joint Committee's deliberations, one of which is that there should be a larger representation for Members of Parliament. Instead of three we may have five, three from this House and two from the other House.

It has also been ensured that majority from the working journalists who are to be included in the Press Council will be from the Language Press, so that the English Press does not dominate.

The other amendments and changes that have been made by the Joint Committee in the Bill I am sure are going to enhance and augment the effectiveness of the Press Council.

There was considerable debate on the code of conduct and several of my colleagues in the Joint Committee including our learned friend Mavalankarji have put in notes of dissent on this point. I can appreciate that viewpoint particularly because the code of conduct became a phrase which had a very specific connotation during the emergency period. It was thought to be something like a rod of discipline which the Government sought to use

to discipline the press. It was even contemplated that the code of discipline should be legislated by Parliament and the Government was thinking in terms of bringing a Bill to that effect. I may make it clear that the choice of words in the provision which relates to the code of conduct is very deliberate. We have not asked the Press Council to formulate a code of conduct but we have asked them to build up a code of conduct. The explanation of building up has been given even in 1966 and repeated thereafter by the Press Council namely that the various adjudications that the Press Council makes in various matters add up to a body of case law and that case law provides the code of conduct which will govern the affairs of the press. Nothing else is meant. I know that our learned friend Mavalankarji when he referred to this also said that if this is the intention of the Bill, then perhaps it is all right but in regard to the other interpretation of which because of the emergency experience some friends are apprehensive I would like to make it clear that that is not at all in our mind.

There may be some other points also arising out of the amendments that may be moved or in the course of the debate that is going to ensue. I would only say that the Press Council Bill as it has now been adopted by the Rajya Sabha is certainly a very great improvement on the earlier enactment and when this is adopted it will be another major pledge in the field of press freedom fulfilled by the new Government.

With these words I commend this Bill to the House for adoption.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mot on moved.

That the Bill to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration.

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelkara) I expected Mr Advani to make even a claim that today marks a new chapter in the charter of the freedom of the press but looking at the whole content of the Bill I see why he himself is rather hesitant to make any such claim. Rather than making any new constitution to strengthen the freedom of the press the whole document will show that it is to bring new constraints on the freedom of the press. And there may be two agencies by which the freedom of press has to be established and maintained. They are (1) the Government and (2) the big capitalists

As regards Government, Madam what is the type of freedom that the Press Council is going to enjoy? Again, you will find that the Press Council is to consist of a Chairman and 28 other Members. The Chairman is going to be a paid employee of the Government. Whatever Chairman is going to be there he is going to be a paid officer of the Government. And look at the other constituent elements. Whoever is going to be there is nominated by the Government. If you see the category of journalists to be on the Press Council you will find that thirteen of them are going to be nominated of whom six are going to be editors of newspapers. Six of the Members are put in the next category to be nominated and in the next category one Member again is to be nominated. All of them are going to be nominated. There is not even a reference to the panel from which nominations are going to be made. The Government has a free hand in the nomination of journalists editors and everybody else. So the entire body is at the mercy of the Government and the Government which enjoys the power to nominate will certainly in consequence enjoy the power of removing them also. When the power to nominate is there the power to eliminate or to remove is also there. It is a nominated body instead of a sovereign body. It is like a man in jail being authorised to maintain freedom outside. The Press Coun-

cil is a cage bird maintained by the Government at the cost of the Government. So the responsibility to maintain the freedom of the press is tall talk and will not lead us anywhere.

The only place where the word elected is used in the entire document is when it is said about the third man who has to constitute the Committee to select the Chairman. That is from among the 28 nominated members one person is to be elected, and that man will go along with the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha to constitute the body which will elect the Chairman of the Council. So there alone the word elected is used.

Madam Chairman you are also a party to listening all these flays to the long speeches made by Mr Shanti Bhushan about referendum the entire people being vested with the authority the sovereignty being vested in the people and all that, but what happens to the freedom here? The press is supposed to be the fourth pillar of freedom. What happens to this freedom? The entire body to be entrusted with the maintenance of freedom of the press is a mere cage bird maintained by the Government fed by the Government and paid by the Government. That is my point.

The other agency which is entrusted with the freedom of the press is the big capitalists the tycoons of the industry. Maintaining a press or running a journal is just like running a jute mill or running a liquor shop. It is a source of income and it is a money making enterprise. What do they care? How do they come to the Press Council? The place given to the owners of the press in the Press Council is just like shepherds in the whole thing. They get the entire thing in their own hands. It is my view that the newspapers should be run as trusts. It should not be used as a means of making profit. The entire

[Shri L. K. Advani]

emphasis should be on public trust. Particular industrialists should not be allowed to run these journals or newspapers in their own interest. That is not right or proper. The press should be run for the service of the people and journalism should be a mission, not a means of making money. The system of nominating members in a Council like this is scandalous. I think, the entire lot of them should be driven out of the temple of freedom if you want the Press Council to be really free.

If you look at the pattern of the newspapers in India, you will notice that all of them have the same pattern even in the matter of coverage of news or the composition of the news. All the papers will give importance first to ministerial pronouncements by the various Ministers who come and go. Then comes the news about the various political parties. All of them follow the same standard. Then there will be some reference to law and order situation in the cities. So, if you take any newspaper, you will notice that 90 per cent of the population who live in the countryside are not even mentioned in the newspapers. They confine themselves to news about the metropolis. They cover only news about cities and towns. Unfortunately the journalists are also happy living in towns. They do not want to go to the countryside, just like the doctors. The result is that the entire countryside of India is completely forgotten. For them India only means the cities whose news they cover.

Since the entire countryside is kept out the entire lot of the poor people and their news is also kept out. It applies to the harijans also. The other day there was some news about the harijans only because there was some law and order problem and some people were shot down. It is only when there is law and order problem or some crime that we see in the news papers reference to the poor people

and harijans. Otherwise, news about the poor people in the countryside never appears in the newspapers.

The same thing applies to the constructional activities. There is not even a mention of that in the newspapers—the temples of freedom. But if there is an accident or some sensational news, something unusual then only the newspapers given importance to the countryside.

Another aspect is that only rich and middle class people read the newspapers. The poor people do not read the newspapers. For that rural newspapers should be encouraged and they should be given greater weightage in the Press Council. Do not go only by circulation, because that is not the proper criterion. Any newspapers published in the towns will have naturally a wider circulation because they cater to a homogenous population. So circulation should not be made the only criterion for making selection to the Press Council. So, I would say that papers published in the countryside which give proper importance to the rural development and constructional activities in the rural areas that should be the criterion for including representatives in the Press Council. Then I should also say something about the powers and functions of the Council. The powers are somewhat defined properly. But I am inclined to agree with what has been said by the hon. Members who have given the minute of dissent about the code of conduct being drawn. The Code of Conduct is something which has to be worked out by natural process. Now it has been drawn, but somebody may flout it. What is the use in having a code which anybody can flout?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): This is very unfair except the next speaker, there is nobody else on the other side. It tempts us to raise the point of quorum. But we will not.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI I had to come from the other House for this Bill . .

MR CHAIRMAN The criticism is not directed towards you He appreciates your sense of responsibility He is only sorry that your back benches are not here

SHRI L. K. ADVANI It only shows that there is no controversy in this Bill

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN This is unfair for such a Bill as this But we are not raising the point of quorum

MR CHAIRMAN You only wanted it to be on record that there is no quorum.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN Yes, Madam

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) I raise the point of quorum.

MR CHAIRMAN Let the quorum bell be rung

Now, there is quorum Mr Nair, you may continue your speech

SHRI B. K. NAIR I was referring to the quality of our newspapers The Council should also take up the question of improving the quality of our newspapers In all humility I say that there should be a little more adherence to neutrality, objectivity and also truthfulness in their reporting I know I am touching a very dangerous ground The newspapers always talk about how other people should conduct themselves but they do not like to be told how they should conduct themselves The newspapers should make a conscious effort in adhering to neutrality, objectivity and truthfulness in offering their comments That is not being done They take one particular side

What happens? There was a change of Government. There was a Government before and everything used to be said in praise of that Government Now there is another Government the Janata Government They go on

praising this Government Even the present Government are under pressure to fulfil their commitments I know, they are in difficulty They are not able to fulfil their commitments and policies to the satisfaction of the people Why should the newspapers suppress the truth? There was an incident of GT train being looted No newspaper reported the incident except the Hindu of Madras That incident took place in Bhopal the capital of Madhya Pradesh So many goondas attacked the train and so many goondas in uniform were defending them No newspaper here published this incident This incident should have been brought to the notice of the people by all the newspapers Somebody must have told them that this was a sensitive incident involving Hindi and non-Hindi issue So they did not publish it There is a sort of censorship even now in operation I feel that the newspapers should not only evolve their own code of conduct but they should also adhere to neutrality, objectivity and truthfulness in their comments also

The various functions of the Council are mentioned here I am surprised to see one item, particularly, item (i) where it says

"to concern itself with developments such as concentration of or other aspects of ownership of newspapers and news agencies which may affect the independence of the Press"

What does "to concern itself" mean? To spend sleepless nights? What should they do about it? They do not have much powers With respect to everybody else, they have got unrestricted powers With regard to owners and capitalists of the press they say they should concern themselves to such developments. After that, what do they do? I am suggesting that an appropriate action should be taken against the ty-

[Shri B K. Nehru]

coons. The concentration of ownership of newspapers should be restricted. No one should be allowed to own more than two or three newspapers. If it comes about an appropriate action should be taken.

Then there is clause 14 in regard to complaints, how to deal with complaints. A complaint is brought to the Council and it will be discussed in the Council. What do they do about it? They express in writing that a warning may be issued. But no action is being taken against them. So, this sort of an imbalance as regards the owners on one side and the newspapers on the other side should be removed. The owners of newspapers should also be restrained in their operations. The newspapers should expand their activities that will help the nation.

*SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA (Keonjhar) Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak in my mother tongue.

This Press Council Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha. The hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting has presented this Bill in the House which I welcome. After it is passed by Lok Sabha it will become an Act.

Madam Chairman, I am glad that our Government is fulfilling the promises they had made during the elections. They have already passed the Constitution Forty-fifth (Amendment) Bill and the present Bill is another legislation in the same direction. While supporting this Bill I remember the days of emergency. Madam, I was a press reporter. One night at 12.00 pm the policemen knocked at my door and when I appeared before them they forced me to sign on a paper. I am really happy that this Bill makes an end to that black period.

Madam Chairman, you will agree that atrocities are still being perpetrated on persons belonging to the weaker sections of our society and it is the responsibility of the press correspondents to highlight the truth.

MR CHAIRMAN If you require more time you can continue on Monday because we have to take up Private Members Business now. The House will now take up Private Members Business.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—Contd

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

श्री राम विनायक पाण्डे (हाजीपुर)
मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव करता हूँ 'कि यह सभा गैर सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा सक्त्यों सम्बन्धी समिति के 23वें प्रतिवेदन से, जो 23 अगस्त, 1978 को सभा में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, सहमत है।'

MR CHAIRMAN The question is—

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd August, 1978."

The motion was adopted

15.29 hrs

RESOLUTION RE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TO CHECK RISING PRICES—Contd

MR CHAIRMAN We shall now take up further discussion on the resolution moved by Shrimati Ahilya P. Rangnekar.

Mr. Mohan Dharma

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) Madam Chairman, last time I have dealt with the several points that were raised by the hon. Members I had said this, and I would like to reiterate, that the Resolution moved by Mrs Ahilya P Rangnekar is of vital importance for me because it reiterates the faith of the House in the creation of the public distribution system

As I had placed before the House this House will be happy to know that, on the basis of the various suggestions made by the hon. Members on the basis of what was then regarded as the report of the Committee on Essential Commodities and Articles of which I was the Chairman and also considering the various views of the State Governments and also of the Central Ministries, we have finalised our own report. It has been submitted to the Cabinet and the Cabinet has constituted a Committee to go into this report. I am sure, the Government will soon come up with the proposals as may be approved by the Sub-Committee and then by the Cabinet

15.33 hrs

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

However I would like to reiterate today and make it very clear that we have found faith in the public distribution system because if the grievances of the people in general and particularly of the weaker sections of our society and their agonies are to be properly dealt with, essential articles and commodities shall have to be made available at reasonable prices. The organized sections of the society can mobilise themselves, if there is any rise in the cost of living index, at least they can have their agitation and secure some dearness allowance. But it is not at all possible for the disorganized sectors they are the worst sufferers. It is in

this context I have said this, when nearly 40 crores of people are living below the poverty line it is the public distribution system which will be in a position to render them justice. When we are thinking in terms of distributive justice and socialism in our country, these ideas will have no meaning if we fail in making available essential commodities and articles to the common man at reasonable prices. And there should be a permanent system. Therefore, you will be happy to know, the House will be happy to know that we have finalised

15.34 hrs

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

Madam Chairman, I was saying that the public distribution system alone will be able to take care of the millions of our masses, particularly the weaker sections of our society. When this is being finalised by the Cabinet, I would like to tell the hon. Members of this House, the feelings that have been expressed here are very much being taken care of.

It has been said that the recent policy on textiles and also de-controlling of sugar will do great harm to the public distribution system. So far as the new textile policy is concerned, as has been announced by my colleague, 400 million metres of controlled cloth will be produced by the mills coming under the National Textile Corporation, and to the extent we are subsidising the controlled cloth, it will come from the other mills. It is not as if Government has given up the scheme. It is not correct. On the contrary, it will be possible for us to take care of the quality of the cloth, to take care of the pricing of the cloth and also to have proper distribution system. Here we are charging the other textile mills which are producing the other cloth—not the handlooms, the handlooms are excluded—and they will have to pay

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

the additional price for these losses that we shall incur on the controlled cloth .

AN HON MEMBER Handlooms also have been given

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA Handlooms are given the opportunity to produce Janata cloth I can say to the hon. Members that this has helped in giving new production capacities to our handlooms For that purpose also, a certain element of subsidy is given, some sort of expenditure is borne by the Government It is how the handlooms are being provided with additional work.

Today there are hundreds of our handlooms which are not getting additional work Neatly 1000 million metres of cloth, 400 million metres of controlled cloth and nearly 600 million metres of Janata cloth will be produced for the people at large and it will be given to them at reasonable prices Therefore, it is extending the system and in no way it is destroying the system

In case of sugar, I know

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) What is the guarantee that the handloom weavers will get the yarn that is required for your Janata cloth?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA All possible care has been taken since last year We are making available the yarn required for the handloom purposes right from the spinning centres right from the spinning mills and it goes to the State Handloom corporations or the Apex Co-operative Societies of these handloom weavers and it is distributed through them I would like to assure the House that not only yarn but along with yarn, other dyes chemicals inputs including credit facilities as are required for the handloom purposes shall be made available because it is the policy of the

government to give all possible encouragement to these handlooms because they have been taking care of thousands of our people who are unemployed (Interruptions)

I am coming to that and I shall have done

I know hon Members are agitated over sugar and some of them rightly feel that the price shall have to be paid more But this House will kindly appreciate that barring two or three States all over the country sugar that was made available as levy sugar, particularly, to rural areas was never reaching the masses It was again coming to some consuming centres and was being sold at higher prices and naturally along with that, there were distortions. So far as the sugar cane growers are concerned, they are not getting a remunerative price for the cane and the factories that are inefficient are perhaps being rewarded as against efficient units. Under the circumstances the government has taken the decision But I would like to make it very clear today that government will not only have a strict watch, that the government shall not only be vigilant but it has been decided by the Cabinet that we shall very much like that the price of sugar at the consumer level is maintained below Rs 2.75 The moment the government come to know that the prices are not maintained at that level and it crosses, the government has taken a decision to immediately intervene and whatever measures are necessary, they shall be taken -

Here, on the one hand we have taken care of the prices and on the other hand, let us not forget that today there is surplus sugar in the country and if we do not take care of consumption here or through exports, it will not be possible for us to sustain this rate of growth in our sugar production We in no way want to bring down the rate of production On the

contrary, we would very much like to have better yields for our farmers and also the producers get remunerative prices. Under the circumstances, the House should, as has been rightly explained by my colleague, Shri Barnalaji in this House as also in the other House, please take into consideration all these various aspects and why this new policy has been evolved. That does not mean that we have failed in our distribution system. So far as the distribution system is concerned, it is being strengthened further. As I said there are 240,000 distribution centres. We are not happy with their functioning. We want these 180,000 fairprice shops in the private sector and nearly 60,000 fairprice shops in the cooperative sector to function in a fair manner as fairprice shops. For that the last portion of the resolution is also taken into consideration. We would like to have vigilance committees.

There are fairprice shops whether they belong to the cooperative society or to the private traders. We did not want to oust them from the present profession. But they are expected to have a certain discipline, they have to sell at reasonable prices as has been prescribed by the Government. Also we would like to have vigilance committees as has been suggested in the Resolution. For every fairprice shop, the social workers from the locality will be attached by way of advisory committee. And if the Vigilance Committee has any complaint to make that the fair price shop dealers are not dealing in a fair way, on the basis of their recommendations, the licences given to them shall be automatically cancelled. This is the scheme which we have evolved under this new production-cum-distribution system. I am sure that without the involvement of the people, it shall never be possible for us to meet this challenge in our country. Today it is being witnessed that if onion is produced the farmers hardly get at the production

centres at 30 or 40 paise per kg and, at the other end, the prices are somewhere at Rs 1.50 or 2.50 per kg. If we could have a proper network of the producers' cooperatives and the consumers' cooperatives or the distribution system by taking care of these middlemen properly and taking care of the middlemen's profits being eliminated, then we can give remunerative prices to the growers and also making these essential articles or commodities available at a reasonable price to the consumers. This is what is envisaged under the new scheme and this is not only a distribution system. We have gone a step ahead along with the distribution, it is a production-cum-distribution system. Distribution system may be a good system but it cannot function or operate. What are the essential commodities required by the consumers, the common man and what is the present production. We shall have to take care of that. Whatever is required by the country or whatever is consumed by the country is properly produced or manufactured within the country. We shall have to take care of the distribution properly. And all possible emphasis has been laid on production. I am happy to say that it is for the first time, that the new Plan document takes care of the production on a priority basis. It has been the resolve of the National Development Council which met on the 20th March 1978 that to render the social justice, equitable justice the production-cum-distribution system is a must, the country's basic imperative. They have given all possible emphasis upon it. On these recommendations we are going ahead and I trust this House will bear with me that when the Government is going ahead on the right track, we would very much like to have your cooperation. Without the cooperation and active involvement of the people, it shall never be possible for us to implement this scheme. I would take this opportu-

[Shri Mohan Dharial]

nity—you will appreciate it—through you to request the hon. Members that in their constituencies they see that they take care of the distribution system and see how they are functioning and to what extent we can mobilise consumer co-operatives and provincial co-operatives. It is that sort of involvement which can ultimately take permanent care of the whole production cum-distribution system. (Interruptions) You will be involved in the Vigilance Committee at the district level. We have suggested that Members of Parliament should be involved in the vigilance committee at the State level or at the district levels wherever it is possible and even in your own constituency. (Interruptions) Instead of spending the time this afternoon here you better spend the time for some good cause for the people. That would be better.

Now madam, I dealt with this subject at great length I would like to pay compliments to all the hon Members who participated in the debate because they have kept up a very high level of discussion and there was nothing like attacking the Government. So far as prices are concerned we are very much aggrieved over it we have tried our level best. It is because of that that there are certain areas where the Government has shown the results also. But, I am not happy unless and until all the weaker sections are happy and are helped. Madam Chairman you know the Gandhian philosophy—the talisman given by Mahatma Gandhi. That is when you get frustrated, you get disillusioned. Please look to the poorest of the poor in the society. When you could look up and do something for them that will ultimately serve the humanity.

Unless and until we can do some thing for the formation of the equalitarian society whatever may be our efforts and whatever be our feelings the correct approach would be to

wards the direction of the Gandhian principle on the basis of the commitments made to society. When we are trying to go ahead your cooperation is very much needed.

I would request the House to give that cooperation and I would request the hon Member Shrimati Rangekar to withdraw her Resolution. By this resolution she has rendered a great service in focussing the attention of the country and also of the Government towards this matter of vital importance.

So with this much of support in
stead of having any voting this way
or that way, if she could consider
withdrawing of her resolution I can
assure you here that the feelings ex-
pressed by her in the speech as well as
the Resolution will be properly res-
pected by the government I request
that she may not press for vote

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU
(Chittoor) Mr Chairman may I seek
one clarification from the Minister.
How the control is going to benefit the
sugar cane growers? My doubt is that
though the factory owners are getting
so much money yet there is no obli-
gation on their part to pay it to the
producers.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA While announcing the scheme my colleague has made it very clear that sugarcane with 85 per cent recovery a price of Rs 10 per quintal will necessarily be given. That protection has been given and any moment we feel they are not giving it again government will take care of it.

श्रीमती प्रतिष्ठा पा० रांगनेकर (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) समाप्ति मशहोदया मंत्री महोदय न भाषण म बहुत कुछ कहा है। अगर शब्दों से काम हो जाता तो आज पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जोर से चिल्लाती कि हमारा काम सच हो गया है। उस की इश्वरानु है लेकिन जिस

तरीके से गवर्नमेंट चर रही है यह कहना कि वह राइट डायरेक्शन में है यह ठीक नहीं है। वह राइट डायरेक्शन नहीं है। उन्होंने अभी बहुत कुछ बताया है। मैं टैक्सटाइन के बारे में बताती हूँ। सवाल यह है कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन शाप में हम कौन से आइटम देने वाले हैं? अभी तो गवर्नमेंट पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम में देने वाले आइटम को हर एक को निकास रही है श्रम निकास, कलाय निकास क्यों कि जो खुले बाजार में मिलने वाला है वह पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन शाप में नहीं है। पाठ दिन के बाद में कहती हूँ कि दवाइयाँ भी वहाँ से निकालेंगे क्योंकि जिस तरीके से फार्मास्यूटिकल कम्पनीज को सब सूरतिलयें मिल रही हैं उस का नतीजा यही होगा। अभी थोड़े दिन में काच के बर्तन का भी यही होगा क्या कि साइज ऐश का भी वही हाल हो रहा है। जो प्रोड्यूसमेंट हैं, जो बड़े-बड़े मोनोपलिट्स हैं, म्यूटो नेशनल हैं उनको प्रोडक्शन करने की इजाजत देने है, उन के ऊपर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है उन के नफे के ऊपर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है और वे जानबूझ कर स्वेयर्सिटी निर्माण करते हैं। बाद में उस का रास्ता यही निकलते हैं इमपोर्ट करने का, लेकिन इस से हमारा सवाल हल नहीं होगा। मंत्री महोदय ने बराबर यह कहा है कि नेशनल प्लान में हम ने यह तय किया है कि प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हो जायगा लेकिन प्राइवशन आज किस के हाथ में है? जिन के हाथ में प्राइवशन है वे वही आइटम प्रोड्यूस करने का तय करते हैं जिस में उन को तना हो, जनता की नीड्स के बारे में उन का कोई दखल ही नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को याद दिलाता चाहती हूँ चैम्बर आफ कामर्स और मैनुफैक्चरर्स एसोसिएशन ने पिछले साल बम्बई में एलान किया था कि अभी हम नफा नहीं लेते और हम प्राइवेट कम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन हम ने देखा प्राइवेट कम किया? दो पैसा कम किया तो साइज भी कम कर दिया। 1000 पहले अल कितना बड़ा मिलता था, उस से छोटा कर दिया और थोड़ा पैसा भी कम कर दिया।

इस तरीके से आइटम को कालिटी घटा कर के पैसा कम किया। बाकी मैनुफैक्चरर्स ने और कुछ नहीं किया और तीन महीने बाद उन का वही पुराना तरीका चालू हो गया। आज भी हम इशारा देना चाहते हैं कि श्रम की प्राइमरी बर्डी श्रम ही गर्ड है श्रम मिलती नहीं है। अभी तो फेस्टिवल के दिन आ रहे हैं गणपति फेस्टिवल है दुर्गा पूजा है दीवाली है आनन है थगले महीने में हिन्दुस्तान में सब जगह फेस्टिवल है और इस फेस्टिवल के समय में स्वेयर्सिटी वह कर रहे हैं और जान बूझ कर कर रहे हैं। यह जो आप ने डिक्टोस का डेमोशन लिया है इस में किस का फायदा होने वाला है? जो श्रम के प्रोड्यूस हैं उनको तो कुछ फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। जो मिल वाले हैं उनका फायदा होने वाला है। जो श्रम मेगनेट्स हैं उनको फायदा होने वाला है। हमारे देश में जब श्रम प्रोडक्शन कम था तब भी उन्ही का फायदा होता था, जब श्रम प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है तब भी उन्ही का नफा है। वे प्रोडक्शन नफे के लिए, बाहर भेजने के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं। जो हमारे प्रोड्यूसमेंट हैं उनका फायदा नहीं आ रहा है। जो श्रम मेगनेट्स हैं उनके ऊपर सरकार को कंट्रोल रखना चाहिए।

आपने कहा कि अगर सॉमेट को शॉर्टेज रही तो सॉमेट का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हम अपने हाथ में ले लेंगे। आप इस देश में बाहर में सॉमेट लाय। उसका डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आपने किस सागो के हाथ में दिया? वही डालिया। एण्ड कम्पनी के हाथ में दिया। हमारी एम० टी० सी० समुद्र तक सॉमेट लाती है किनारे पर लाती है और फिर उसको डा लडिया कम्पनी को दे देती है। बम्बई में हम ने इस के खिलाफ आवाज उठायी थी कि क्या हो रहा है। एम० टी० सी० का काम समुद्र के किनारे तक ला कर रखने का है। हमारे पास मेरे ने नहीं है। आप चाहते क्या है कि जो यह सब कुछ कहने वाले हैं, उन्हीं के हाथ में आप यह सब देना चाहते हैं? एक महानियत आप

[नीमरी ग्रहिया पी० रांगनेकर]

उनको और देते हैं। अगर वैन टूट जाता है तो वे उसमें से ले लेते हैं। इस तरह से उन्हें जो करना है वह कर लेते हैं। आपकी स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन इम्पोर्ट करती है और आप इन सप्लायर्स के हाथ में दे देते हैं। इसमें कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

दूसरे आपने कहा कि हम वन थाउंड्रेण्ड मीलियन मीटर कपडा हैण्डलूम के अन्दर बनायेंगे। हैण्डलूम की आप कंपैमिटी देखिए। आप कहते हैं कि इसमें बहुत लोगों को काम मिलेगा। इस तरह से आपने मिल मेगनेट्स को सहायित्व दे दी है। उनके ऊपर जो कट्टोल का कपडा बनाने का था वह भी आपने उनसे ले लिया। इसके मायने यह है कि उन्हें जो कम्प्लेसरीली कट्टोल का कपडा बनाना होता था, अब वह उन्हें नहीं बनाना होगा। आप कहते हैं कि नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन की जो मिलें हैं उनसे हम काम लेते हैं। वे भी लास में चलती हैं। वहां भी जालबाजी चल रही है। कोहिनूर मिल की मिसाल में आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। कोहिनूर मिल का कपडा बाहर ब्लैक में बेचा जाता है। वहां के मैनेजमेंट के लोग, वहां की जो कांग्रेस की यूनियन है उससे लोग मिल कर बाहर कपडा ले जाते हैं और ब्लैक में बेचते हैं। हमने उनको पकड़ा भी है लेकिन उनके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं हुआ। आप कहते हैं कि करप्शन है लेकिन जब हम करप्शन के बारे में आपको बताते हैं तो आप उनके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं करते हैं।

इंडिया यूनाइटेड मिल नम्बर एक का एक क्लाय है। उसमें मजदूर लगाने के लिए एक चिट्ठी दी थी लेकिन यह नहीं लगाया गया। उस चिट्ठी की फोटोस्टैट कापी है। नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के पास वह चिट्ठी है लेकिन आज तक उस पर कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया। जब जो मजदूर करप्शन के खिलाफ लड़ते हैं उनको काम पर

से जाना पड़ता है। सब जगह से जाना पड़ता है। जो भी करप्शन के खिलाफ शिकायत करेगा उसको काम पर से जाना पड़ेगा।

आब डीकट्रोल की वजह से कीमत बढ़े की बड़ रही है, टेक्सटाइल की कीमत भी महंगी हो रही है। आपने यहां के स्टैंड क्वेश्चन में जवाब दिया था और कहा था कि जून महीने में मन्थली प्राइम इंडेक्स 325 था, और जून महीने में 327 हो गया। जुलाई का अभी आया नहीं है। जुलाई में भी इंडेक्स बढ़ा है।

थी एच० एल० पटवारी (मंगनदार्ई): चीनी का दाम आपन मार्केट में कम हो रहा है, क्या यह सही नहीं है। चीनी का दाम एक तरफ बढ़ रहा था और अब कम हो रहा है।

श्रीमती ग्रहिया पी० रांगनेकर : यही तो हमारी शिकायत है। आपन मार्केट में बड़े लोग लेते हैं। गरीबों को इसमें कुछ लाभ नहीं मिलता है। गरीब तो राशन की दुकानों से लेते थे और उनको सस्ती मिलती थी। अब उनको आपन मार्केट में लेनी होगी और उनको ज्यादा दाम देने पड़ेंगे। यही हमारा कहना है कि आपने जो डिकट्रोल चीनी का किया है वह गरीब लोगों के लिए किया है और गरीब लोगों का आपने ध्यान नहीं रखा है।

आपने कहा है कि आप पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को चाले वाले हैं। अब आप इसको लागू करेंगे? बंगल सरकार ने जब मुख्य मंत्रियों की काफ़ेस हुई थी तो दस वस्तुओं की एक लिस्ट आपको दी थी जो लोगों को मुक्त की जानी चाहिये इस सिस्टम के द्वारा। अगर आप वस्ता कर देते तो जनता को कुछ लाभ हा सकता था। एक आध चीज आप सस्ती कर के दें उसमें कुछ लाभ नहीं होगा। ये जितनी आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं इनकी आपका गरीब लोग को

सर्वीसदाइज करके देनी हूंगी। आप कुछ इनकम फिक्स कर सकते हैं। उस के नीचे वे जो लोग हैं उनके वास्ते सर्वसिडी दे कर कम कीमत में आप इन चीजों को उनको देने की व्यवस्था करे। तभी पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे जा लोग हैं उनका कुछ लाभ होगा। जो शाप्स खुले वहा से जो गरीब से गरीब लोग हैं उनके वास्ते सर्वसिडी दे कर कम कीमत में आप चीजें मुलम करवायें। चीनी, दवाईया, कपडा, तेल, मसाले आदि जो जरूरी चीजें हैं इन सब के दाम कम होने चाहिये।

आपने बिजिलेंस की बात कही है। आपने कहा है कि बिजिलेंस के बगैर कुछ नहीं होगा। मैं इस बात को मानती हू। हमने बम्बई में बिजिलेंस कमिटीज स्थापित की हैं, वहा महापट्ट गवर्नमेंट ने की हैं। हमारी इनके बारे में भाग थी जब हमारा वहा आन्दोलन चल रहा था। तब उन्होंने हमारी इस भाग को कबूल किया था। हर बाई में इनको स्थापना हुई थी। अभी वे फक्शन नहीं कर रही हैं। वहा पर जा म्यूनिसिपल काऊन्सिल है, वहा के जो एम० एल० एच० हैं और एम० पीज हैं सब को बुलाया गया था और हर एक बाई में एक एक कमिटी की स्थापना की थी। उसको बाई दिए गए थे, हर किसी को बाई दिए गए थे, आर्थोस्टी दो गई थी कि वे जा कर दकानों को चैक कर सकते हैं। हम ने ऐसा किया। तेल की दुकानों में तथा दूसरी दूसरी दुकानों में चैक करने पर बहुत कासा बाजारी पाई गई। आपने कहा है कि जनता का इनवाल्वमेंट इस काम में बहुत जरूरी है और जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता है तब तक यह नहीं होगा, यह चीज कामयाब नहीं होगी। मैं इस बात का मानती हू। मैं जानना चाहती हू कि क्या आप इसके अधिकार जनता को देने और क्या आप हर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को

बहुते कि वह इसके बारे में आगे कदम उठाए। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। आपने चीनी का जो डीकंट्रोल किया है उस से कुछ लाभ नहीं होगा।

मैं आपको कहना चाहती हू कि आप इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे। हम आपके साथ हैं। आपने कहा है कि बेविनेट को इसके बारे में डिस्मिशन लेना है। इस में कुछ समय लग सकता है? केविनेट द्वारा डिस्मिशन लिए जाने तक हम लागू इनकार करने के लिए तैयार हैं, हम आपको तब तक मदद देने के लिए तैयार हैं। जिस तरह से आप इस चीज को भ्रमल में लाते हैं इसका देखने के लिए हम तैयार हैं। महीने में, दो या तीन में कितने महीना में आप इसको भ्रमल में लाते हैं इसको हम देखेंगे। अगर आप इस को जल्दी भ्रमल में नहीं लायेंगे तो मैं नम्रता पूर्वक आपसे कहना चाहती हू कि हम भीतें चुप बैठने वाली नहीं हैं हम आन्दोलन करेंगे, बेलन का हमें हाथ में लेना पड़ेगा। उस स्थिति में हमें जो कुछ भी करना होगा, हम करने।

मन्त्री महादय ने जा एग्जोरेस दिया है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं अपने इस रेजोल्यूशन को विदडा करती हू।

MR CHAIRMAN Now there are two amendments. I will first put Mr Yuvraj's amendment No 1 to the vote of the House Is Mr Yuvraj here? No he is not here

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The second amendment is by Mr Ram Vilas Paswan No 3 Is Mr Ram Vilas Paswan here? No he is not here I will put his amendment to the vote of the House

Amendment No 3 was put and negatived.

MR CHAIRMAN Now Mrs Ahilya Rangnekar, do you want to withdraw your resolution?

SHRIMATI AHILYA P RANGNE
KAR Yes

MR CHAIRMAN Is it the pleasure of the House to grant permission to Mrs. Ahilya Rangnekar to withdraw her Resolution?

AN HON MEMBER Yes

The resolution was by leave withdrawn

15.57 hrs

RESOLUTION RE REASONS FOR
RECENT RESIGNATIONS FROM

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

MR CHAIRMAN The House will now take up the Resolution by Shri P Rajagopal Naidu

Do you still want to move your Resolution in view of this morning's proceedings?

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU
(Chittoor) Yes Madam and speak also

I beg to move

This House expresses its serious concern over the controversy regarding the reasons for the recent resignations from the Council of Ministers and regrets that the Prime Minister did not in spite of repeated demands on the floor of the House explain to the House the circumstances whereunder he asked for the resignation of the Ministers

16.00 hrs

MR CHAIRMAN I might mention that Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak is very keen that he gets time to introduce his Resolution today so that it can be taken up next time Therefore I request that you may please cut short your speeches

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU
Surely Madam.

श्री हजम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन)
सभापति जी मेरा भी एक सवाल है जिसे रखने व लिये उत्तर है । मुझ भी एक मौका है।

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU
Madam Chairman When Janata Party succeeded in the last General Elections though we were defeated we thought that the Janata Party will do its best to promote the welfare of the country We thought that all the constituents of the Janta Party will come together and work for the progress of the country They came with new slogans Some of their slogans were to enrich democracy to develop rural areas to remove unemployment within ten years and so on These are no doubt laudable objectives There was another thing also They raised the hopes of the people by all the leaders going to Rajghat and taking an oath in the name of Gandhiji that they are going to do a lot for the people in the Gandhian way We never thought that these were only slogans we never thought that there is going to be a power struggle very fierce power struggle between the constituent parties and leaving the interest of the nation they will quarrel among themselves and bring down the name of the nation not only in the eyes of our people but also in the eyes of the people of the other nations

Immediately after the Janata Party came to power what they have done is that they began to victimise their political opponents especially the Congress people They set up so many Commissions they wanted to enquire into the lapses and also the so called corruption charges They have not left even one leader There are so many Commissions against the Chief Ministers, against Congress leaders etc but when it comes to them they are going back When so many charges were levelled against Shri Kanfi Desai is it not necessary for

them to have these investigated? They have taken an oath in the name of Gandhiji to wipe out corruption. Why are they going back? I congratulate and commend Shri Charan Singh because he wanted these charges to be investigated. Even JP has said that the stand taken by the Prime Minister is not correct. He should not avoid a probe into the acts of commissions and omissions by his dear son Kanti Desai. We have to follow one principle. If you are really very sincere about wiping out the corruption in this country is the appointment of commissions only against those who ruled previously going to help to wipe out corruption? Is this the only way out? If you sincerely believe in it you must also appoint an enquiry commission against those who may be very dear to you. But your Prime Minister has not conceded it. Therefore I say that you are having double standards. You want to treat the Congress Party in one way and the Janata Party in another.

Secondly are you interested in agriculturists? What about the prices of agricultural commodities in this country to-day? Have you not promised the agriculturists when you sought their votes that you are going to raise the prices of agricultural commodities especially of wheat? What have you done? What is the rise that you have given? Everywhere in the country the peasants are now groaning under crashing prices. You are neither protecting nor helping them. You are only paying lip sympathy. What have you done except quarrelling amongst yourselves? For the scene which was created in this House to day every one has only to sympathize with you. We are very sorry because we wanted you to be united. We wanted that you must do everything in your mite to help the people and to solve their problems. I am very sorry you have failed. You are having double standards. And you are having only one thing in mind

to take political vendetta against your political opponents. You are covering up your own faults.

MR CHAIRMAN Resolution moved

This House expresses its serious concern over the controversy regarding the reasons for the recent resignations from the Council of Ministers and regrets that the Prime Minister did not in spite of repeated demands on the floor of the House explain to the House the circumstances whereunder he asked for the resignation of the Ministers.

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Faleiro are you moving the amendment?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) Yes Madam I wish to move it. I beg to move

That in the resolution—

add at the end—

and further regrets that none of the resigning Ministers has so far made any statement in explanation of his resignation (1)

The issues raised just now viz the issue of corruption the deeds or misdeeds of Mr Kanti Desai for instance and the issue of prices—as also the issues of omissions and commissions of the Janata Party Government—are very important in fact. But from the strictly constitutional point of view from the strict point of view of parliamentary propriety they are just side issues.

The vital issue is that which is involved in the Resolution which deals with the resignation of the 6 Ministers on the 29th or 30th June 1978 and the failure of these Ministers and of the Prime Minister to explain the reasons thereof. My submission will flow from this cardinal principle which is an accepted principle in a parliamentary form of Government viz. that the Cabinet is responsible to the

[Sri Eduardo Faleiro]

people and that the people are sovereign. The responsibility of the Cabinet to the people is translated in the responsibility of the Cabinet collectively and of each Minister individually to Parliament. I emphasise that it is not only the Cabinet which is collectively responsible to Parliament; it is each Minister individually who is responsible to Parliament. This is shown in different ways: the need of each Minister to be a Member of the House and of the Prime Minister to be a Member of the Lok Sabha; the need for the Minister to make a statement of policy on important matters or on matters concerning Government on the floor of the House. In different ways this responsibility is asserted. I mean the responsibility of the Minister individually to Parliament. Among those matters for which the Minister has to account to Parliament, this matter has a very high priority; the responsibility devolving on him when the Minister resigns. When a Minister resigns my submission is that it is not his right to make a statement or not to make a statement or to come before the House one day and say 'I will make a statement' and then say 'I will not make a statement at all'. Making a statement is his duty. The Minister by virtue of his responsibility to Parliament is duty bound when he resigns to come to Parliament and say why he resigned. It is on this point that I feel very strongly and I say that he is duty bound. This is the practice in the House of Commons; the accepted practice and convention. This duty has been made a strong convention. It has not been broken.

It is also the practice and the convention here. Shri Shakhdar says: 'It is customary to make it here. Rule 199 says: "A member who has resigned the office of Minister may with the consent of the Speaker make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation." It is not an absolute right. It is a licence given to him by

the Speaker to exercise his right and put in operation this duty which he owes to Parliament. My submission is this: I am not on other grounds as to why the Ministers resigned or as to why the Minister did not resign. These are very important but they will not come into the picture just now. The submission which I was making is this: It was very improper on the part of the six Ministers individually, excepting Mr Charan Singh from whom I understand today that there is a medical certificate that he is very sick, but it was very improper on the part of all the others to have delayed it up to this day. I mean making a statement and giving reasons for their resignation. All of them have been going to the Press, each one of them including the hon. Prime Minister. He has been going to the Press on this issue. In Srinagar he gave a Press Conference. He made several statements in the Press. Never once none of them ever came to this House and made anything known to us. He has not taken us into confidence as to the reasons of the resignation.

Members of parliament have been watching this situation and coming to know what the Government is doing—why the Ministers who were responsible resigned—by reading newspaper reports next morning. Mr Chairman, this is a very unfair and improper situation which unfortunately, due to other side issues, has not attracted the attention of the House and yet it deserves condemnation of the House, a very strong condemnation because it falls short of parliamentary propriety.

I have been accusing the six Ministers and I am fully entitled to do it; and I think it was very wrong on their part not to have come to this House with an explanation. Many of them have come to this House. Mr Raj Narain has been coming to this House and participating in the proceedings. He has not said anything

on his resignation. Today, he did cut a very sorry figure on such a serious matter. He comes here like a delinquent juvenile, he starts laughing, mocking, mimicking whilst making statements on serious matters. I think the Prime Minister did score over him. But still I should say, with all the respect that the Prime Minister deserves not only for his office but for his personality, that I will have to charge him for he himself has not been discharging his duty.

Mr Chairman the Prime Minister is the person who is primarily responsible to parliament. He is in fact, *primus inter pares* head of the Cabinet. It was his duty, on the very opening day of parliament or at the earliest to come before this house and to say why these six Ministers not one or two, two Cabinet Ministers and four State Ministers, had resigned. Now what I am saying is this. The Prime Minister as well as the Ministers are going to the press and making statements. The Prime Minister, on the 9th July at Srinagar, went to the extent of saying that the Home Minister's portfolio and other portfolios he would not fill up for one month; it would take him about a month. He made all the disclosures in Srinagar at the press Conference, and he does not say a single word here. It had been reported in the papers. All the daily papers have reported this conference of 9th July at Srinagar where the hon. Prime Minister, Mr Morarji Desai had said that he would not reshuffle the Cabinet, he said I will not reallocate these two portfolios—Home and Health—for one month. Now one month has passed. What I am saying is this. It was the duty of the Prime Minister—I submit it in all humility and with all the strength at my command—to come before this House and say why the six Ministers had resigned. He is responsible to the House however, high and great he might be; and he has failed in not taking the House in

to confidence, We are very sorry for that. And he has set up a very bad precedent.

As far as pandit Nehru was concerned, from whatever records I have been able to go through, whenever a Minister resigned, either the Minister himself made a statement or otherwise the Prime Minister always took the House into confidence and said why the Minister resigned. Now, it is unfortunate that the Prime Minister, in this case had not made a statement to say why six Ministers have resigned not one or two. I think the resignation of six Ministers at a time is again unprecedented, such a large number of Ministers resigned.

श्री चदन सिंह (कराना) : इन्हें क्या परेशनी है

सभापति महोदय : बोलने दीजिए।

श्री चदन सिंह बोलने तो दें लेकिन क्या बोल रहे हैं ? सबकेट पर तो नहीं बोल रहे हैं ? इन्हें क्या परेशनी है ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO I am only person who is speaking on the subject. Mr Chairman I will say that the responsibility of the Prime Minister was so great, I will say that the responsibility of the Prime Minister was there. It is an unprecedented situation, six Ministers resigned. He should have himself submitted his resignation to the President his Cabinet's resignation. Six Ministers resigned expressing that they have no confidence in the Prime Minister. If the Prime Minister wanted to uphold parliamentary conventions, he should have submitted his resignation to the President. Of course the President would have sent for him as the leader of the largest party in parliament and asked him to become Prime Minister. I would have strengthened parliamentary convention, constitutional propriety and parliamentary propriety. The issue is a very important issue. This

[Shri: Eduardo Faleiro]

government has come into power on the anti-emergency & ave Parliamentary procedures were flouted during Emergency, the Janata Party popularised the term it was a 'captive parliament' then There is a saying in French *Le plus ça change le plus c'est la même chose* The more it changes the more it remains the same There is a similar saying in my place a bit crude but not so crude as to be unparliamentary the rot is always the same the worms who live off it, they change That means there is no radical change I will only say that parliamentary conventions have not been observed I say that they have been broken in crucial aspects, the Prime Minister as well as other Ministers individually and collectively are responsible for this breach of parliamentary procedure and parliamentary convention and have contributed to the weakening of the very concept of parliamentary responsibility of the Ministers and of the Cabinet to this House

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छाय (उज्जैन) :
सभापति महोदय! नायडू साहब ने जो अपना यह प्रस्ताव रखा है मैं उस का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सभी अपने दलबद्ध में नायडू साहब ने बहुत सी बातें कही जो गलत नहीं थीं। मंत्रि परिषद से मंत्रियों के त्यागपत्र के संबंध में उन्होंने जो चर्चा की है मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी पट्टी शासन हो, अनुशासनहीनता कोई भी पट्टी वर्द्धित नहीं करेगी। जो भी लोकमत लिया गया प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से वह समय को देखते हुए उचित था और उन के लिए यही करना प्राथमिक था जिस से पार्टी में अनुशासन बना रहे। यह जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है यह बेवकूफी भरा है। नायडू साहब खुद जानते हैं इस बात का उन की मतांश समय में जो कुछ हुआ है क्या उमे देश के साथ भुल गए हैं। नहीं भुले हैं। वे मरुत उसे धार रखते हैं। जिस प्रकार व व्यापार और

दमन हुए हैं और जिस प्रकार से प्रजातंत्र और मौलिक अधिकार को इस देश में समाप्त कर दिया गया वह किसी से छिपी हुई बात नहीं है। सत्तार व सारे देश इस बात को मानते हैं। इसीलिए यह जो त्यागपत्र की बात की गई है और जानबूझ कर योजनाबद्ध तरीके से इस बात को उठाया गया है कि जो त्याग पत्र लिया गया और प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री के बीच जो पत्र व्यवहार हुआ वह सामने लाया जाय यह कांग्रेस व लोगो ने जानबूझ कर उठाया है और यह पूरा का पूरा समय इस सेशन का इसी में गया। उन व सामने इस के अलावा और कोई महत्वपूर्ण बात नहीं थी। देश में जा और भी महत्वपूर्ण विषय थे वही उन व सामने नहीं थे। उन के सामने एक ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय था कि चरण सिंह जी ने प्रधान मंत्री को क्या पत्र दिया और उन्होंने उस का क्या जवाब दिया वह सामने आए। मैं मानता हूँ कि केवल राजनैतिक लाभ लेने के लिए उन्होंने यह सब किया है। इस के अलावा इस व पीछे और कोई भावना या उद्देश्य नहीं था।

श्री दोनेन भट्टाचार्य : (सीरम्पुर).
अब तो यह पत्र बाहर हो गया।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छाय : हो गया तो उस में निम्नलिखित क्या ? यही कहावत है कि घोड़ा पहाड़ और निक्ली चुहिया। उस में हुआ क्या बड़ा जोर दे रहे हैं कि राजनारायण जी का दलबद्ध माएगा बड़ा स्टैम बस फूटेगा, बड़ा तहलका मचेगा, लेकिन हुआ क्या ? आप न यह गुना और प्रधान मंत्री जी का जवाब भी सुन लिया कि माधिर यह रिश्ते सही हैं। आपसे हमारे राजनारायण जी समझते हैं कि राजा हरिश्चन्द्र का अधतार म हा। इस देश में, और कोई नहीं है। ऐसा यह मानते हैं ऐसी बात नहीं है। उनकी पुगती भावना है, पुगना स्वभाव है कि किस प्रकार म बात कहनी चाहिए किस प्रकार ने बात रखनी चाहिए

जब वे विरोध पक्ष में थे तो ज़िम प्रचार से सोचते थे विरोध करने थे, उन से कांग्रेसी लोग भलीभांति परिचित हैं। जब से व सत्ता में आये, या सत्ताधारी दल में आये तब भी उनका स्वभाव वैसा ही रहा है।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है इस को किसी भी रूप में स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिए। कांग्रेस के लोग इस व्यापक के मामले को इतना इतना उठा रहे हैं, कि वे चाहते हैं कि उन्हें पब्लिसिटी मिले। मैं इनको कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारा देश ऊँचा उठेगा और मजबूत बनेगा। हम प्रधान मंत्री जी पर उनके नेतृत्व पर पूरा विश्वास रखते हैं और यह भी विश्वास रखते हैं कि उनके नेतृत्व में देश बहुमुखी विकास करेगा। जनता पार्टी का इस का पूरा विश्वास और भरोसा है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को नामजूर किया जाए।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) I did not give my name I do not feel any necessity of speaking on this Resolution because in the morning we have already heard the statements of Shri Raj Narain and the hon Prime Minister

It would have been better if in the beginning the hon Prime Minister would have come straightaway and could have told the whole matter to the House. In that case the other side which had always been trying to take political advantage of the position would not have got an occasion to do that. I have heard that the Rajya Sabha is practically not functioning. Every day this question is raising this question and hours and hours are spent and lakhs and lakhs

of rupees are spent from the exchequer for nothing. Had there been any concrete case they should have brought before the House against the Prime Minister. They could have brought no confidence motion. The method adopted by them does not fit in with the parliamentary decorum. I was astonished to hear the other day when Shri Vasant Sathe and Shri Stephen said unless that matter was solved they would not allow this House to proceed. It is most unfortunate. From that the intention to place such a Resolution could be judged. I do not find any reason for that. I talked to Shri Rajgopal Naidu after the statement given by Shri Raj Narain and reply given by the hon Prime Minister and told him that he should not move it. I told him to withdraw as that would be better for him and the House also.

I, therefore oppose this Resolution

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (बायल) : सभापति महोदय! अभी माननीय राज नारायण जी के भाषण को सुनकर विरोध पक्ष के साथियों में जो जोश पाया गया उस से ऐसा लगता है कि उन्हें जनता पार्टी और उनकी अपनी पार्टी में जो फर्क है, वह मालूम नहीं है, वह दिखायी नहीं दे रहा है। जनता पार्टी में सिद्धांत प्रधान होता है जब कि आप की पार्टी में व्यक्ति प्रधान होता है। जनता पार्टी की नीति यह है कि जब भी व्यक्ति और सिद्धांत में बाधा उत्पन्न हुई है तो सिद्धान्त की रक्षा की गयी है लेकिन आप के यहां व्यक्ति पूजा के लिए सिद्धान्त को दबा दिया गया है। वह हमारे और आप में बुनियादी भेद है मगर इसी कारण से वह भेद आपको स्पष्ट दिखायी नहीं देता।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो एक्शन लिया, भारत के भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध यह बहुत सराहनीय कदम था। मैंने इसी

[श्री आर एन राकेश]

सदन में 15 जुलाई 77 को जब भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री से पहली बार इस्तीफा मांगा गया था इसी सदन में तो कहा था माननीय प्रधान मंत्री देश से पांच साल या दस साल के अन्दर गरीबी दूर करना चाहते हैं लेकिन चौ० चरण सिंह जी के गृह मंत्री रहते हुए गरीबों को मौत के घाट इस कदर उतारा जा रहा है कि पांच साल के अन्दर अन्दर कोई ऐसे लोग नहीं रह जाएंगे जिन की गरीबी उनको दूर करनी पड़े। मेरी बात को हवा समझ कर उसको कोई अहमियत नहीं दी गई। या यों कहना चाहिये कि प्रधान मंत्री बहुत सहनशील व्यक्ति हैं। उन्होंने बार बार मौका दिया उनको। लेकिन जिस दिन प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कदम उठाया और भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री को पद से हटाया तो पूरे देश में हरिजनों के घरों में और विशेष कर मेरठ में घी के दीये जलाए गए। मुझे सैकड़ों तार मिले हैं, देश के कोने कोने से हरिजनों के, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं के और शोषित वर्गों के मिले हैं जिन में उन्होंने बधाई दी है और कहा है कि बेहतर होता कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री इस कदम को और पहले उठाते। यदि ऐसा किया गया होता तो शायद इतना नुकसान जनता पार्टी का न हुआ होता जितना आज हुआ है।

इन्हीं लोगों के कारण आज अध्यापक, विद्यार्थी, वकील आदि जनता पार्टी को छोड़ चुके हैं, माइनोरिटीज का विश्वास जनता पार्टी छो चुकी है। लेकिन जब से प्रधान मंत्री ने यह सहस्रपूर्ण और दृढ़ कदम उठाया है उनका विश्वास पुन जनता पार्टी के साथ जुड़ गया है। यह कहना कि यह कदम सराहनीय नहीं है झूठ है, बेबुनियाद है। कुछ लोगों की निगाह में यह कदम भले ही गलत हो सकता है लेकिन जो ऐसा समझते हैं वे पुंजीवादी लोग हैं, जो व्यक्तिवाद के

समर्थक हैं, वही ऐसा समझते हैं और कह सकते हैं। जनता पार्टी, देश, सरकार तथा दल की मर्यादा की रक्षा के लिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो कदम उठाया है वह नितान्त सराहनीय कदम है और देश के शोषित वर्ग, हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, कमजोर वर्गों, प्रबुद्ध समाज की ओर से मैं इसका जोरदार स्वागत और समर्थन करता हू। इन कदम को ले कर जिन लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री पर कीचड़ उछालने की कोशिश की है वे वही लोग हैं जो दूसरों की हवेलियों पर दूसरों की मजबूत चट्टानों पर कीचड़ उछालते हैं और यही उनको अच्छा लगता है और शीशे की कच्ची दीवाल जो उनकी अपनी है वह उनको दिखाई नहीं देती है।

आप देखें कि अनुशासनहीनता किस कदर बढ़ रही थी, गैर जिम्मेदारी की बातें किस कदर ज्यादा हो रही थी? लेकिन जिस दिन से प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कदम उठाया है अनुशासनहीनता काफी खत्म हुई है, पार्टी बड़ी मजबूत हुई है, ब्यूरोक्रेसी डर गई है। साथ ही साथ जिस दिन से यह कदम उठाया गया है एक दो छुटपुट घटनाओं को छोड़ कर भारत भर में हरिजनों पर एंट्रासिटीज कम हो रही हैं उसी दिन से ये कम होनी शुरू हो गई हैं और यों भी कहा जा सकता है कि बन्द सी हो गई हैं। हाँ बिहार में, महाराष्ट्र में जबर्र हुई हैं। इनको छोड़ कर छुटपुट ही घटनाएँ इस तरह की हुई हैं। अधिकांश में ये समाप्त हो गई हैं। वास्तव में गृह मंत्री जी को हटा करके प्रधान मंत्री ने दल की रक्षा की है, सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा को बचाया है और साथ साथ एंट्रासिटीज जो हो रही थी हरिजनों पर उनको बन्द सा कर दिया है। सब बन्द हो गई हैं यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हू। मैं यह भी नहीं कह सकता हू कि ये लोग बरबाद रहे थे। लेकिन ऐसे लोग जो हरिजनों पर एंट्रासिटीज कर रहे थे उनको इससे बल मिलना था, कहीं न कहीं से उनको प्रोत्साहन मिलता था।

ऐसी हालत में प्रधान मंत्री का कदम बड़ा सराहनीय है। विरोधी पक्ष के लोग जो इसकी आलोचना करते हैं वह बेदम हैं। यह हमारा अपना मामला था। उन्हें इसमें बोलने का हक नहीं था। उनकी बोलना भी नहीं चाहिये था। लेकिन हमारे महा प्रजातन्त्र है। वे बोले। ठीक है बोले। लेकिन जैसा अभी कच्छराय जी ने कहा केवल इस चीज को वे लोग हवा देते रहे हैं, इसी चीज को उछालते रहे हैं कि त्यागपत्र क्यों मांगा गया, क्या वारेसपाई में प्रधान मंत्री और भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री के बीच हुई, कहा क्या हुआ और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो सरकारी काम काज और महत्वपूर्ण कार्य होना चाहिये था उस में वे बाधक बने, वह नहीं हो सका। और केवल बेबुनियाद धोखी बातों को ले कर के राष्ट्रीय कार्यों में बाधक होने लगे हैं जिसमें महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय कार्य नहीं हो सके हैं। अच्छा होता विरोध पक्ष के लोग केवल विरोध नहीं करते बल्कि देश को रचनात्मक दिशा देने में सरकार जिसपर बट्टा पड़ी है प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में जो देश आगे जा रहा है उसमें सहयोग देते तो उनकी अपनी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ती, पार्टी की प्रतिष्ठा बनती। आज भी वह इस बात को समझ लें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं देश के शोषित वर्गों की ओर से और अपनी ओर से प्रधान मंत्री के इस कदम का समर्थन करता हूँ और प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak).
I support the resolution moved by Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu regarding the resignation of some Ministers from the Council of Ministers and the reasons therefor.

In a democratic pattern of society, unless there is some doubt about the functional integrity of the Government, generally the question of resignation from the Council of Ministers does not arise. Resignations are submitted on the basis of health or on

the basis of differences on policy matters or some other inherent factors or concealed factors which may be known to them but which do not come to the surface so much so with a heavy heart in this august House I have to express my views.

The most important person in the Cabinet, the Home Minister who has resigned is the custodian of certain secret facts and realities about the functional integrity of the Government. He has clearly mentioned the reasons in the course of his letters of the 11th March, 22nd March and 28th March. Allegations regarding corruption have been made. Anyway, we have been long discussing these matters. We should know to what extent they are relevant. There may have been differences of opinion, but however a clear indication of corruption, nepotism, favouritism etc has come out from the letters of the Home Minister. You may say that I have no right to say it but they are very important allegations about the basis on which the present Janata Government has been functioning for the last one year and more, alleging mis use of power or abuse of power by the former Prime Minister and involving her in cases whether there is relevance or not.

For instance in the case of jeeps, a case has been registered. All right. In the case of collection of funds for the party when the souvenir was brought out, even there some case was registered. I will come to your point later about the collection of funds and how directly or indirectly who is involved.

श्री हराम चन्द कच्छराय : सम्भाषित जी, इसका संबंध इस प्रस्ताव से कैसे माना है। मैं आपकी व्यस्तता चाहता हूँ।

सम्भाषित महोदय : कच्छराय जी, आपने बोन लिया, यह उनको बोनने दीजिये। यह टीक नहीं है।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN I have told you the reason in the beginning itself

Fortunately Shri Mohan Dharla is present in the House There is one firm Chamanlal, which is notorious This firm has supplied in Sixties jenny goods worth Rs. one crore to one of the firms in the UK and since this firm has not been following the foreign exchange regulations licences were suspended and the Directorate of Enforcement was asked to go into this and then at that time when the powerful caucus tried to influence the Government they could not do it, but all of a sudden when the Janata Party came into power the firm has become the victim of Emergency Now I would like to ask my hon friend, Mr Mohan Dharla Are you going to give him the import licence because he has exported goods to the tune of Rs 1 crore

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Mallikarjun, please sit down

SHRI MALLIKARJUN This is a question of how indirectly people are involved May I know whether you are going to give the import licence to the tune of Rs 70 lakhs to this firm?

श्री हुसम चन्द बछवाय सभापति जी,
जो कुछ यह कह रहे हैं, उसको रिपोर्ट न
दिया जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN Mr Mallikarjun, please take your seat Please speak on the Resolution You could have spoken on the resolution on Mr Mohan Dharla's subject, when the Resolution on distribution of essential commodities was being discussed This resolution is not on corruption This is on the resignations and the need for making statements It has got nothing to do with corruption or the misdoings of any firms Will you

kindly be relevant and not become irrelevant* Please continue your speech and finish

SHRI MOHAN DHARLA I want to give some personal explanation I don't think he has made any charge. Has he?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN, No, I have not made I am asking you I am very thankful to you for this.

SHRI MOHAN DHARLA: In that case it is not relevant You can put your question but you can rest assured that this Government is committed to eradication of corruption in the country and we have not taken any action. It is that Government to which you belonged which has done all these things not this Government.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: What is going to happen is

श्री हुसम चन्द बछवाय : सभापति
महोदय, मेरा ब्यवसाय का प्रश्न है।

सभापति महोदय : बछवाय जी, बात
बैठ जाये।

Mr Mallikarjun will you kindly conclude your speech?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN O.K. Madam At the outset, I have told the reasons (Interruptions) Therefore I am bringing this out This is the involvement of the son of the Prime Minister This is extra-constitutional involvement At the very beginning I have made it clear The reasons for the resignation are like this. It is the assumption of the Home Minister who has not come forward with a statement like Mr Raj Narain So Madam Chairman these are the vital points Therefore, what I feel is, there is something behind which is concealed At least I respect Morarji-bhai for his adherence to truth and non-violence of Gandhism. So he

should not be afraid of speaking the truth and Kantibhai being the son of the Prime Minister, it is the misuse of power and he is the extra-constitutional power involved, and he is leading every one of us in trouble in this way. When you have framed allegations against the previous government, you should also be purified in your thought and action. This is all what I would like to say. So, Madam, what exactly are the reasons behind the resignation? We are entitled to know about it all. But they do not want to reveal to us. They simply say—thus

श्री हुम चन्द कछवाह : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे कहने से 3 बार बैठ चुका हूँ, आप मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ ऑर्डर तो सुन लें।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN About Rs 90 lakhs fund collection—in what way I am concerned? I am not concerned. Every party has got right to collect the funds. But the extra-constitutional powers involvement of Kantibhai is there.

श्री हुम चन्द कछवाह : सभापति जी, यह जो बोल रहे हैं, इस प्रस्ताव से उसका क्या सम्बन्ध है? यह फालतू बोल रहे हैं बिषय से बाहर बोल रहे हैं।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN Whether the funds collected are the contribution of the tax-payer or not is not a question. Therefore, Madam, may I ask my friend, Mr. Mohan Dharma, in this connection whether he is going to appoint a parliamentary committee to go into the affairs of the firm, Chaman Lal and Co?

That is why I say that the reasons, indirect or direct, concerning the resignations of the former Ministers is the concern of this august House. The reason for resignation should be either on health grounds, or on policy matters, or for hiding something or

concealing something forcibly, which cannot be expressed voluntarily, or being cracked by the Prime Minister. That also we do not know. Therefore, it is very essential that the Home Minister must come forward with a statement, as Shri Raj Narain has done, so that we can clear all these apprehensions in the interests of the people of this country and to protect the democratic norms.

श्री ब्रजभूषण त्रिवारो (खलीलावद) : सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव श्री राजगोपाल नाथजी ने प्रस्तुत किया है, वैसे मैं आज इसकी कोई आपत्तयता महसूस नहीं करता हूँ। जिन दो मंत्रियों ने इस्तीफे लिये गये थे, उनके और प्रधान मंत्री के बीच में—बास तीर पर भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री के बीच में—जो पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ, उसे मदन के पटल पर रखने की माँग की गई, और ऐसा न किया जाने पर शिकायत की गई। सरकार विरोधी पक्ष के साथ बानबान करते उसने नेताओं को यह सारा पत्राचार दिखाने की राजी हो गई और विरोधी पक्ष के सब लोग इस पर राजी हो गये।

जहाँ तक इस्तीफे का सवाल है, उसके बारे में आज ही माननीय श्री राज नारायण का बयान हुआ है। समझना अस्वस्थता के कारण गृह मंत्री इस सत्र में अपना बयान न दे पायें। मुझे लगता है कि शायद यह भी इस बारे में बयान दें। लेकिन इस बारे में जो स्थिति है उसको यह स्वयं स्पष्ट करेंगे।

यह सही है कि यह कोई माध्यम घटना नहीं है, यह एक माध्यम घटना है। जितना सदन में, जितना माहौल में यह सब कुछ हुआ,

[श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी]

उमके देखते हुए मारे देश के लोगों में इसकी चर्चा है। इस देश में एक बड़बड़े शान्तिपूर्ण आन्दोलन के पक्षस्वरूप जनता पार्टी और जनता सरकार का गठन हुआ था। देश की जनता की आकांक्षाएँ इस सरकार के साथ जुड़ी हुई थी। लोगों को विश्वास था—क्योंकि पहली बार इस प्रकार की जनता पार्टी घटना हुई कि इस देश की जनता ने वाट के जरिये तीस बरस के बाद कांग्रेस राज्य का सफाया किया और उसके बाद जनता सरकार का गठन हुआ—कि इतना विशाल बहुमत होने पर यह सरकार सयुक्त, अनुशासित और मर्यादित हो कर देश में सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन लाने, गरीब लोग के जीवन को सुधारन और सार्वजनिक जीवन में भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के अपने मकसद को पूरा करेगी। इसलिए देश की जनता को यह देख कर निराशा हुई कि यह सरकार जनता प्रचंड बहुमत होने पर भी अपने लोगों को साथ नहीं रख सकी। इसलिए आज इस बारे में चिन्ता होना स्वाभाविक है। एक तरफ देश की जनता चिन्तित है और दूसरी तरफ लोकनायक श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण चिन्तित हैं। आज इस बात का खतरा है कि अगर जनता सरकार विफल हो गई, अगर उनका प्रति लोगों में भ्रमस्थान जाग गई, तो उसका विफल है तानाशाही, उसका विफल है फासिस्टवाद, उसका विफल है देश के जनतन्त्र को समाप्त करना। इसलिए जहाँ इतनी भयावह स्थिति हो रहा पर विचार करना चाहिए। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जो यह परिवर्तन हुआ उसमें जनता सरकार के अन्दर ऐसे लोग जो गरीब की बोली बोलने वाले रहे हैं, जो जीवन भर तानाशाही के विरुद्ध संघर्ष करने वाले रहे हैं, जो चन्द आदेशों, चन्द मान्यताओं के प्रति समर्पित रहे हैं उनके पीछे जबरदस्त साजिश की गई और तमाम प्रकार के तत्व थे वह साजिश करने में, चौधरी चरणसिंह के बारे में कहा गया कि वे हरिजन विरोधी

हैं, हरिजनों पर नाग आनक और उनके ऊपर सारे जुन्म इनके नाते होते हैं, मगर हमारे मित्र भूत जाते हैं कि यह देश को सामाजिक समस्या है जिसका निदान होना चाहिए और यह तमाम तरफ आज सामन हैं—चौधरी चरण सिंह जी के हटने के बाद मराठवाड़ा की घटना होनी है या नहीं? विलनापुरम की घटना होनी है या नहीं? बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश में, हरियाणा में, मध्य प्रदेश में, देश के तमाम हिस्सों में यह घटनाएँ हो रही हैं चाहे जमीन के मुकाल को ले कर चाहे मर्द औरत के मकाल को लेकर, चाहे आपसी दहा के जा घमने तोड़न राज्म हैं, उनको ले कर ये हो रही हैं। इसलिए कैलकुलेटेड डेलिबरेट एटेंप्ट करके यह स्थिति पैदा करने की जो कोशिश की गई इनमें बड़े बड़े पूजोपति, बड़े बड़े अखबार के मालिक और बड़े बड़े ऐसे लोग जो इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं चाहते, उनकी ओर से ऐसा प्रयास किया गया। उनका प्रयास है कि यह जनता पार्टी टूटे, जनता सरकार टूटे, जनता सरकार के प्रति लोगों में भ्रमस्थान जागे और वह तमाम तानाशाही और पूँजीवादी प्रवृत्तियाँ फिर प्रबल हों। ऐसा प्रयास चल रहा है। मगर यह प्रयास चलेगा नहीं क्योंकि मेरा इस देश की जनता में अटूट विश्वास है। यह जनता जो फिरगी तानाशाहों को समाप्त कर सकती है, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की तानाशाही को समाप्त कर सकती है वह जनता दृढ़ है कि अपनी कुर्बानी से अपनी आकांक्षाओं से जिस सरकार को उमने बनाया है उस सरकार की वह हिफाजत करेगी, अपने हितों की हिफाजत करेगी और यह जो परिवर्तन की चक्की शुरू हुई है उसकी गति को तेज करेगी। तो यह तो अपनी जगह पर है।

परन्तु मैं इसमें कहीं कोई नज़ीर नहीं पाता कि जिस के आधार पर उन का प्रस्ताव माना

जाय । आपसी जो पत्र-व्यवहार हो उन को सदन के पटल पर नहीं रखा जा सकता । तमाम बातें हो रही हैं । जो बातें देश के हित में होंगी, सार्वजनिक हित में होंगी वे बातें मानने आएंगी वहे लोग जिनका और जो कुछ भी चाहें । इसलिए इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा और मैं ज्यादा चर्चा नहीं करूँगा कि किस तरह से क्या बातें हुई हैं । आज माननीय राजनारायण जी ने अपने वक्तान में कुछ कहा और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कुछ मुँहों का उत्तर दिया । तो वह सारी बातें फिर से दोहरायी नहीं जाएंगी । देश की जनता, दुनिया के लोग और सदन के लोग उन मारे सत्या को जान गए हैं । इस प्रस्ताव का मैं हम नाते विरोध करूँगा कि कानून के अदर या ससदीय परम्परा के अदर कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है कि उस पत्राचार को सदन के पटल पर रखा जाय ।

चाँदरो बलबोर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : सभापति महोदया, यह रेजोल्यूशन ला कर कांग्रेस वाले बही कर रहे हैं कि जैस कोई आदमी दरिया में डूब रहा हो, उस को तिनका मिल जाय और उस को ले कर वह ऊपर उठने की कोशिश करे । यह जनता पार्टी है, जिसमें सिद्धान्त की बात हो रही है । उन को कुछ लोगो ने जिम डग से उछालने की कोशिश की है वह बिलकुल गलत है । यह व्यक्ति की बात नहीं है, यह सिद्धान्तों की बात है । यह जनता पार्टी है । यहाँ ऐसी बातें चली हैं, ऐसी बातें हुई हैं कि जिम के बारे में आपस में पार्टी में हम बात करे । लेकिन यह तो खानदान गुलामा जिन्होंने रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया, जिन्होंने दिनो तक इन की एमर्जेन्सी रही या पिछले तीस सालों का जा इन का तानाशाही शासन रहा चाहे वह पंडित नेहरू थे, उन के समय से लेकर इंदिरा गांधी तक जो यह आए उन में कभी इन में पुरत नहीं की कि बात कर सके । आज जनता पार्टी

में एक छोटे से छोटा आदमी भी, मेरे जैसा आदमी भी जिस का कोई सिवामी स्टेटस नहीं है वह भी प्रधान मंत्री से बात कर सकता है कि देखिए, यह है हमारा घोषणापत्र, आप इस पर अमल कीजिए और प्रधान मंत्री वह सकते हैं कि यह घोषणा पत्र हमारे सामने है और हम इस को पूरा करने के लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं । जनता पार्टी के लोगो में आज खुदरा लोग हैं, वे अपने उद्देश्यों को जानते हैं, अपनी जमीर पर चलने वाले लोग हैं । आप की तरह बेजमीर लोग नहीं हैं जिन्होंने कभी आवाज उठायी नहीं । एमर्जेन्सी के बारे में कमीशन बैठे । क्या उन लोगो को शर्म नहीं आई जो मंत्री होने हुए जा कर शाह कमीशन के सामने बयान देने थे कि हमें ये सारी बातें नापसंद थी लेकिन इसलिए उस के खिलाफ हम ने आवाज नहीं उठायी कि हम डर था कि हम पकड़ न लिया जाय । यह माप का इखलाख है । आप यह रेजोल्यूशन लाये और यह समझ कर लाय कि इस से जनता पार्टी में कोई फूट होगी, कोई लड़ाई होगी । हमारे यहाँ सिद्धान्तों के लिए लड़ाई होगी । हम इस देश के 60-65 करोड़ लोगो से वायदा कर के आये हैं और हम उन के बारे में सोचना है, उनसे बारे में हमें पहल करनी है । अगर आज जनता में कोई रोप है, या जनता यह समझती है कि हम लोगो ने इनको गद्दी पर बिठाया है, य हमारे लिए काम करेंगे तो हम इस बात के लिए जरूर लड़ेंगे । राज नारायण जी ने क्या कहा ? उन्होंने भी सिद्धान्तों की बात बही है । जहाँ सिद्धान्तों की बात होगी, अखलाख वाले लोग मिल कर बैठेंगे वहाँ आपस में लड़ाई हो सकती है ।

मैं अपने हरिजन भाइयों में भी एक बात करूँगा । घरे भाई सिद्धे नात माया में इन क्रांतिियों ने आपका दिमन धराव दिया है । इन्होंने आपको किसानों से मजदूरों । किसानों में आपको कुछ नहीं भियेगा ।

[चौधरी बलवीर सिंह]

अगर आप में दिमाग है तो इस मुद्दा के समायोदार के पीछे पड़ो। इंडस्ट्री में अपना हिस्सा माग। किसानों से आपकी कुछ नहीं मिलेगा।

समापति महोदय - आप रिजोन्सुशन पर बोलिये। रिजोन्सुशन में वेदन यह है कि इन्होंने स्टेटमट क्यों नहीं दिया।

चौधरी बलवीर सिंह - मैंने रिजोन्सुशन पड़ा है। इन्होंने मिडान्त की बात की है। मैं इनको कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी में मिडान्त की बात चलनी है। कांग्रेस पार्टी में तानाशाही की बात चलनी है।

मैं एक सिद्धान्त की बात कर रहा था कि आज तक इस मुद्दे में समायोदार ने हरिजन और किसानों को लूटा है। अगर हरिजन भाइयों आप में दिमाग हो तो आप इस मुद्दे के समायोदार के पीछे पड़ें और कहें कि हम अपने सरम ये में से हिस्सा दो। इंडस्ट्री में से हिस्सा दो, कारखानों में से हिस्सा दो। मैं आपके मोटिव में लाना चाहता हूँ जहाँ जहाँ भी हिन्दुस्तान में बेकवर्ड एरियाज बने, जहाँ जहाँ भी इंडस्ट्रीज उन एरियाज में लगी, वहाँ कोई भी हरिजन या पिछड़ा भाई इंडस्ट्री नहीं खोल सता। किसी बेकवर्ड वरसा के भाई को इंडस्ट्री खोलने का मौका नहीं मिलता। बड़े बड़े समायोदारों ने ही वहाँ भी इंडस्ट्री खोलना शुरू कर दिया। हरिजन भाई भावों में किसानों से लड़ते-ले और कहत रहे कि जिस के पास पाव एन्ड अमीन है उसको बाटा। हरिजनों और किसानों की लड़ाई कांग्रेसियों ने करायी है। मैं हरिजन भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस लड़ाई में उनका कुछ नहीं मिलेगा।

मैं यहाँ पर जो कांग्रेसी भाई बैठे हैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम मिडान्तों के लिए जरूर लड़ेंगे, लगानार लड़ते आये हैं और उसके लिए हर व्यक्ति लड़ेगा। हम अपने

मैनिफेस्टो को आपसे न जाने के लिए करने मिनिस्टर्स में बत करने हैं। हम सरकार की बेबिनेट को बत करने हैं कि हमने जो जनता में वायदा किया है जो घोषणपत्र में कहा है उसको पूरा किया जाए। मिनिस्टर्स के इन्फोके में आपकी कुछ नहीं मिलेगा।

मैं इन गद्दों के साथ इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ और करने हरिजन भाइयों में अपील करता हूँ कि वे इनकी बात में न आयें। इस मुद्दे का वा समायोदार है, सरकार, करोड़गति है उसकी बात में न आयें। किसान से लड़ने के बजाय वे इन समायोदारों से लड़ें, कारखानेदारों को पकड़ें और उन में हिस्सा ले, इंडस्ट्री में हिस्सा लें। जब आपको कुछ मिलेगा नहीं तो आप यो ही लड़ने चले आयेंगे।

श्री रामचारी शास्त्री पदरोता : मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। विरोध पक्ष के लोगों ने भी इस बात की स्वीकार किया है कि तमाम बात अखबारों में प्रचारान्तर में आ चुकी है। आज राज नारायण जी का ध्यान भी हो गया है। प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी जो कुछ कहना था कह दिया है। मैं ममसना हूँ कि इस सब को देखते हुए यह प्रस्ताव माना नहीं चाहिये या भोग अच्छा होता अगर इसका वापिस ले लिया जाना भोग अनावश्यक विवाद खड़ा न किया जाता। लेकिन जब इस विवाद का शुरू कर ही दिया गया है तो आपके माध्यम से मैं दो एक बातें जरूर कहना चाहूँगा प्रधान मंत्री और सदन की सेवा में।

यह यहाँ है कि अमलों लड़ाई यह नहीं थी कि क्या हुआ और इन्फोके कैसे हुए। राज नारायण जी ने अपनी स्थिति के बारे में विस्तृत रूप में चर्चा कर दी है। उनका जो ध्यान आया है उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ

नहीं कहना है। घटनाचक्र ने जो स्वरूप ग्रहण किया है और जिस शक्ति में यह सब चीज सामने आई है—मैं समझता हूँ कि यह पार्लियामेन्टरी डेमोक्रेसी के इतिहास में शायद अनहोनी घटना है।

भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री चौ० चरण सिंह का नाम बहुत लिया गया है। उधर से भी लिया गया है और इधर से भी लिया गया है। चौ० चरण सिंह का जो 28 जून का ब्यान था वगैर उस ब्यान में गए हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह काफी कारण नहीं था इस बात के लिए कि इतने सीनियर मिनिस्टर से इस्तीफे की मांग की जाती। आप स्थिति पर दृष्टिपात करें। प्रधान मंत्री जो जनता पार्टी के नेता हैं—संसद में। वह भ्रमरीका से 17 जून को वापिस आए। जब भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री से इस्तीफा उन्होंने मांगा तब वह बीमार थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि दल के नेता या यह फर्ज था कि वह इतनी उदारता तो जरूर दिखाते कि भ्रमरीका से लौटने के बाद जब माननीय राज नारायण जो जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ एक मुहिम चला रहे थे, एक मुहिम उन्होंने छेड़ रखी थी, जैसा कहा गया है, तो उस सिलसिले में यह सदाशयता का तकाजा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जो उन से मिलने जाते। लेकिन यह साधारण सी कटंसी भी उनके प्रति नहीं दिखाई गई। एक आदमी जो सीरियस हार्ट अटैक से कोटिङ है उस की इस बीमारी का खयाल भी नहीं किया गया। उस ब्यान का सहारा ले कर उनसे इस्तीफे तक की मांग कर दी गई। इस तरह की स्थिति में आदमी कोल्ड भी कर सकता है इसका भी ध्यान नहीं रखा गया। उसको इतना सटमा पहुँच सकता है कि वह कोल्ड्स कर जाए इसका ध्यान भी नहीं किया गया।

पार्लियामेंट में हम हैं, हमारी सरकार है, जनता पार्टी की सरकार है। हम सब ने

मिल कर इस पार्टी को बनाया है। जनता ने इस पार्टी को बनाया है कुछ निश्चित और विशेष परिस्थितियों में और वह उसे चलाएगी लेकिन जनता भी जानना चाहती है कि क्या वजह है कि इस तरह का एक बड़ा विवाद खड़ा कर दिया गया है जिस को ले कर कभी कभी यह आशंका तब प्रकट की जाती है कि जनता पार्टी वहीं टूट तो नहीं जाएगी। इनको अवसर मिल गया है इस तरह के प्रस्ताव का लान का। जिन का इतने सपडे लगे जिन का इस बुरी तरह से ठुकराया गया है, उनका आज मौका मिल गया है, उनका आज साहस हो गया है कि वे इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लाएं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनका यह कैसे साहस हुआ इसको आपका देखना चाहिये।

चौ० चरण सिंह के खिलाफ एक प्रकार से आन्दोलन चलाया गया है। हरिजनो पर भ्रष्टाचारो को ले कर कहा गया कि वह इस्तीफा दें, होम मिनिस्टर इस्तीफा दें। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या इस्तीफे के सिवा कोई दूसरा इलाज नहीं था? वह पिछले तीन चार महीनों से भ्रष्टाचार में थे। वह होम मिनिस्टर भी नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अब ये घटनाएँ कैसे हुई हैं और हो रही हैं? मराठवाड़ा में कैसे इस तरह की घटनाएँ हो गई हैं, विल्लुपुरम में कैसे हुई, जमशेदपुर में पकड़ पकड़ कर कैसे नदी में गिराया गया? यह सब कैसे हुआ? इसके पीछे पटपट हो सकता है, बड़े बड़े पूँजीपतियों का भी हाथ हो सकता है लेकिन इसका जवाब क्या है कि जब भ्रष्टाचारों में यह आ गया कि चौ० चरण सिंह अध्यक्ष जनता पार्टी बनाए जाएंगे तो जो तबका यह मांग किया करता था कि वह होम मिनिस्टर के पद से इस्तीफा दें उसने यह मांग करनी शुरू कर दी

समाप्ति सहोदय यह प्रस्ताव का विषय नहीं है।

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री यही विषय है। मरा निबंदन है अब दूसर मानना सदन इन बातों को कह रहा था आप उनका मना नहीं किया। तब भी था यह विषय नहीं था। आपका चाहिय था कि उसा वक्त आप उनका मना करती। आपने उनका मना नहीं किया।

17 00 hrs.

उन लोगो ने कहना शुरू कर दिया कि हरिजन न जायग यह दण्डवत् हा हा जाता। अगर च० चरण सिंह जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष हो गए। उस वक्त किसी ने यह नहीं दखा कि जनता पार्टी के निर्माण के वक्त जिन का प्रमुख हाथ था वह अगर न रह तो क्या जनता पार्टी कुछ मुनी नहीं लगना? और चौधरी चरण सिंह अगर नहीं हात तो जनता पार्टी के बनने में कोई विलम्ब होता कि नहीं? उनका कोई कनीव्यूशन है कि नहीं? ठीक है पार्लियामेंट में बहुमत हमारा है जनता पार्टी चलनी। और अब यह बात कहने है तो मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हू कि हम इन बातों को देखना चाहिये यह माध्यम न बनाया जाय एक दूसरे पर बल इस काम के लिये इस बात का उछाला जाय। समापति जी आप मने कह रहा है मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ जब माननीय राजेश जी भाषण दे रहे थे तो आपने उनको नहीं रोका।

समापति महोदय देखिए शास्त्रा जी मैं हर एक को रोका है।

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री मैं इस देश के लोगो से कहना चाहता हू और आप से कहना चाहता हू कि इस तरह की घटना शायद पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी के इतिहास में नहीं है इस तरह की पुनरावृत्ति हो भी नहीं सकेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने मित्रों से कहना चाहता हू कि इसका मजा आपको मिलने वाला नहीं है। न प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा कर

के आपका कोई लाभ मिलेगा। यह हमारा आपस का विवाद है जो समाप्त हो जायगा और जनता पार्टी और स्ट्रांगर और मजबूत होगी।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) Madam Chair man I do not understand how this Resolution survives for discussion after the letters calling for resignation letters have been put on the Table of the House It is not that they have not been put They have been put When they were asked for they were put on the Table of the House—in both the Houses

Again the amendment says

and further regrets that none of the resigning Ministers has so far made any statement in explanation of the resignation.

That is not the fault of the Government They are entitled to make statements if they want to make statements If they do not make statements they cannot be forced to do so And if they make statements then certainly I would also make a statement as I did this morning And that also has happened in the case of one Minister who has resigned that also has been done If another statement is made then also I can make a statement and explain what the position is. Therefore I do not understand the purpose of this Resolution at all

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) It is out of date now

SHRI MORARJI DESAI Not only that it is out of focus completely As notice of it was given perhaps, it was moved That is possible But this is just a brave attempt to bring the Janata Party into trouble that also may be the purpose

AN HON MEMBER That is already in trouble

SHRI MORARJI DESAI It is not in trouble. You want to create trouble but you are not succeeding in that and I am quite sure that you will not succeed. I have no doubt about it in my mind. No rifts will be created. There can be differences of views everywhere. Are there not differences among themselves? We quarrel much less than they quarrel. What is the use of saying this kind of a thing? Every day I hear something about this. Therefore this is not the way to attack the Government. That is all that I can say because I do not know what I am expected to say about this. Even the question of my son's collection of funds which was referred to by some people was brought in here. He is a member of the Party and if any charge is made that I am utilised for that purpose then I can understand that I should certainly be called into account. If at any time it is proved that I have been utilised by anybody in my house or elsewhere, then I am responsible for it. Or if any immoral thing or wrong thing has been done and it is made by a responsible member and I do not take action then also something can be said. But making vague charges against people in order to defame them I do not think is befitting the dignity of this House. That is all I would urge.

I do not think I have got anything more to say about this matter. I hope my hon. friend will see this and at any rate now the purpose of this resolution does not survive at all. Whatever may be the resolutions in other matters this resolution does not survive at all. That is all I want to bring to the notice of my hon. friend. I do not think I have got anything more to say.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU I carefully heard our Prime Minister. One thing I am not able to agree with him. He says that his son has not done anything—I am sorry he has not taken the influence of the Prime Minister. Being the son of the

Prime Minister, he is very much connected with him and this itself gives him the power to misuse his position. That is all I can say. Because the Prime Minister said it I am replying to that. That is all. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN Please continue. Don't take any notice of whatever they say.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU
Thank you, Madam.

The other thing is the resolution has not outlived its purpose because the Prime Minister has answered only for one Minister. There are other Ministers. Therefore I do not know what is happening with them.

The other point is the Prime Minister says that we wanted to create rifts. Nobody can create rifts when there are no rifts at all and when there is no cause at all. There are causes and inherent causes in the Janata Party which are responsible for the present rift. We are very sorry for it. What I wish is that we want unity of the Janata Party so that they can serve the country better.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SILANDAR BAKHT) Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN There is an amendment by Mr. Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO I am withdrawing it.

Amendment No. 1 was by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN Now the question is

"This House expresses its serious concern over the controversy regarding the reasons for the recent resignations from the Council of

Ministers and regrets that the Prime Minister did not in spite of repeated demands on the floor of the House explain to the House the circumstances whereunder he asked for the resignation of the Ministers."

The motion was negatived.

17 08 hrs

RESOLUTION RE RECLAMATION OF BARREN AND FALLOW LAND FOR DISTRIBUTION TO LANDLESS PERSONS

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (सबुरा हो) .
सभापति महादय, मैं यह सदन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ, —

'इस सभा की राय है कि दश म लगभग 7 कराड बेराजगार व्यक्तियों को काम देन, वजर व पडती जमीन को खेती योग्य बनाने तथा अन्न उत्पादन में वृद्धि के उद्देश्य व पूर्ति हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार एक भूमि सेना गठित करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों और सभ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को आवश्यक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर, जो कि एक वर्ष के अन्दर लगभग 5 करोड एकड वजर व पडती जमीन को खेती योग्य बना सके तथा उनमें सिंचाई और अन्य उपकरणों की सुविधा उपलब्ध करा कर भूमिहीनों के बीच इसका वितरण कर सके।'

17 09 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

सभापति महादय, सदन के समक्ष जो मैं सवरूप रखा है, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि आज सारे देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या विचराल रूप धारण कर रही है। जहाँ देखो, चाहे शहरी क्षेत्र हो या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र हो, चर्चा यही उठती है कि बहुत बेकारी है। उस बेकारी की समस्या को हल करना चाहिये।

इसके लिये सरकार का कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे, तभी बेकारी की समस्या हल हो सकती है। हम केवल यही कहते रहें, कि हमें बेकारी की समस्या का हल करना है, बेरोजगारी का मिटाना है, ताकि वे बहने मात्र में समस्या हल नहीं होगी। हम कोई ऐसा ठोस कदम उठाना होगा, ऐसा हल निकालना पड़ेगा जिससे हम इस बेकारी की समस्या को हल कर सकें।

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। यहाँ पर कराडा एकड परती और वजर जमीन पड़ी हुई है, जो अभी खेती-योग्य नहीं है। लेकिन अगर हमको सरकारों उपकरण, द्रव्य खती योग्य बना दिया जाये तो वह जमीन भी भूमिहीन खेतिहरों को दी जा सकेगी है।

हम बराबर कहते आये हैं कि देश में जो परती और वजर जमीन पड़ी हुई है वह भूमि हीनों को देनी चाहिए। लेकिन राज्य सरकारों का हमें और जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए या वह नहीं दिया गया है। मैं भ्रमता हूँ कि उन को तरफ में इस बारे में जो ध्यान दे दिए जाते हैं, वे अल्प हूँ। वरन्व में इतनी जमीन बाटी नहीं जाती है। अगर इतनी जमीन दी गई होती तो हमारे देश के भूमि हीनों, बेकारी और मरे व के समस्या में क्या ही ज्यादा हल हो सकती थी।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी के दरवा 1,57,59,000 है। रोजगार दरवा में जा नाम दर्ज है उनकी संख्या 1,07,44,000 है। बहुत में अल्पकाल या कम पड़े लक्ष्य नाम राजगार दरवा में नहीं लिखते। इस प्रकार बेरोजगारों की संख्या बड़ा बढ़ि है। 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार गाँवों में रहने वाले खेतिहर भूमिहीन मरे व की संख्या 456,00,000 थी जबकि 1961 में वह संख्या 315,19,411 थी। खेतिहर

भूमिहीन मजदूरों की सख्या कम होनी चाहिए थी, क्योंकि सरकार बहती है कि हम उन्हें ज्यादा जमीन दे रहे हैं। हम बेकारी का मिटा रहे हैं, लेकिन उन लोगों की तादाद कम होने के बजाय 1,41,90,589 बढ़ गई। इस से प्रकट होता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें इस बारे में पर्याप्त रूप से सचेत नहीं रही हैं। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि राज्य सरकारें तत्काल ऐसे कदम उठाये जिस से हम इस समस्या का समाधान कर सकें।

सरकार भूमिहीनों को जमीन तो दे देती है लेकिन उन लोगों के पास इतने साधन और उपकरण नहीं हैं कि वे अच्छी तरह से खेती कर सकें। जमीन भी अच्छी नहीं होती है। अगर अच्छी जमीन दी जाये, तो उस में अच्छी उपज हो सकती है, और जमीन को जोतने वाले की माली हालत ठीक हो सकती है। इसी लिए मैंने कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसी भूमि सेना को संगठित कर, जिस का काम यही हो कि वह परती और बजर जमीन को ठीक करे, और फिर उसको भूमिहीनों को दे दे। कुछ ऐसी भी जमीनें हैं, जिन्हें बुन्द-डोडरा और ट्रेक्टरों से समतल और चौरस कराना पड़ेगा, तभी उन पर अच्छी खेती हो सकती है। इसलिए मैंने संकल्प में कहा कि जा खेती लायक जमीन है वह और जो खेती लायक नहीं है उस को भी ठीक कराना पड़ेगा। आप के लिए, मध्य प्रदेश में भिण्ड और मुरैना तमाम ऊबड़ खाबड़ जमीन हैं। हर प्रदेश में ऐसी जमीन है जिस को खेती लायक बनाया जा सकता है। न उन में बन है न उस में खेती हो सकती है, ऐसे ही बजर पड़ी हुई हैं। इसलिए ऐसी भूमि सेना बना कर के उस जमीन को खेती लायक बनाया जाय और इस में सरकार प्रांतीय सरकारों को सहायता दे, तभी प्रांतीय सरकार इस मामले में अधिक दिलचस्पी ले सकती हैं। डा० लाहिया ने बराबर इस बात पर जोर दिया, उन्होंने उस की तयारी की थी।

लेकिन सरकार ने उस की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि जितनी परती और बजर जमीन पड़ी है वह ठीक करा कर भूमिहीनों को दी जाय। साथ ही केवल जमीन देने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। उस जमीन को जोतने के लिए जितने साधन हो सकते हैं वह भी देने होंगे। बीज, खाद, बल, रहट, पम्प आदि जो भी उस के उपकरण हैं वह भी उन को देने चाहिए ताकि वे खेती अच्छी तरह से कर सकें और जो अभी अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई है वह इस तरह से पाटी जा सके। आज जो लोग अभी परेशान हैं, गांवों में भूख और आधे पेट खा कर रहने वाले हैं उन को उठाने के लिए और बराबरी के स्तर पर लाने के लिए यही एक रास्ता है। उन को यह साधन दे कर ही हम बराबरी पर ला सकते हैं और अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई को पाट सकते हैं। इसलिए जरूरी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले में पहल करे और जो जमीन की समस्या है वह इस तरह से हल की जाय।

आज आप देखें, भूमिहीनों की मध्या जो कम होनी चाहिए वह बड़ी है। इस पर सरकार को प्रकटास करना चाहिए और इस ओर बड़ी तत्परता से ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हू कि आखिर बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए वह कौन से उपाय कर रही है? कोई उन के सामने निश्चित प्रोग्राम होना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं उस संकल्प के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ खींचा है कि आप इस बात का निर्णय लें, निश्चय करें और उस पर अमल करें तभी हमारी यह समस्या हल हो सकती है। गांवों में जल्दी धन्ये खुल नहीं सकते हैं। लेकिन जमीन पड़ी हुई है, उस जमीन को जोत कर के वे अपने पेट की जवाब को बुझा सकते हैं और अपना काम चला सकते हैं क्योंकि आदमी को अच्छी बिल्डिंग न मिले रहने को, रोजाना साबुन तेल न मिले और दूसरे अच्छे साधन भी न मिलें लेकिन

[श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक]

जीविका के लिए, जीवन की जरूरत के लिए रोटी प्रधान है। पहले उसका रोटी मिलना जरूरी है। इसलिए इस भोर शासन का ध्यान जाना चाहिए और इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सरकार को इस भोर भ्रष्टाचार होना चाहिए ताकि हम जमीन की व्यवस्था कर सकें।

अभी सीलिंग में भी जा जमीन निालनी थी, वह भी निालनी नहीं गई। जिस बच्चाई से भोर जिस तत्परता से जमीन निालनी जानी चाहिए थी, यह नहीं निालनी गई। आज हम सुनते हैं कि सीलिंग की बात को बिजबुल चुप कर दिया गया है। पिछले दिनों में सीलिंग के बारे में बराबर चर्चा होती थी शासन उस तरफ ध्यान देना था, लेकिन आज लगता है सरकार तटस्थ हो गई है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। सीलिंग की जमीन निाल कर भूमिहीन का देनी चाहिए और जितनी परती, बजर, उबड़-खाबड़ जमीन है उसको भी निाल कर घेती सायब बनाना चाहिए, उसके लिए ऐसा प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिए और यह जमीन भूमिहीनों को देनी चाहिए। सभी उनकी गरीबी मिट सकती है और हम बेकारी की समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं।

इसलिए मैंने जो सबलप रखा है इस सदन में मैं चाहता हू कि माननीय सदस्य उस पर विचार करे और मैं अपने वृषि मंत्री बरनाला साहब से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस सलप को बह पास करवाए। पास करवाने से यह होगा कि इस पर अमल होगा। हमारे सामने एक दुड़ निशबब होना चाहिए एक दुड़ लठय होना चाहिए सभी हम कुछ काम कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हू कि सदन इस सबलप को पास करे। मैं ऐसा मानता हू कि जो आज गरीबी है, बेकारी है, बेरोजगारी है यह मिट सकती है, जा गरीब आदमी हैं, परेशान आदमी हैं उन को कुछ राहत मिल सकती है और जो

जगह-जगह चर्चा शासा ने विताप होती है कि मया हन कर दिया, उम का भी अन्त हो सकता है। बेचन हम ऐसा यह दें कि हम दस सार में बेकारी मिटा देंगे, ऐसा यह देंगे से और बेचन बातों में तो काम नहीं चलता। हमारे सामने लठय होना चाहिए, हमारे सामने निशबबामय प्रोग्राम होना चाहिए, सभी हम उस में सलप हो सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आना करता हू कि सदा इस पर विचार करेगा और मेरे इस यहूत हो प्रभावकारी और सामयिक प्रस्ताव को जरूर पास करेगा। ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

MR. CHAIRMAN Resolution moved
ed

'This House is of opinion that with a view to providing employment to about 7 crore unemployed persons, reclaiming barren and fallow land and increasing food production in the country, the Central Government should provide necessary financial assistance to State Governments and Union territories Administrations to form a Land Army which may reclaim about 5 crore acres of barren and fallow land within one year and distribute it among the landless persons after providing irrigation facilities and other inputs'

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाल (उज्जैन)
माननीय लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक ने जो प्रस्ताव यहाँ रखा है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हू। इन म दो मत नहीं हैं कि हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी तो है ही। लेकिन बजर और उबड़ खाबड़ जमीन जो वृषि योग्य नहीं है ऐसी परोडों एबड जमीन का देग में है और यह अच्छा अवसर है यदि इस क्षेत्र के अन्दर जमीन के विकास के लिए जमीन को खेती योग्य बनाने के लिए, जमीन का पर्याप्त पानी देन के लिए इस सुझाव को मान लिया जान और ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जाय। जिस से

काश्मीर को जमीन मिले जिस में वह खेती कर के पैसाधार करे और उस से अपनी जीविका चलाए तो यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात होगी और यह जरूरी है।

इसलिए मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी ने जो बचन दिए हैं उन को सरकार निभाए। यह नितना अच्छा ध्येय है और इस में अगर अच्छे ढंग से, लगन से और चिन्ता के साथ काम किया गया, तो बाकी लोगों को रोजगार प्राप्त दिला सकते हैं। इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि जहाँ तक देहातों में रोजगार का सम्बन्ध है वहाँ पर रोजगार के अवसर बहुत कम हैं और देहातों का व्यक्ति रोजगार के लिए शहरों की तरफ भागता है और इसीलिए आज शहरों की आबादी किस प्रकार से बढ़ी जा रही है, यह किसी में छिपा हुआ नहीं है। आज जो लोग झुग्गी-झोंपडी में रहते हैं और कुटियायों पर रहते हैं, इन में से ज्यादातर वे ही लोग हैं जिन का देहातों में रोजगार नहीं मिलता है। देहातों में तेज गति से बरखाने लगाना तो इस समय बड़ा मुश्किल है परन्तु अगर वहाँ पर भूमि को सुधारा जाए और खेती योग्य बनाया जाए, तो देहातों के गरीब लोगों को वहाँ पर काम मिल सकता है और इस तरह से उन का शहरों में आना रोक जा सकता है। इन के अभाव में यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि कृषि मध्मगी जा छोटे छोटे उद्योग हैं, फिर चाहे वह कृषि उत्पादन का उद्योग हो या कोई और उद्योग हो, उन का वहाँ पर चालू किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि वे देहातों में रहने वालों पर लागू जा सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि कृषि मन्त्री जी इस प्रकार भी ध्यान देने और कोई ऐसी वास्तविकता निकालें और ऐसे उद्योग वहाँ पर लाएँ, जिन में देहातों के रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को काम मिल सके।

देहातों में रहने वाले गरीब लोगों को अधिदायित भूमि देने के बारे में प्रश्न तो बहुत किया गया था और यह कहा गया था कि पिछले सरकार ने उन को काफी भूमि

दी है लेकिन वे सब झूठे आँकड़े दिये गये थे। यह आप सब जानते हैं कि किसी के नाम पर किसी को जमीन बाँट दी और बहुत सारी भूमि जो सरकारी भूमि थी, वह किसी के नाम पर दे दी और इन की पंक्तिमिटी कर दी। विमो, की भूमि का विमो के नाम पर पट्टा कर दिया जिस के कारण लोगों में आपस में काफी झगड़ें हुए।

एक चीज मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। आप की जो रेल की पटरियाँ हैं, उन के पास लाखों एकर भूमि बेकार पड़ी हुई है जिस का कोई उपयोग नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो खेती योग्य भूमि है, रेल मंत्रालय से सलाह कर के, वह जमीन गैरमैनो और रेलवे फाटक पर काम करने वाले लोगों को दे दी जाए ताकि वे उस पर खेती कर सकें। वही वही पर ऐसी जमीन दी भी गई है लेकिन आज मन्त्र में बड़ी आवश्यकता यह है कि इस को एक प्राथमिकी कार्यक्रम के रूप में लिया जाए, जिस से तेज गति से हम रोजगार की समस्या को हल कर सकें। हम ने जो बचन दिया है कि 10 साल में सब को रोजगार दे देंगे, जनता पार्टी की सरकार के द्वारा जो यह बचा दिया गया है कि हम 10 साल में बेरोजगारी को समाप्त कर देंगे, वह तो ठीक है लेकिन इतने जल्दे समय तक लोग धैर्य नहीं रख सकते हैं। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने इन दिना में अच्छे काम उठाए हैं ताकि लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके, परन्तु रोजगार देने का बहुत बड़ा साधन भूमि है और अगर भूमि को अच्छे ढंग में योग्य बनाया जाए, तो इस दिना में काफी अच्छा काम होगा। कृषि मन्त्री जी इस बात पर ध्यान दें और सिर्फ यह जवाब न दें कि पंजाब में खेती अच्छी होती है और वहाँ पर अधिक से अधिक लोगों के पास भूमि है और पंजाब में और भूमि को खेती के काम में लाना मुश्किल है, लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब जैसी परिस्थिति और प्रायतः में नहीं है। ऐसा हमें मानना चाहिए कि बहुत से राज्यों के अन्दर आज

[श्री हुक्म चन्द बछवाय]

भी बहुत बड़ी सख्या में अगर ज़मीन पर बेकार लोग हैं तो वे देहातों के अन्दर हैं । आज तो हालत यह है कि देहातों के अन्दर अगर एक काश्तकार अपने लड़के को पढ़ाता है और उस पर पैसा खर्च करता है तो इतना पैसा खर्च करने के बाद उसका वह लड़का खेती का काम नहीं करता है । आज की पढ़ाई ऐसी है कि काश्तकार का पढ़ाई में पैसा भी गया और पैसों के साथ-साथ उसका बेटा भी गया और बेटा जाने के बाद खेती वैसी की वैसी पड़ी रही । इसलिए हमें ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिए कि लोगों की रूचि खेती की तरफ हो और सिंचाई के अधिक साधन प्राप्त : पास हो ।

मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी से नम्रता के साथ अप्रार्थ करता हूँ कि वे इस प्रस्ताव की बात को मान लें और यह आश्वासन दें कि हम कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं, जिससे माननीय सदस्य अपना प्रस्ताव वापस ले लें । नहीं तो, बोटिंग अगर कराएंगे तो इस समय प्राप्त जानने हैं कि स्थिति क्या है ? सब लोग इस प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में हैं और चाहते हैं कि यह प्रस्ताव पास हो और सरकार लोगों का रोजगार दे, ऐसी व्यवस्था वह करे । जो भूमि बेकार पड़ी है, उसको खेती योग्य बनाया जाए और रोजगार देने के लिए लोगों को बाँटी जाए, इस बात से मैं समझत हूँ । या तो बोटिंग करा लें या हमें वचन दें कि सरकार ऐसा करेगी, ताकि हमें सतुष्ट हो ।

श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोठरमा) : सभापति जी मैं श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक जी द्वारा रखे गए प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूँगा कि यह सञ्चालन समय, देश और परिस्थिति के अनुसार बहुत ही आवश्यक है । लेकिन इसमें कुछ बाधक अव्यावहारिक हो सकते हैं । यों तो सारा देश एक गाँवों का देश है...

सभापति महोदय शास्त्री जी आप अपना समाधान प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं ? यदि चाहते हैं तो प्रस्तुत कर दें ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा) मैं प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ ।

"That in the resolution —
add at the end—

"and every person recruited in the Land Army be paid at minimum salary of Rs 250 per month" (1).

श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा मैं यह कह रहा था कि यह देश गाँवों का देश है । मारे देश में पांच लाख से अधिक गाँव हैं । हम लोग देखते हैं कि करोड़ों एकड़ बजर भूमि सारे देश में फैली हुई है जिस पर न खेती होती है और न किसी तरह का और साधन वहाँ है । अगर उमें हरिजनो में, गिरिजनो में आदिवासियों, भूमिहीनों में बाँटा जाता है तो वह ऐसी रमीन है जो पहाड़ी है, पयरीली है जिस पर खेती नहीं हो सकती है । अभी तक जितने छोटे लोगों को जितनी भूमि पर बन्दोवस्ती दी गयी है, वह सारी की सारी परती ही पड़ी हुई है । अगर उसमें सरकार ध्यान दे कर मृदु स्तर पर कोई योजना बनाये तो उसे काम में लाया जा सकता है । अगर सरकार उसको खेती के लिये बना दे, कृषि योग्य बना दे तभी वह काम में आ सकती है नहीं तो वह बेकार की बेकार रह जाती है । इसलिए उमें जमीन को जो बन्दोवस्ती में लेते हैं, उससे उनकी कुछ अधिक हालत या माली हालत अच्छी नहीं होती । गरीब होने के कारण वे उमें खेती के लिये भी नहीं बना पाते । क्योंकि उनके पास अधिक साधन नहीं होते हैं । इसलिए यह सरकार का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि जितनी जमीन देश के अन्दर है, उस सारी जमीन को मृदु स्तर पर ट्रैक्टरों, बलुआपत्तों के द्वारा कृषि योग्य बना दें, समतल बना दें और उमें भूमिहीनों में बाँट दें । इसके लिए एक सेना बना कर सरकार काम कर सकती है । जिस तरह से दूसरी सेना तैयार की जाती

हैं उसी तरह स इससे लिए भी सेना तयार कर मरफार काम कर सकती है ।

दश व अन्दर जितनी भी परती जमीन है फालतू जमीन है इस समय जमीन को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए यद्ध स्तर पर याचना बनाया जाए । तभी यह समस्या हल हो सकती है । इस सङ्कल्प में आया है कि एक वय के अन्दर पाच करोड एकड़ जमीन को कृषि योग्य बनाया जाए । यह भी कहा गया है कि भूमि सना व द्वारा बनाया जाए । यह बाघ प्रमम्भव हो सकता है । जो भी मानव को शक्ति है उस के द्वारा इतनी जमीन को खेती के योग्य बनाना असम्भव है । अथोक्ति जितनी भी फालतू जमीन है वह पहाड़ी और पयरीली जमीन है जिसको एक वय में कृषि योग्य बनाना मेन पावर के लिए असम्भव हो सकता है । इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि हमारे दश में बहुत बड़े यद्ध बनने लगे हैं । बुलडोजरों और ट्रक्टरों के द्वारा इसको कृषि योग्य बनाया जाए । हरेक डिस्ट्रिक्ट और थाने में ट्रक्टर और बुलडोजरों की व्यवस्था की जाए । जहाँ जहाँ भी फालतू जमीन है वहाँ वहाँ यद्धस्तर पर इसको काम में लया जाए । इस तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि यह भूमि कृषि योग्य बन सकती है । यह बन जाने के बाद फिर उसको डिस्ट्रिक्ट किया जाए और फिर पर्याप्त मात्रा में सिंचाई व्यवस्था की जाए ।

हमारे देश में इतनी जमीन है उसको सभी दृष्टिकोणों से खेती के लायक बनाना चाहिए । वहाँ पर बहुत से नदी माने हैं । उन नदी नाला से सिंचाई हो सकती है । बाघ बना कर व पानी नहरों से लाया जा सकता है । इसको द्वारा भी सिंचाई हो सकता है । अगर यह सारी भूमि खेती के काम में आ जाए तो दान और निरन्तर की जो देश में कमी है जिसकी वजह से हमारा पैदा होता है वह दूर हो सकता है । जिन व दाम बढ़ते जाते हैं सरसों के दाम बढ़ते जाते हैं । इस भूमि के कृषि

योग्य बन जाने के बाद भूमिहीनों में रहा जाए कि योजनाबद्ध तरीके से सब दान और सरसों को खेती कर । तो मैं समझता हूँ कि व्यापक पैमाने पर खाता सफ़्तो है और आर्थिक फायदा का उत्पादन हो सकता है और हरिजनो आर्थिकविकास भूमिहीनों का आर्थिक जीवन सुधर सकता है उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर सकती है उनका पारिवारिक स्थिति में समृद्धि आई जा सकता है । इसका निर्दोष याचना बनानी चाहिए ।

यह एक विचारणीय सङ्कल्प है । भले ही यह एक गैर सरकारी सदस्य की ओर से आया है इसका स्वीकार कर लिया जाना चाहिए । वास्तव में इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव सरकार को आर स माना चाहिए था । जो सङ्कल्प है इसका जा विषय वस्तु है वस्तुतः यह सरकारों होना चाहिये था । इसको अगर स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है तो इससे देश का हित हागा बराबरी गरीबों भूमिहीनों वकाली का हित हागा । वकाली की विभाषिका का समाप्त करने के लिए यह बहुत ही लाभप्रद सिद्ध हो सकता है । जब स जनता पार्टी को सरकार सत्तारूढ़ हुई है अप्रैल से सितम्बर 77 तक के बीच में 1 लाख 18 हजार 81 एकड़ भूमि बांटा गई है भूमिहीनों के बीच में । लेकिन इतनी भूमि बांटने के बावजूद भी मैं समझता हूँ कि यह समस्या ज्यों का त्यों बनी हुई है । मैं बिहार का हा आपकी उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । छोटा नागपुर जिले में बारह लाख एकड़ भूमि आज भी परती पड़ी हुई है । बार बार आप्रह करने के बावजूद भूमिहीनों द्वारा बराबर सरकार से निवदन करने के बावजूद भी अभी तक उस जमान का खेती के लायक नहीं बनाया जा सका है । सारे दश में ही इस प्रकार की स्थिति है । मध्य प्रदेश आंध्र प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र राजस्थान त्रिपुर जाते हैं रेल से तब हम लाइन के दोनों ओर हजारों और लाखों एकड़ जमीन देखते हैं जो परती पड़ी हुई है । तब बरस तक बाघस सरकार पदरूढ़ रही है ।

यह हुआ कि फिर 7 कराड आदमी बेकार हो जायेंगे। इस तरह से तो बेकारी दूर नहीं होगी। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि सरकार को ठोस कार्यक्रम सोचना चाहिये। जहाँ तक मैं सोचना हूँ जितनी धर्मोपनिषद् लेने लायक जमीन है उसमें जब तक पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं तब तक बेकारी की समस्या दूर नहीं हो सकेगी और यह एक स्थगनात्मक ही होगा। कांग्रेस सरकार ने जिन तरह आनडों में सारी खेती को पानी दे दिया था अगर उसी रास्ते पर आप भी चले तो दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी। बिहार के सिद्धभूम जिले में एक योजना बनी है जिसमें एक करोड़ 35 लाख २० खर्च हुआ है अधिकांशियों ने आनडों में दिया दिया कि 28 हजार एकड़ जमीन को उस योजना से सिंचाई होगी। लेकिन हुई केवल 5 हजार एकड़ जमीन को सिंचाई। बिहार में राजेन्द्र नगर में आप देखेंगे कि अधिकांशियों ने 10, 15 लाख के मकान बना लिये हैं। अगर इस तरह से लाखों कराडों खर्चा सिंचाई के लिये अधिकांशियों के हाथ में छोड़ेंगे और गरीब आनडों दिये जायेंगे तो आपका भी वाग्रेस की तरह अजाम होगा।

भूमि सेना बनाने की बात जो होती है ता सत्ता का उपयोग लड़ाई के समय ही हो सक्ता है। बेकारी दूर करने का यह समाधान नहीं होगा, क्योंकि इन तरह से बेकारी कुछ समय के लिये ही दूर होगी। मानसोप नामन जी या जो मरल्य है इसका सारा देन मानस है कि भू-सिद्धि का असीम मिले और बेराजगारों को राजगार दिया जाये। लेकिन इसके लिये सरकार को ठोस प्रयास बनाना चाहिये जितने राजगारों का राजगार मिले और भूमिहीनों को भूमि मिले। जिस तरह आज जिसके पास जमीन है तो उसके पास बैल नहीं है, अगर बैल है तो खाद, बीज के लिये मरल्य नहीं है, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है जिससे कारण खेती नहीं हो पा रही है। मैं सरकार से और मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि अगर प्रजर भूमि का खेती योग्य

घनायें और जिनके पास भूमि नहीं है, उनको दें।

एक चीज मंत्री जो और याद रखें कि जा लाखों कराड एंड भूमि है जिसमें खेती होती है जब तक उनके लिये पानी की व्यवस्था आप नहीं कर देंगे तब तक आपका कोई भी माना हुआ सारल्य कामयाब नहीं हो सकेगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, श्री नायक जी द्वारा नाये गये मरल्य का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री आर० एन० कुरील - (मोहनलाल गज) समापति महोदय, श्री नायक जी का सेना बनाने का प्रस्ताव वास्तव में विचारणीय है। जहाँ तक बेकारी की समस्या को दूर करने का सवाल है, यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, जिसे जमीन को उपजाऊ बना कर, और तोड़ कर ही सौल्य नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह एक ऐसी समस्या है, जिस पर विशद रूप से विचार करना होगा।

जहाँ तक ऊसर और बजर जमीन का प्रश्न है, जमीन के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि उसका ठीक से उपयोग किया जाये। आज किसी के पास 500 एकड़ या 500 बीघा जमीन है और किसी के पास 2 बीघे जमीन है और किसी के पास है ही नहीं। अधिकतर खेतिहर मजदूर हैं लेकिन उनके नाम पर, जो किसान है, जिन्हें लैंडलार्ड कह सकते हैं, वह उसके फल को चखते हैं, और पैरासाइट के रूप में रहते हैं। धीरे धीरे जमीन चाहे हरिजन को दी गई हो या गिरिजन को दी गई हो या अन्य किसी को दी गई हो, मेरे हिसाब से तो वह गरीबी का पट्टा बाँटा जा रहा है। हरिजनों को जमीन कागजों में बाँटी गई है, लेकिन वास्तविक रूप में उनकी नहीं मिली है। समाज के साथ घोषा हुआ है। एक, दो बीघे जमीन अगर उसको मिली भी है तो वह ऊसर, बजर है, उसका प्रबन्ध करने के लिये उसके पास बैल नहीं हैं, सिंचाई का साधन

नहीं है। उस जमीन को छोड़ कर वह शहर में रिकशा चलाने भी नहीं जा सकता है, नौकरी करने भी नहीं जा सकता है। गुलामी का पट्टा उसके गले में बांधा गया है। वह ना उस जमीन से खा सकता है, ना घर का कार्य चला सकता है। वास्तव में गुलाम बनाने का यह एक बहुत सुन्दर तरीका है।

मरा निवेदन है कि अगर वृषि में सुधार करना चाहते हैं, तो जा बड़ी-बड़ी जोते हैं, उनकी खेती की एक लिमिट होनी चाहिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य कितनी होनी चाहिये ?

श्री धार० ए०० करोड़ वह चाहे कितनी भी हो। यह जगह-जगह पर डिपेंड करता है, जैसे पंजाब में कुछ होनी चाहिये, मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ होनी चाहिये। इसके बाद सिंचित और अतिचिन्ना का भी प्रश्न है। इसमें बहुत सारे फैक्टर्स देखने पड़ेंगे। केवल यह कहना कि इतनी होनी चाहिये, यह संकेंसगत नहीं है।

आज हम देखते हैं कि एक परिवार में सैकड़ों बोधा जमीन है, वही बाप व नाम से है, वहीं किसी के नाम से है, वहीं मन्दिर के नाम से और सारा परिवार मजालूट रहा है। यू० पी० में श्री मंगल देव विशारद की एक रिपोर्ट आई थी, उसमें देखा कि मन्त्री लोगो की हजारों बोधा, हजारों एकड़ जमीन उनके परिवारों में है। लेकिन वह बन्दोबस्त करने के लिये हैं, उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं कर रहे हैं।

वास्तव में अगर चाहते हैं कि जमीन का सुधार हो तो इसके लिये आवश्यक होगा कि जो खेती जोतने वाला है, जमीन उसकी ही हो। आज जमीन उसकी है तो वास्तव में नाम का मालिक है, वह कभी हन भी नहीं छूता है, लेकिन जो हन चनाते हैं या जमीन जातते हैं, उनके नाम से कुछ नहीं है। किसी के बाबा ने, बाप ने जमीन जोती है और वह खुद भी जमीन जोत रहा है, लेकिन जमीन उसके नाम

से नहीं है। इस समय जो नियम हैं, उनका कड़ाई से पालन होना चाहिये, जो जमीन जोतता है, उसको जमीन मिलनी चाहिये। आज हम देखते हैं कि एक व्यक्ति के पास जमीन है, वही नौकरी में 3,000 रुपये पा रहा है और वही फैंकटरी चला रहा है। यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि हरेक व्यक्ति के पास जीविका का एक ही साधन हो। आज यह सब साधन एक ही जगह इकट्ठे हो रहे हैं। समाज के बहुत से लोग विन्तुल बेनार है जबकि कुछ लोगो के मुते भी मलाई नहीं पसन्द करते हैं, वह बारो में घूमते हैं। कुछ लोग भूखो मर रहे हैं और कुछ रंगरेलिया मना रहे हैं। एक तरफ हजारों रुपये एक दिन में खर्च किये जा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ लोग हजारों रुपये साल भर में भी नहीं जुटा पाते हैं। यह बहुत गम्भीर समस्या है।

श्री नायक ने जा प्रश्न उठाया है, वह वास्तव में विचारणीय है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि पहले जमीन को बुलडोजरो से ठीक किया जाये और उसने बाद उसको डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया जाये, लेकिन वह किस को डिस्ट्रीब्यूट की जाये। यह बात विचारणीय है। जहा तक भूमि सेना का प्रश्न है, मैं समझता हू कि उसका कोई विशेष औचित्य नहीं है। पहले से जो नियम बने हुये हैं, अगर उनका कड़ाई से पालन हो और जो भूमि सीमाएं बांधी गई हैं, उनका ईमानदारी से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो और नीति वह नियत म समन्वय हो तो भूमि सेना की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। नियमों का पूरी तरह से पालन किये बिना किसी भी सेना के बनाने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

आज घूस लेना देना बन्द है, विन्तु हम देखते हैं कि खेने ग्राम घूस दी जाती है। पुलिस विभाग लोगो की प्रोटेक्शन और ला एण्ड प्राइंडर कायम रखने के लिये है, लेकिन लोग पुलिस को देख कर घबडाते हैं, कोई उनसे मिलना नहीं चाहता है। वे रक्षक हैं, लेकिन उनसे बारी में इम्प्रेसन भक्षण का बना हुआ है। जो न्याय लेने जाता है, वह गाली पाता है।

[श्री भार० एन० कुरील]

लोग पुलिस को देख कर उसे कुत्ता बहते हैं। घूस भादि भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये सी० आई० डी० और सी० डी० आई० बने हुए हैं, लेकिन जो घूस लेते हुए पकड़ा जाता है वह इन्वयामरी करने वाले अधिकारी को भी घूस दे देता है। आज के यानून इतने पुराने हो गये हैं कि वे निम्नलिखित ग़ौर बेकार हैं, उनकी कोई ग्रहणियत नहीं है और वे उपहास का विषय बने हुए हैं।

काप्रेमी लोग ने 30 साल तक सरकार को चलाया। आप देख रहे हैं कि जब सदन में इतने ग्रहण मसले पर विचार हो रहा है, तो उनमें से एक भी नहीं है सब गायब है। आज वही लोग जमीन को हथियाये हुए हैं। रिपोर्ट में बताया गया था कि श्री बमलापति त्रिपाठी के पास हजारों बीघे जमीन है, लेकिन उस रिपोर्ट को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया गया। अगर भूमि-सुधार लाना है तो मगन देव विशारद की रिपोर्ट को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाये। ऐसा करने पर आप देखेंगे कि भूमि व्यवस्था में कितना सुधार होना है और बेकारी की समस्या कितनी हल होनी है।

मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार की तरफ से इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार अवश्य किया जाना चाहिये, लेकिन मैं इसका समर्थन नहीं करता हूँ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा)

श्रीमान् श्री नयक ने जो यह प्रस्ताव रखा है इस का अर्थ ऐतिहासिक महत्व है। इस समय हमारे देश की एक बहुत बड़ी उबलत समस्या है कि आखिर हमारे गांव गांव में जा ये भूमिहीन लाय है जिनकी जीविका का सहारा तो खेती है लेकिन जमीन उनके पास नहीं है उन की समस्या का निराकरण कैसे किया जाए ? यह समस्या वैसे आज की नहीं है। सदियों पुरानी यह समस्या है जिस के कारण इस देश को बहुत ही फनकित होना पड़ा है, दुनिया के सामने लज्जित होना पड़ा क्या को खेती पर निर्भर रहने वाले के पास

खेती न रहे, वे स्वयं मेहनत करे, अपना पसीना बहाए, अपना पैदा करे लेकिन उस जमीन के पैसे मालिक न हों, इससे बढ़ कर सत्ता की बात कोई दूसरी हो नहीं सकती। इसी के कारण यह बंधुवा मजदूरों वाली प्रथा भी इस देश में कायम हुई जो एक तरह की गुलामी की प्रथा जो जो समूची दुनिया में एक निन्दा का विषय है। हम दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में जा कर प्रचार करते हैं कि गुलामी की प्रथा नहीं होनी चाहिए, मनुष्य मनुष्य के बीच में भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिए लेकिन यह कितने दुर्भाग्य का बात है कि हमारे देश में आज भी गांव गांव में बंधुवा मजदूर हैं जो विवश हो कर कुछ लोगों के यहाँ गुलामी का जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं क्यों कि उन के पास कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं है। उन के पास जीविका का कोई साधन है नहीं, जमीन के मालिक दूसरे हैं, इन बेचारों के पास और कोई चारा नहीं है। जमीन पर मजदूरों का काम करते हैं, कुछ पैसे ले लेते हैं। आखिर अपने काम के लिए पैसे की जरूरत होती है। उस के बदले में उनका जीवन भर उन के यहाँ काम करना पड़ता है और केवल उन्हें ही नहीं, उन के बाल बच्चा को भी उन के यहाँ अवदस्ती काम करना पड़ता है। अगर नहीं करे तो उन को वे घर से निकाल देंगे, उनका पैदा के नीचे जाना पड़ेगा, भरी बरसात में उन को घर से निकलना पड़ेगा। यह स्थिति है।

पर इस समस्या का समाधान हो तो कैसे हो ? जमीन कैसे मिले ? अभी कुरील जी ने एक बात कही। वह भी बहुत अच्छी बात है कि जमीन को सीमा निर्धारित हो और उस सीमा से अतिरिक्त भूमि ले कर इन लोगों में बांट दी जाय। बहुत दिना से हम लोग ने इस की लड़ाई लड़ी है। पहले तो कोई मानता ही नहीं था। हम को पता है सन् 52 के चुनाव में कांग्रेसी लोग क्या करते

(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) We do not know what about that report is about. Kindly ask him to give us the details

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA The hon Member knows very well that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs only says that he presents the Report. Then the Report is printed and circulated and the Minister moves the next day that the report be adopted by the House. Therefore, the hon. Member will get an opportunity to say whatever he wants to say on the report.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa) Give us the gist of the report

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Next week is the last week. That is why we are requesting you to give us some indication of what is going to be discussed next week. Then only can we come prepared, otherwise we cannot

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA The statement of Government Business for next week has already been made this morning

PROF P G MAVALANKAR All right, agreed

18 02 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday August 28 1978/Bhadra 6, 1900 (Saka)

C O N T E N T S

No. 29, Monday, August 28, 1978/Bhadra 6, 1950 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

2

Monday August 28 1978/Bhadra 6
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Object of Introducing prohibition

469 SHRI G NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what is the main object of introducing prohibition of liquor by legislation

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that earlier in some States this was introduced and due to its failure it was withdrawn and

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that such legislation will take away the right of some people for relaxation by taking drinks etc after hard work?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) The object of prohibition of liquor is improvement of public health and securing betterment in the social and economic condition of the people as enunciated in the Directive Principles of State Policy

(b) Some States have amended or withdrawn their enactments in the
2526 LS-1

past However Tamil Nadu reintroduced prohibition Prohibition being a state subject they are competent to decide the pace as well as changes

(c) Government are aware that such legislation will put restriction on taking drinks but the object of the measure which is in pursuance with the Directive principle of State Policy is to improve health and alleviate the social and economic distress caused by intoxicating drinks

SHRI G NARASIMHA REDDY I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that smoking is more injurious to health and if so whether the Government is considering prohibition of smoking also and including the ban on smoking in the Constitution as one of the Directive Principles If this is not possible then why not delete prohibition also from the Directive Principles?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER Sir it is a debatable question which is worse. That is the position However if the hon Member brings a Bill for amendment of the Constitution certainly this House will consider this.

SHRI G NARASIMHA REDDY He has not answered my first question I wanted to know whether smoking is more injurious if not equally injurious, to health

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER He has already answered he said it is debatable as to which is more and which is less

SHRI G NARASIMHA REDDY This is a social problem which cannot be solved by legislation as it has al-

ready been proved and the best way of solving it is by all party cooperation and propagating it. In view of this I would like to know whether the Government would stop banning prohibition through legislation. If the Government is serious in achieving this objective by legislation then I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to introduce this as one of the disqualifications to hold any elected posts.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER The question cannot be that long. You cannot make a speech.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY It is not a speech. I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to issue necessary orders to start with asking all the Ministers of the Central Government and the State Governments to stop drinking or quit the posts.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER The Government believes that legislation and education should go together. We are quite aware of the fact that mere legislation would not be sufficient. Therefore ample emphasis is also being put on the education part of it. As regards putting a ban on the Ministers taking to drinks already we have made a request to the Ministers not to drink.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO This policy of prohibition had been tried in several countries and failed everywhere. In India itself in the erstwhile Bombay State when the Prime Minister was the Chief Minister, it was tried and it has miserably failed. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA He is misleading the House. This is unfair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr. Chavda, it is very unfortunate that you should enter the controversy. (Interruptions).

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO Mr. Chavda, I know about prohibition more than you. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Come to the question.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO In Goa there are more bars than tea shops.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Put your question.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO There are no health hazards whatsoever from liquor in Goa and there have been no deaths while there are so many deaths in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. Will the Government put this very serious policy or very great implication to an opinion poll or referendum?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER The hon. Member has stated many things and has drawn many conclusions which are not borne out by facts. In the first place, the Maharashtra Government has not scrapped prohibition. According to the officially stated policy, they have rationalised the policy of prohibition. Mr. Naik gave a declaration, how it can be rationalised. Then again we cannot have a comparison that as prohibition has failed in some of the countries outside India it is bound to fail here also, because in some countries in the West perhaps eighty per cent of the people take to drink, whereas in our country only twenty per cent of the people take to drink. So it is not true to say that this will fail. It has not failed in Gujarat and it has not failed in Tamil Nadu and both these States are progressing industrially, educationally and in other respects.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO He has not answered my question. Will the Minister submit this matter to referendum? My question has not been answered.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr. Barrow.

SHRI A E T BARROW Will the Minister tell us what subsidy is being given to the States and whether the subsidy is not only for implementing prohibition but also for stopping illicit distillation and what amount of money has been earmarked by the Government for educational purposes and what programmes do they have in the educational field for this purpose?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER The hon Member has clubbed many questions

AN HON MEMBER rose

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I am sorry if you keep on standing I will never call you. You have been standing from the very start of the question hour. That is not the way to attract the attention of the Chair. You must only catch the eye but not by standing.

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER So far as the compensation is concerned the Central Government has assured the States that it will bear fifty per cent of the loss on account of excise duty resulting from introduction of prohibition. Other schemes are also being formulated for utilising alcohol for other purposes like industrial purposes by mixing it up with petroleum. Schemes are also being drawn up by the States for purposes of providing jobs to people who go out of employment.

SHRI A E T BARROW How much will be the loss of revenue? He has not answered that.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER I have already prefaced my answer saying that several questions have been clubbed in a single question. If these questions are put separately I shall try to answer. For the loss of excise revenue amount is not calculable now because prohibition is not being introduced all at once. It will be introduced in a phased programme of four years. Therefore, the total

amount which will have to be paid will have to be calculated in stages.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE I would like to know from the Minister whether there is any programme which is being chalked out or phased out in order that there will be complete prohibition within four years.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER Last year Ministers from different States assembled at a meeting of the Central Prohibition Council and decided that prohibition will be introduced through a phased programme in four years and it is for the State Governments to draw up their programmes. Accordingly many States have drawn up programmes.

As far as the Central Government is concerned we have issued guidelines. In some States, certain districts are being made dry while in other States certain dry days per week are being introduced. In this way they are chalking out their own programmes.

SHRI L. K. DOLEY On principle I do not object to this Government introducing the policy of prohibition. But the point is that there are a large number of people particularly people from whom this material is a vital part of their food. Moreover most of the tribals are in need of this material for many of their religious ceremonies as this is part of their culture. I would like to ask the Government as to how this section of the population of the nation can be forced to follow the policy of prohibition unless alternative measures like some other substitute to form part of their food and to serve the purpose of their culture are provided for. Therefore we are opposed to this policy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER But what is your question? It is not a question of your opposing it.

SHRI L. K. DOLEY
know what is

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER Government is aware of the need for special provisions for tribals and the following are the main guidelines which have been decided upon. In tribal areas where prohibition is enforced, no precipitate action will be taken. The contract system of liquor vending in tribal areas should be given up. Where prohibition is not in force the tribal people should be allowed to prepare their beverage for individual and social purposes but not for commercial purposes.

In this way, various guidelines have been provided for especially for the tribal areas.

श्री हनुमन्त चन्द्र कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने अपने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि किन राज्यों में मुनाफ़ दिया है। मैं ज़ना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने राज्य हैं जिनमें अब तक अपने विचार नहीं भेजे हैं। आपने यह भी कहा है कि राज्य सरकारें कितना खर्च करेंगी बनायेंगे। उसने पहले आपने भी कोई नीति निर्धारित की है, पक्षा निर्धारित किया है कि केन्द्र इतनी सहायता इन राज्यों को देगा। जो सहायता देगा वह किन अनुपात में देगा, जिन किन राज्यों में पैना मांगा है उतना देगा या केन्द्र अपनी आवश्यकता के आधार पर देगा ?

श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मान्यवर, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह तय किया है कि राज्य सरकार को जो क्षति होगी उसका 50 फीसदी अनुपात में देंगे। इसके लिये यह तो अभी हम नहीं यह सकते कि कितनी क्षति होगी। जब प्रोहिबिशन लागू करेंगे उसके बाद म तय हो सक्ता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो हमारे पास एक फहरिस्त है वह काफी बड़ी है किन राज्यों ने प्रोहिबिशन पूरा लागू किया है और कौन

राज्य धीरे धीरे लागू कर रहे हैं अगर सदस्य चाहें तो मैं यह फहरिस्त दिखाना सक्ता हूँ क्योंकि पढ़ कर पढ़ाने में काफी सज्जन।

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI May I know whether the Government have any information as to how many licences have been issued for setting up new distilleries and breweries in the different States and whether the Government will ever think of going in for a technical audit of the total production of alcohol so as to avoid misuse in the name of medicine and also industrial purposes?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER- I require notice for this question.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA No country has succeeded in bringing legislation for curbing social evils like drinking. We have seen and experienced.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. But where is the question?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA A number of people are dying as a consequence of the manufacture of

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Lakkappa, please come to the question.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA Due to adulteration and other things liquor tragedies occur. I would like to say that instead of bringing such legislation, it is better to see to it that the manufacturers introduce a lower percentage of alcohol content and produce it without any adulteration. The percentage of alcohol should be 3 per cent or 4 per cent instead of 10 per cent. Thereby, you can diminish the evil of drinking but, at the same time you should control the manufacture. Will you bring up such legislation?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER The Hon. Member is not right in saying that liquor deaths occur only in dry States or in dry areas. There are lots of liquor deaths in Cities like Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay where there is no prohibition. Therefore his whole premise is wrong. Mere reduction of alcohol content will not bring about the desired effect because if a huge quantity of these drinks is taken the same deleterious effect will be there as when a small quantity with a heavy dose of alcohol is taken.

Damage of wheat at Gandhidham

*470 **SHRI K A RAJAN** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that about 14 lakh tonnes of wheat stored in open for the last three years in Gandhidham town has become unfit for human consumption?

(b) If so the details thereof

(c) whether it is a fact that the life of CAP storage can hardly be extended beyond one season and

(d) if so what is the reason for not disposing the stock after its life time?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) A quantity of 523 lakh tonnes of wheat was stored under CAP (Cover and Plinth) at Gandhidham during the year 1976 out of which only a quantity of about 22,200 tonnes was rendered unfit for human consumption. At present only a quantity of 1.63 lakh tonnes is in storage.

(c) and (d) Life of CAP storage depends on the climate, the site, the condition of covers and dunnage as also the adequacy of prophylactic and curative treatment to the stocks. While it may be desirable normally not to extend the CAP storage be-

yond a year, it is possible to store for longer periods under favourable climatic and weather conditions and with proper care. Because of paucity of covered accommodation in the country and poor off take the stocks at Gandhidham could not be disposed of within a year.

SHRI K A RAJAN Out of the wheat stored in Gandhidham under CAP it is reported that 14 lakh tonnes of wheat has become useless and is rotting, and it is reported that the local authority has given notice that the goods may be removed from there as they are contaminating the city. The port authorities have also given notice to this effect. I would like to know from the Minister what is the duration of CAP storage in normal cases and in this particular case if at all it has gone beyond one year whether the FCI will remove the wheat without much more loss being incurred.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA The information of the hon. Member is not correct. There has not been such a great loss as is contemplated by the hon. Member. About the normal life of the CAP storage as I have mentioned we keep it normally for one year. But it is hardly at any place that we remove foodgrains in one year; it goes on for more than one year. Sometimes it is for two years, sometimes it is for more than 2½ years. The foodgrains that have been lying at Gandhidham are for 2½ years and the condition of foodgrains excepting this damage due to rains or floods, the total content of the foodgrains was good.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN Now the Minister has mentioned that sometimes it is for two years, sometimes it is for more than 2½ years and all that. Then it is reported that they will take care to see that it is removed, in this case particularly after 2½ years. Will the hon. Minister see that such foodgrain is not lost by

the inefficient attitude of the bureaucrats or the officials concerned?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA
I may explain the position of the foodgrains lying at that storage in a bit detail. The total foodgrains storage as I have mentioned, was 4.23 lakh tonnes, and we had entered into an agreement with Russia for returning 15 million tonnes of wheat, and this Russian team of experts came to India. They were taken to Gandhidham open storages. These are called Cap Storages. They were taken to that place. They selected 3.7 lakh tonnes out of that shortage last year in July 3.9 lakh tonnes of that storage of specified quality of wheat that they needed, and they agreed to import from that stock, and only 3.6 lakh tonnes have gone to Russia from that very storage. They were very satisfied with the type of storage that we have maintained and the quality of foodgrains that was available there. This damage and loss was only due to heavy rains. Normally in that area the rains are 16 to 17' per year, and during the last two years, the rain fall has been more than 30'. This was the cause of floods in that area. So, this damage has taken place. Even the quality of foodgrains that are lying there is quite good.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY
Before the foodgrains get spoiled, why do you not distribute them to the hungry people? Supposing there is no demand in the market. There are so many hungry people in this country. Why do you not distribute them among the hungry people?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA
This is not the question. We are trying to remove the CAP Storages. We are already depleting the stocks. Even today you perhaps have read the news item in the papers that we have this arrangement at certain airports and out of that 11 have been evacuated by now.

Irrigation Project Reports received for Tribal Sub plan area of States

*471 **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the major and medium irrigation project reports received from the States and cleared for execution in current financial year particularly in the tribal Sub-Plan areas of the States, and

(b) the guide lines issued by his Ministry to increase the irrigation facilities in tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) During 1978-79, 32 irrigation project reports have been received from the States and these are under examination in Central Water Commission. Only one of these will provide irrigation to Tribal sub Plan area also

(b) A Working Group on Tribal Development during the medium term plan 1978-83 was constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs. In regard to Irrigation Sector, the Working Group have made the under-mentioned recommendations. The State Governments have been advised to take immediate action to implement these—

(i) A master plan of irrigation development in tribal areas including flow irrigation (major medium and minor) lift irrigation and ground water development should be prepared within the next one year.

(ii) Investigation of all minor irrigation projects and lift irrigation schemes may be completed within the next year or two in all States.

(iii) A clear time schedule should be prepared for development of this potential through execution of various schemes

(iv) All the existing irrigation works should be put to use by improving them within the next one year. The renovation of existing tanks should be given the highest priority in allocation of resources. Their regular maintenance may be taken up by the Irrigation Department where other satisfactory arrangements do not exist.

(v) While preparing master plan for irrigation areas with growing pressure of population and limited agricultural land should be identified for taking up irrigation on a priority basis.

(vi) In each project priority should be fixed *inter se* for each type of irrigation projects: flow irrigation projects, flow irrigation getting a higher priority followed by lift irrigation on open water sources and ground water development.

(vii) Small irrigation wells should be taken up in a big way where there is a good chance of having ground water.

(viii) There should be no limit about the size of holdings for taking up small irrigation wells. This facility should be extended to all who are willing to construct a well.

(ix) The rules and conditions of the co-operatives and other institutions should be suitably modified.

(x) The risk involved in an unsuccessful well should be fully covered by the State.

(xi) The displaced tribals should be rehabilitated not as individual but as a community as far as possible. Advance planning by sensitive officers specially charged with this task should be done. Additional financial expenditure may also be provided wherever necessary.

(xii) The displaced persons should be given alternative land in the command of irrigation projects by acquiring and redistributing adequate land for potential beneficiaries. Suitable legal measures may be taken for this purpose.

(xiii) About 20 per cent of the water in a river basin may be reserved for minor irrigation and lift irrigation scheme in the upper reaches of the catchment area to be developed in the due course.

(xiv) Development of the land and field channels should be a part of irrigation projects.

(xv) Water should be provided free for the first three years without an agreement and the water rates should be gradually increased to reach the normal level in a period of another three years.

(xvi) Intensive extension support should be provided for new irrigated land in the tribal areas and

(xvii) The repayment liability of the tribal in irrigation schemes should start only after irrigation begins. The risk liability for any failures should be borne by the project authority or the Cooperative for which a suitable scheme may be prepared.

SHRI GRIDHAR GOMANGO It is a pity that the Sub-Plan covers only 150 projects and so far only 32 project reports have been sent by the different States and they are under the consideration by the Water Commission at the Centre. The percentage of irrigation facilities in the tribal areas is less than 1 per cent and the proposal with the Government of India to suggest to the States to increase irrigation facilities in these areas by submitting project reports in time, investigating in time and by earmarking money from the State as well as the Centre sectors?

SHRI SURJIT BARNALA The Irrigation Department had held several

meetings. The latest was in August 1977 with the Irrigation Secretary in which the State Governments had been requested to take an immediate action in respect of some of the points and medium and minor irrigation projects which could be completed should be taken up immediately in those areas. Then maintenance of medium and minor irrigation works should also be geared up. High level group of officers from various disciplines should inspect the tribal areas and issue detailed inspection notes in respect of level of existing irrigation development and future possibilities. Drinking water needs should also be kept in view in all those areas. Reports prepared by Rural Engineering Services Directorate could be made use of in this manner. Maximum possible water resources should be earmarked for tribal areas. Major and medium irrigation schemes in tribal areas should be planned for completion in 15 years and minor irrigation within the next five years.

* Thereafter also another meeting was called in August 1978 in which emphasis was again laid that this matter should be taken up urgently in all those areas.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO I would like to know whether the Planning Commission has asked the Ministry to identify the programme for the tribal areas. I am asking especially about the Central allocation for the tribal areas for the development of irrigation. I am asking about the guidelines adopted by the government not only through loans and grants but providing special allocation for the tribal areas so that the work is expedited because the State Governments are diverting money which has been given for an overall development of the projects in the tribal areas.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA Special allocations are being made for tribal sub-plan areas. I have figures for all the States. For example for

Andhra allocation of Rs. 578 crores has been made. For Assam Rs. 285 crores and for Bihar Rs. 2892 crores have been allocated. Rs. 84 crores have been allocated for Gujarat. The total comes to Rs. 105.89 crores which has been given. For Orissa it is Rs. 1443 crores.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO What is the amount specifically allotted for the tribal areas?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Is it for the tribal areas alone?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA I have mentioned these figures which are only for the tribal areas.

उबरकों की कमी और उनके वितरण में अनियमितता

471 (क) श्री सुभाष ग्राहवा क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उबरकों की कमी और उनके वितरण में अनियमितताओं के बारे में समय समय पर सरकार का सूचनायें दी जाती हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या उबरकों का 'बफर स्टॉक' बनाने का सरकार की योजना है,

(ग) यदि हाँ तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है, श्री.

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने उबरकों का 'बफर स्टॉक' बनाने का नियम पहले ही बना लिया है। इस बात का दृष्टि में रखते हुए भारतीय खाद्य निगम अपने प्रागदातों तथा केन्द्रीय भादमागर और राजकीय भादमागर नियमों के 690 से अधिक केन्द्रों में उबरकों का भण्डार करता है।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (c) The procurement price of paddy were raised from Rs 48.58 per quintal in 1972-73 to Rs 70/ per quintal in 1973-74 and again to Rs 74/ per quintal in 1974-75. During 1977-78 the procurement price of paddy was further increased to Rs. 77/- per quintal.

The procurement prices of rice have also been correspondingly increased as they are derived from the prices of paddy on the basis of hulling/milling ratio and other incidentals.

The price and procurement policy for kharif cereals for 1978-79 season will be decided in September-October 1978 in the light of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and the views expressed by the State Governments.

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA Question was put in Punjabi.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA The prices of paddy had been increased last year. They were raised to Rs 77/- per quintal and in proportion to that the price of rice had also increased. This is the question that my hon. friend has asked. I will mention that the prices of paddy and rice comparatively in both the States Punjab and Haryana are like this. The paddy price was Rs 77 per quintal and then the total cost of one quintal of paddy after purchase came to Rs 88.69 and the total cost of one quintal of rice was Rs 130. In 1976-77 the procurement price of rice was Rs 126. After the rise in the price of paddy the price of rice had also gone up to Rs 130. So the contention of my hon. friend is incorrect that the price of rice has not gone up.

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA spoke in Punjabi.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA He has raised many questions. But I

will try to answer some of them (Interruptions)

ਕਾ ਮੈਂ ਸੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਮ ਜਵਾਬ ਦੂ ?

He is a graduate himself. He understands English also. But he has a flair for speaking in Punjabi.

ਪਿਛਲੀ ਦਫਾ ਪੈਂਡੀ ਦੀ ਪਾਇਸ 77 ਰੁਪਏ ਦੀ ਘੋਰ ਜੈਸਾ ਮੈਨ ਅਖੀ ਘੜ ਕਿਆ ਥਾ—
ਉਸ ਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲ ਚਾਕਲ ਦੀ ਪਾਇਸ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ 8 ਪਹਲੇ ਸਾਲ 126 ਰੁਪਏ ਆਰ ਪਿਛਲ ਸਾਲ 130 ਰੁਪਏ ਰਹੀ। ਮਾਨਨੀਯ ਸਦਸਯ ਨੇ ਕਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਨਾ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਹਾ ਹੁਆ। ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਇਸ ਲਿਯੇ ਨਹਾ ਹੋਤਾ ਹੈ, ਕਾਕਿ ਕਹ ਪੈਂਡੀ ਵੇਚ ਦੇਤਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਆਰ ਹਰਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਮੋਸਟਲੀ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਵਾਜ਼ਾਰ ਮ ਪੈਂਡੀ ਵੇਚਤੇ ਹੈ, ਇਸਲਿਯ ਉਨ ਦੀ 77 ਰੁਪਏ ਕਾ ਭਾਵ ਮਿਲਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਮਾਨਨੀਯ ਸਦਸਯ ਨੇ ਏਰਾਜ ਕਿਆ ਕਿ ਟ੍ਰੇਡਰ ਦੀ ਪਾਇਸ ਵਧ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਿਯ ਪੈਂਡੀ ਦੀ ਪਾਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਵਧਾਨਾ ਚਾਹਿਯ। ਮੈਨ ਘੜ ਕਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਹਮਾਰਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਆਨੇ ਦੇ ਬਾਦ ਪੈਂਡੀ ਦੀ ਪਾਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਦਫਾ 3 ਰੁਪਏ ਪਰ ਕਿਓਟਲ ਵਧਾਯਾ ਗਯਾ ਹੈ ਆਰ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਨ ਚਾਕਲ ਦੀ ਕੁਝ ਪਾਇਸ ਭੀ ਵਧੀ ਹੈ।

ਦੂਸਰਾ ਏਰਾਜ ਉਹਾਨ ਕਹ ਕਿਆ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਕੋ ਵਧਿਆ ਕਿਸਮ ਕਾ ਚਾਕਲ ਹੈ, ਜੇਸ ਵਾਸਮਤੀ ਜਾ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਏਕਸਪਾਟ ਹੋਤਾ ਹੈ, ਉਸ ਦੀ ਕੀਮਤ ਕਾਫੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹਾ ਜਾਤੀ ਹੈ। 5 ਰੁਪਏ ਨ ਸਾਲ ਰੁਪਏ ਕਿਲਾ ਤਕ ਬਿਥ ਜਾਤਾ ਹੈ, ਲੇਕਿਨ ਉਸਕਾ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਤਾ ਹੈ। ਮੁਢੇ, ਕਹ ਘੜ ਕ ਨਾ ਹੈ—ਇਸ ਦੀ ਇੰਤ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਚਾਕਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲ ਕਾਫੀ ਕਮ ਹੁਤੀ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਨਿਯ ਲਾਭ ਉਸ ਕਾ ਕਮ ਜਾਨ ਹੈ ਆਰ ਇੰਤ ਕਮ ਹਾਨ ਦੀ ਕਾਕਿ ਨ ਉਸ ਮ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁਤਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹੀ ਲਿਯ 77 ਰੁਪਏ ਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਦਾਮ 88 ਰੁਪਏ ਰਖ ਰਖ ਹੈ, ਤਾਕਿ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਹੋ।

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU I would like to know whether the hon. Minister knows that the minimum price that was fixed at the beginning was unremunerative. Although the paddy price was increased after the rise in the price of fertilizer, still it is not remunerative. Will the hon. Minister consider all these things and raise the paddy price?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA While fixing the price, many considerations are taken into account by the Agricultural prices Commission viz., the cost of production, the availability in the market the condition of the crop. Last year the paddy price had been raised from Rs. 74 to 77 and this year, the prices are still to be fixed and it will be fixed in the coming month viz., September or in the first week of October.

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN Since the poor quality rice is sold at Rs 2 per kg in the open market and the so-called basmati at Rs 550 per kg will the Government decide to raise the average price of paddy by ten rupees per quintal from the next season?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA I cannot give an undertaking about it just now.

जीधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे—घटिया चावल की पैड़ी के दाम 77 रुपये और बढ़िया के दाम 88 रुपये रखे गये हैं, इस के मुताबिके आड़िनरी चावल के दाम 130 से 140 रुपये और बासमती के दाम 500 रुपये से ऊपर हैं। दोनों पैड़ीज की कीमतों और दोनों तरह के चावल के दामों को देखते हुए बासमती की पैड़ी की कीमत या उसी रेशा से बढ़ाई जाय, ताकि किसान का फायदा हो सके। किसान अपनी पैड़ी 88 रुपये में बेचे, जबकि उस का चावल 500 रुपये से ज्यादा दाम पर बिके, उसी प्रयोजन से पैड़ी की कीमत भी बढ़ाई जाय।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला जो बड़िया किस्म की बासमती है, उसे किसान एक सौ आठ के पास नहीं बेचता है। यह सपोर्ट प्राइस है, इस पर किसी किस्म की लेवी नहीं है, किसान अपनी मर्जी से बेच सकता है। किसानों को मार्केट में इस की ऊंची प्राइस मिल जाती है। जब वह चावल 5 रुपये में बिकेगा, तो उस की पैड़ी बहुत कम में नहीं बिकेगी। इसलिये जो इस की सपोर्ट प्राइस फिक्स्ड है, बासमती उस प्राइस पर अवैलेबिल नहीं होता है क्योंकि वह बहुत कम मात्रा में आता है। जब किसान का मंडियों में ज्यादा प्राइस मिलती है, तो वह उस का वही बेच देता है और इसी लिये जोज की रेस्ट्रिक्शन भी खत्म कर दी गई है ताकि अगर उसे कहीं और ज्यादा प्राइस मिल सकती है, तो वह ज्यादा प्राइस पर बेच सके।

बासमती की कई किस्में हैं, सिर्फ एक ही किस्म नहीं है। लाएस्ट किस्म की बासमती का 88 रुपये मुजरर किया गया है। मार्केट में किसान बेचने के लिए आते हैं इन भाव पर, तभी हम खरीदते नहीं हैं।

SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN May I know whether any other State, besides Haryana and Punjab, has asked or represented to the Government of India to increase the procurement price to Rs 100 per quintal and I would like to know particularly whether the hon. Minister has received any representation from the Government of Tamil Nadu, to increase the procurement price to Rs 100 per quintal and whether they have also requested the Centre to increase the subsidy in case it is not agreeable to increase the procurement price to Rs. 100 I would like to know whether the Government is considering the proposal. Will the Government come forward to increase the price to this level?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA I have been receiving many representations from all the States not only from Tamil Nadu but from other States also and most of these repre-

ntations demand for a rise in the procurement price or support price of paddy. The hon. Member has asked whether there is any proposal for subsidizing the price of paddy. There is no such proposal with the Government for the time being.

Unauthorised colonies under green belt area of Delhi

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~474 **SHRI RAMDEO SINGH**
SHRI RAJE VISHWESHVAR
RAO

Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state

(a) whether some unauthorised colonies have been developed in the green belt area of Delhi

(b) if so names of such colonies

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have a proposal to make changes in the Master Plan with regard to regularisation of these unauthorised colonies and

(d) if so the details of the proposal and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes Sir

(b) List is given in the Annexure

(c) and (d) In the process of regularisation wherever necessary change of land use will be considered with reference to the provisions of the Master Plan/Zonal Plans. Efforts are being made to complete the work within a period of two years.

List of colonies situated in the Master Plan Green Belt Area

1 Anoop Nagar near Bindra Pur Village

2 Brahmi Pur—Nangal Rai

3 Indra Park—East Uttam Nagar

4 Indra Park near Palam village

5 Milap Nagar—Pankha Road

6 Mohan Nagar—Nangal Rai

7 Pankha Road—Najafgarh Rd.

8 Puran Nagar

9 Swaroop Nagar—near Badli

10 Jeewan Park—Pankha Road

11 Sagar pur West—Pankha Rd

12 Andheri Mor

13 Anand Ram Park

14 Bindra Pur Extn

15 Khajoori Colony

16 Karawal Nagar Extn

17 Lado Sarai Extn.

18 Nala Pur Basti

19 Nangal Dewat & Extn

20 Nangal Dairy

21 New Uttam Nagar

22 Prahlad Pur/Lal Kuan—Wishwa Karma Colony

23 Ram Datt Enclave

24 Sadla Jalib Extn.

25 Samey Pur Extn

26 Sultan Pur Extn—Friends Enclave

27 Shashi Garden—Harjan Basti

28 Bolar Band Extn

29 Sant Nagar—Burari Village

30 Sultan Pur Majra

31 Kailash Puri Sadh Nagar

32 South Extn Uttam Nagar I and II

33 Friends Enclave—sultanpur Road

34 Palam Basti

35 Industrial Colony—Samay Pur

36 Nathu Colony Badli

37 Teachers Colony—Samey Puh

38 Temple Colony—Samey Pur

39 Subhas Park—Uttam Nagar

40 Behari Park—Deoli

41 Bushan Park

42 Chandan Park—Saidul Jat

43 Krishna Park—Khanpur

44 Raja Park

45 Haryana Dairy

- 46 Manas Kunj
 47 Durga Puri
 48 Dani Nagar
 49 Krishna Puri
 50 Mahabir Nagar
 51 Palam Enclave
 52 Raj Nagar
 53 Sidh Nagar
 54 Saml Pura
 55 VADHU Extn
 56 Rang Puri
 57 Samalka
 58 Rajokri
 59 Bijwahan
 60 Chand Bagh Colony—Karawal Nagar
 61 Khasjori Khas
 62 Karawal Nagar
 63 Azad Nagar—Partly
 64 Anarkali Extn—Partly
 65 Anarkali Garden—Khureji Khas—Partly
 66 Bhoja Nath Nagar—Part
 67 Gobindpura New A B & H Block
 68 Harijan Colony—Jatav Basti
 69 New Anarkali
 70 Radhey Puri Extn 1 & 2 and B F & H Block
 71 Raj Garh Extn I & II
 72 Kaushik Puri
 73 Kasturba Nagar—Partly
 74 Vishnu Garden (Block W E N R/S)
 75 Vishnu Garden (B-1 B 3 C E A)
 76 Hari Singh Park—Partly
 77 Mansrover Garden F A Block—Partly
 78 Suraj Nagar
 79 Baljit Nagar
 80 Nehru Nagar—Upper Ridge Road
 81 Industrial Area, New Rohtak Road left side—Partly

82 Kaurang Nagar—near Tri Nagar

83 Shastri Nagar C' Block.

84 Shastri Nagar M Block

85 Shastri Nagar D Block

86 Shastri Nagar

87 Shastri Nagar F Block

88 Shastri Nagar E Block

श्री रामदेव सिंह ये अनिधिहत कालानिया जब बन रही था उस समय क्या प्रयास करा इन को बनाने के लिए गया था या इन के बनाने में सहयोग दिया गया था ?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT I would like to have your direction as to whether this question flows from the original question

श्री रामदेव सिंह इन्होंने क्या जवाब दिया है, हमारी समझ में नहीं आया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय—आपका यह प्रश्न मूल प्रश्न से उत्पन्न नहीं होता है। अगर इन्हें रोक दिया गया होता तो ये कालानिया आती ही नहीं।

श्री रामदेव सिंह दूसरा मेरा बरेशन यह है कि इन कालानीज का अधिभूत करने के लिए क्या आप मास्टर प्लान में कोई परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त जो कालानीज जहाँ जहाँ है वे करीब करीब वहाँ रेगुलरीइज की जाएगी और मास्टर प्लान में मार्जिनल तबदिलिया जा करनी होगी या लैण्डयूज चेंज करने की जरूरत पड़ेगी तो वह भी होगा।

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI I would like to know from the hon Minister what is the total area in Green belt, how much of this area has been occupied illegally and what percentage of the illegally occupied area is being legalised or regularised by the hon Minister

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT I will require notice for this I do not know the area just now But I have just given the number of colonies which are in the Green belt which have to be regularised

श्री कवर लाल गुप्ता अध्यक्ष महादय, माननीय मंत्री महादय का मालूम है कि अन-अथराइज्ड कालोनीज में साखा लागू रहते हैं और वहां पर कोई भी वैसिक अमेनिटीज नहीं है, अगर हैं तो बिल्कुल नष्ट क बराबर हैं। यहां तक कि सफाई का, सेनिटेशन का बिजली का, पानी का कुछ भी प्रबंध नहीं है। इन कालोनीज का रेगुलराइज करने का बात हमारी सरकार के आने के बाद तो बड़ी गयी लेकिन इस से पहले भी यह बात चलता रही है? क्या यह बात ठीक है कि अभी तक इस दिशा में कोई खास कार्यवाही नहीं हुई और बहुत थोड़ी कालोनीज ही रेगुलराइज हुई। इसका नतीजा यह है कि दिल्ली के करीब तीस लाख लोग घाज मुसीबत में हैं। अभी उपाध्यक्ष महादय खबर घायी है कि वहां किसी कालोनी में भीत बनी हुई थी जिसमें ६०० टी० सी० बी बस उलट कर गिर गयी और ६-७ प्रादमी मर गये। वहां पर बीमारिया फैल रहा हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महादय से पूछना चाहता हू कि अभी तक आपने कितनी कालोनीज रेगुलराइज का और कौन कौन सा कालोनीज की? दूसरे मैं यह पूछना चाहता हू कि जब तक आप इन कालोनीज का रेगुलराइज करेंगे तब तक क्या आप इन कालोनीज में सिविक अमेनिटीज का या जल्ला बोजें हैं वे प्रोवाइड करेंगे?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैं यह नहीं बता कि इतना कालोनीज रेगुलराइज हुई हैं मैंने सिर्फ यह धर्ज करने की वाशिश की है कि एक इम्पेचमेंटेशन बाडी लेफ्टानेंट गवर्नर की चेयरमेनशिप में बनायी गयी है। सर्व का काम

जारी है। मैंने यह भी कहा है कि दा साल के अन्दर मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह सब कालोनीज रेगुलराइज हो सकेंगी और रेगुलराइजेशन के दौरान जो सिविक अमेनिटीज हैं, वे भी साथ साथ प्रोवाइड करने की कोशिश की जाएगी।

श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या यह बात सही है कि बड़े पैमाने पर कुछ लोगों ने गैर कानूनी ढंग से कालोनीज बनायी हैं? जमीन किसी की थी, कोई लोग उसे बेच गये। अब उनके केस अदालतों में चल रहे हैं। ऐसी कालोनीज के बारे में आपका क्या विचार है, आप क्या करना चाहते हैं?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैंने सिर्फ अन-अथराइज्ड कालोनीज के बारे में धर्ज किया है, मुकद्मात के बारे में नहीं।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY In Delhi, there is an area called Chittranjan Park which has been allotted for Bengal refugees from East Bengal, and there are certain unauthorised colonies which have been set up within that area of Chittranjan Park by some followers of Mr Sanjay Gandhi I would like to know from the hon Minister whether the unauthorised squatters would be evacuated from Chittranjan Park and the land would be allotted to East Bengal refugees

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT I am afraid, the information of the hon Member is not correct at all, because there is no unauthorised colony within the Chittranjan Park.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR There are a number of places where unauthorised structures are coming up daily in the green belt even today Right in front of the Tughlakabad Fort which is a protected area as a big Park, and across the road from it are certain cooperative housing societies, in that park New unauthorised structures have come up and are coming up. Is the hon Minister going to regularise all these or is he going to have a clearance proposal for these unauthorised structures?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT The policy of the Government is very clear The colonies which have come up by 16th February 1977 will be regularised, and any irregular colonies that may have come up after that date, will not be tolerated, they will have to be removed.

Funds for propagation of Adult Education

*476 SHRI R. K. MHALGI Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have announced adequate funds for the propagation of adult education for the next few years,

(b) whether these funds are proposed to be given to regular schools to conduct adult education classes or programmes,

(c) whether the Adult Education Organisations all over the country will be associated with the distribu-

tion of these funds for the spread of adult education, and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUDER) (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

A provision of Rs 200 crores has been made in the Education Sector for adult education in the Five Year Plan for 1978-83 Besides, other development sectors have been advised to make a suitable provision for adult education Moreover, the Planning Commission has stated that the allocation of Rs 200 crores would be raised if capability is developed for organisation of a programme requiring larger funds These funds will mainly be placed in the disposal of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations who would be primarily responsible for implementing the National Adult Education Programme. Financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations could also be provided for specific projects relating to adult education For this purpose it would be necessary for them to fulfil the prescribed conditions of eligibility and their applications would be considered by the Central Government on the basis of the recommendations of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations

SHRI R. K. MHALGI It has been stated in the reply that besides the provision of Rs 2 crores in the Five Year Plan, other developmental sectors

have been advised to make suitable provision for adult education. May I know those other developmental sectors and the amounts expected from them and when they have been advised to make such a provision and what is their response?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER The exact amount cannot be specified at this stage because their degree of involvement is still under consideration. But there is a good response from other developmental sectors. For instance, I have had the privilege of discussing this matter with my respected colleague Shri Barnala and he has offered all help so that the Agricultural Ministry also will participate in adult education programme so far as developmental side is concerned. Similarly, I had a discussion with my hon colleague Shri Ravindra Varma and they have got 60 000 teachers in the field of workers' education. Their scope also will be extended so that adult education might be imparted in the organised sector. In this way, other developmental agencies are being involved in this project.

SHRI R K MHALGI May I know what is the State-wise break up of these funds which are to be placed at the disposal of the State Governments and the Union Territories Government? What is the criterion adopted in deciding a particular amount to a particular State?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER The Planning Commission has suggested that this Rs 200 crores will

be divided between the States and the Central Government on the basis of 50:50 involvement. In other words, the Central Government will provide for Rs 100 crores and the State Governments will provide for Rs 100 crores. So far as details are concerned these matters are being worked out with the State Governments also.

National Adult Education Programme

*484 **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU**
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) even before its scheduled inauguration on October 2 this year, is undergoing fundamental modifications in its concept as well as in the method of its implementation,

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) No fundamental changes have been made in the concept or method of implementation of the National Adult Education Programme. However, minor changes, more in the nature of drafting to improve and explain have been made in the Policy Statement and Outline of National Adult Education Programme of January 1978 as per Statement placed on the Table of the House.

tegral to each other. This must be recognised by the planners and organisers of all adult education programmes and by the learners themselves and at the same time they must acquire a questioning faculty towards features which shelter narrowness and blind belief.

The revised complete version of the Policy Statement and the Outline of the National Adult Education Programme which contains the above changes has already been placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU According to the UNESCO Year Book we see the size of the illiterate population is going up tremendously. In 1961 it was 187 million of the total population. Out of this urban population was 21.838 millions and rural population was 165 millions. In 1971 it has risen from 187 to 211, 26 from 21 and 184 from 165.

Will the hon. Minister tell us it or is it not a fact that the key level personnel in the field of Adult Education from all the States held a meeting in New Delhi and they had recommended several measures to ensure proper implementation of N.A.E.P.? Will the hon. Minister tell us what are those recommendations and how best are those going to be implemented?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER Shri Bosu is armed with a lot of details. But these details are not with me. I am not challenging the details which he has put forth.

So far as the guide lines for N.A.E.P. are concerned they have already been laid down and we are trying to work out the details. So the meeting of the key level workers had been called and it has been decided that we are to decentralise the whole operation. In other words the whole programme will be worked out with the help of the State Governments. We have set up National Board of Adult Education. Similarly many States have set up

State Boards and they are expected to set up District Boards of Adult Education. If the hon. member wants to know about the details which have been chalked out I can give the paper to him for further scrutiny.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Let it be laid on the table of the House. I will ask a very brief question.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER There is no question of asking a second question. I allowed you one question because your Q. 484 was a similar question to the previous one.

Now Shri Saugata Roy will ask Q. 486 because it is also a similar question.

Voluntary organisation for Adult Education Programme

1.

*486 **SHRI SAUGATA ROY**

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are going to launch adult education programme from October 2 this year,

(b) the names of the voluntary organisations who are taking part in the programme,

(c) whether Government have received some representations against the involvement of Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh in the programme, and

(d) if so the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes Sir

(b) A complete list of voluntary agencies whose projects have been approved and are at present receiving

make this adult education programme a success by being engaged in motivation programmes and so on, whether he would welcome such co-operation and participation from organisations like these?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER I have already said how all those bodies which I have mentioned can be associated with this programme.

श्री एच० एल० पटवारी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि समा शिक्षण सस्थायी वा सहायग लिया जायेगा मैं उनसे क्या यह जान सकता हूँ कि अखिल भारतीय प्रथमिक शिक्षक संघ, जिसके 26 हजार अध्यापक हैं क्या उनका भी सहयोग लिया जायेगा ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र मैंने पहले ही सप्लायमेंटरी सवाल का जवाब में कहा कि Associations of teachers, trade and industry may not be provided with funds, but if they come forward to render assistance in creating motivation, certainly it will be welcome.

Cut in Excise duty on Sugar

*477 **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has been urged to cut excise duty on sugar to overcome glut in sugar, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The sugar policy has recently been reviewed, and all controls on distribution movement and sale of sugar have been removed with effect from 16.8.1978. The two rates of excise duty on levy sugar and free sale sugar in force prior to 16.8.78 have averaged out into one rate without re-

duction of the quantum of the duty leviable on sugar

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY Sugar is costly because the excise duty is too much. Is the Minister going to consider a reduction of excise duty?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA Already considerable reduction in excise duty has taken place. There is no proposal for the time being for any reduction.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY Sugar stocks have been built up so much that even if we do not produce any sugar next season, we will be having surplus stocks, and if the stocks are to be sold, they must be distributed to the people at a cheaper rate. Will the Minister consider reduction of the excise duty so that the poor may purchase sugar at a cheaper rate, say, Rs 250 per Kg?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA The total excise duty is now Rs 39 or so. It is not very high. So, there is no possibility of reducing it still.

श्री उपस्थित जब से चीनी का नियंत्रण समाप्त कर दिया गया है तब से ऐसी स्थिति हो गई है कि बड़ी डस्ट्री वाला का तो लाभ हो जायेगा, लेकिन छोटे मिल वाले बँट जायेंगे, ऐसा लगता है। क्या मंत्री जी इस मुद्दा का मान लेंगे कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम-से-कम 30 परसेंट बढ़ा दी जाये जिससे 40 करोड़ रुपये मिल जायेगा और उस 40 करोड़ को जा 800,800 और 900,900 बिस्टल वाली फैक्टरीज हैं, उनमें बांट दिया जाये जिसमें शुगर की प्रोडक्शन में कमी न पड़े ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला हमारी ब्याहिश यह है कि चीनी ठीक दाम पर बिके, ता इसकी कज्जपशन बढ़ जायेगी। चीनी की पैदावार ज्यादा है कज्जपशन कम है। कज्जपशन ज्यादा होनी चाहिये। एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने से कज्जपशन बढ़ेगी नहीं, इसलिये एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Education pattern to help create Employment Opportunities

*467 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the new pattern of education system viz. 10 plus 2 plus 3 as per the decision taken recently in the Chief Ministers' Conference will help to create employment opportunities, and

(b) if not what additional measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) The Education Ministers' Conference (not Chief Ministers' Conference) held on July 13-15, 1978 resolved that the structure of school education should comprise of elementary, secondary and higher secondary stages of 12 years duration. The stage of higher secondary of two years duration is designed to provide both for academic and vocational education. The pattern of school will not by itself create employment opportunities but the programme of vocational education which is an essential ingredient of the pattern is designed to make the students either more employable or engage in self-employment.

Rural Water Supply in the Country

*468 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the names of the States which have not utilised so far the amount allocated during the year 1977-78 by

the Union Government for the accelerated rural water supply programme, and

(b) the reasons for not utilising the amount?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) According to available information the amount allocated/released to States/Union Territories had not been utilised in full in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Assam, Meghalaya, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) Late introduction of the schemes, technical and administrative inadequacies of State Governments/Union Territories concerned and scarcity of material like cement.

Lack of basic facilities in D M C Schools

*473 SHRI K MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that in a number of Corporation Primary Schools of Delhi particularly in outlying colonies and rural areas, the floors have been left uncemented,

(b) whether it is also a fact that even basic facilities, like black-boards, drinking water, urinals and latrines, are not provided in some schools,

(c) whether it is also a fact that under the mid-day meal scheme children are supposed to be provided with milk, multivitamin tablets and biscuits on a nominal payment and free to some Harijan children, but there is no evidence anywhere of milk or vitamin tablets, and

(d) if so, whether Government would like to conduct any survey in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) (a) According to information furnished by the Delhi Municipal Corporation this is the case in some of the schools

(b) This is the case in a few schools

(c) Under the mid day meal scheme only nutrition biscuits are provided free of cost to all children in Corporation Nursery school/classes and to children of primary schools in resettlement colonies and backward areas including Harijan children

(d) Does not arise

Memorandum by Resident welfare Association Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi

*475 SHRI MOHD HAYAT ALI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Baba Kharag Singh Marg Residents Welfare Association has submitted a representation to the Chief Engineer regarding the difficulties and sufferings faced by them due to faulty/defective construction of Government quarters (Type III) at Baba Kharag Singh Marg

(b) is it also a fact that the Welfare Association has demanded to stop the payment of amount to the contractor who has constructed these Government quarters and

(c) if so the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Yes Sir A representation from Baba Kharag Singh Marg Residents Welfare Association was received in July 1978. The representation complained about irregular and inadequate water supply and

alleged faulty/defective construction to be the cause for it

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The system for supply of water has been designed for water supply through an overhead tank, which is under construction. As a temporary measure water is being supplied to these quarters by direct pumping from a sump. Occupants faced difficulty due to choking of the distribution system. The blockage has since been removed.

Payment to contractor is made only after successful completion of the work and security deposit is refunded after rectification of defects if any, in accordance with the terms of contract. This will be ensured by the concerned officers.

Lifting of ban on export of Potato

*478 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Potato Development Council has recommended to the Government of India to lift the ban on the export of potato and to fix a support price of potatoes for securing a remunerative price for the growers,

(b) if so whether any recommendation has also been made to reduce the price of seed potato and to make it available in different States at the time of sowing and

(c) if so the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes Sir,

(b) No Sir, but a recommendation has been made by the Council that a Sub-Committee of the Council may be constituted to look into the problems of seed potato production and distribution to the farmers.

(c) Recommendations of the Council are under consideration of the Government.

Fragmentation of Land

*479 SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that fragmentation of land is being done intentionally to derive benefits under Small Farmers Development Agency, Marginal Farmers Development Agencies and other Government agencies and

(b) if so, how Government are going to check it?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) No Sir

(b) The question does not arise

Preservation of Wild Life

*480 SHRI AHSAN JAFRI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are thinking of a plan on the National level for the preservation of wild life,

(b) whether Government are going to help Gujarat State for the preservation of 'GIR' Lions',

(c) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Government has already taken adequate measures at the national level for the preservation of Wildlife. Some of the important steps taken are -

(i) With the enactment of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 which has now been adopted by all but two States viz Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland, special legal protection has been given to the endangered species from exploitation and stringent punishment provided for in infringement of the provisions of the Act. Further, the Schedules of the Act have been recently altered transferring many species to Schedule I of the Act wherein hunting

is banned and also including many new species under other Schedules

(ii) Export trade of most of the threatened species have been controlled particularly since India became a Party in 1976 to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

(iii) With Wildlife conservation making significant progress during the last few years, emphasis has been laid on specialised management of Wildlife and its habitat both within and outside the national parks and sanctuaries. With this in view separate wildlife wings have been set up in majority of States/ Union Territories, the officers of which would ultimately be incharge of all wildlife matter

(b) and (c) The Central Government have approved an amount of Rs 15 84 500 to be utilized for various measures in the Gir Lion Sanctuary for the preservation of Gir Lions, Conservation of the habitat and rehabilitation of 'Maldharis' in new settlement

The following are the details for which Central Government have extended financial assistance -

- (i) Ploughing and preparation of land for sowing, agricultural crops and for assistance for procuring agricultural equipment @ Rs 1000 per family
- (ii) Transport of dismantled huts and household effects to the site of new settlement @ Rs. 200 per family
- (iii) Providing Community facilities such as School, gram chora, wells, water troughs, approach road etc @ Rs 500 per family
- (iv) Purchase of vehicles, motorcycles and bicycles

- (v) Construction of Garages, Quarters for Wild Life Wardens, Assistants Wild life Wardens and Drivers

- (vi) Five protection measures

Migration of students from one state to Another

*481 SHRI NATVER LAL B PARMAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it a fact that students who intend to migrate from one State to another are facing severe handicap because of some State following 10 plus 2 plus 3 pattern and others not adopting it,

(b) whether Government had fixed parity at each year of the 10 plus 2 plus 3 pattern so that easy migration of students from one State to another may be feasible,

(c) whether those students who had passed first year of the plus two in new pattern are entitled to seek admission in the first year class of a degree course in the States where the new pattern had not been adopted, and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDER CHUNDER) (a) to (d) It will not be correct to say that students migrating from one State to another are facing severe handicaps because some States have still not changed over to the 10+2 system of school education. Majority of the States/Union Territories have already adopted the 10+2 pattern (Annexure 'A'). As regards the others, it is hoped that following the recent Education Ministers' Conference's Resolution which has accepted the 12 year pattern of schooling, these States would also identify an appropriate plan for a smooth transition to the new pattern

of education in the larger interests of the students. However, during the transition period also, there is no need for anxiety since all the Boards of Secondary Education in the country have established, between themselves, a mutual equivalence for their secondary/higher secondary examinations. Migration of students studying in schools affiliated to one Board can easily seek admission in schools affiliated to other Boards, since the equivalences are well-known and where they are not known to the head of the institution, he always seeks a clarification from the Board.

As regards admissions at university/college stage, each university decides the parity of higher secondary classes for admission to degree classes. However, the Association of Indian Universities to which all universities are affiliated after due examination makes a suitable recommendation to the Universities for according recognition for purposes of admissions. The Association of Indian Universities has taken due note of the States where the 10+2 system has been introduced and States where the change-over to the new pattern has not taken place. Taking into account the reality of the situation and in the interests of ensuring that students who migrate from one State to another do not suffer, the Association has made the following recommendations to the universities

- (i) 'The plus 2 stage of the Central Board of Secondary Education be treated in all States where this pattern of education is in vogue at par with the plus 2 stage,'
- (ii) 'In all States where the pattern of education is such as to require 14 years for the first Degree (11+3), the new plus two stage of Central Board of Secondary Education be treated as equivalent to a pass in the first year of the three year degree course

or for admission to the first year of the two years degree course"

Annexure A

The latest position regarding adoption of 10+2 structure of education by the States/Union Territories is as under —

States/UTs which are having the 10+2 structure of school education are —

- 1 Andhra Pradesh
- 2 Assam
- 3 Bihar
- 4 Gujarat
- 5 Jammu and Kashmir
- 6 Karnataka
- 7 Kerala
- 8 Maharashtra
- 9 Manipur
- 10 Meghalaya**
- 11 Nagaland**
- 12 Orissa
- 13 Sikkim
- 14 Tamil Nadu
- 15 Tripura
- 16 Uttar Pradesh
- 17 West Bengal
- 18 Arunachal Pradesh
- 19 A & N Islands
- 20 Chandigarh
- 21 Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- 22 Delhi
- 23 Goa, Daman and Diu
- 24 Lakshadweep
- 25 Mizoram**
- 26 Pondicherry

States likely to adopt the 10+2 structure from 1979-80 are —

- 1 Haryana
- 2 Punjab

States which have agreed in principle to adopt the new structure but the final date is yet to be determined —

- 1 Himachal Pradesh
- 2 Madhya Pradesh
- 3 Rajasthan

Operation Flood II Programme

*482 SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No 2077 on 31st July, 1978 regarding progress of Operation Flood II programme and state

(a) which are the States covered under the Operation Flood II programme, and

(b) the norms and criteria fixed for covering the States under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) The States proposed to be covered by Operation Flood II are Assam, Andhra Pradesh Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana Himachal Pradesh Jammu and Kashmir Karnataka, Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh, Punjab Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal Further the States of Kerala Orissa Sikkim and Meghalaya will be covered under Centrally sponsored Dairy programme patterned along the same lines as Operation Flood II

(b) The milk shed areas proposed to be covered in the fifteen Operation Flood II States have been selected on the basis of the recommendations of the Dairy Development Sub-group of the National Commission on Agriculture as best suited to modernised dairy production as a part of the local patterns of mixed farming

**These States/UTs have 10 years school followed by two years Pre-University

खुल में रखा गया खाद्यान्न

*483 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान
श्री चतुर्भुज

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इस वर्ष सरकार द्वारा वसूल किया गया खाद्यान्न का समूचा स्टॉक ढके हुए स्टोरा में रखा गया है

(ख) यदि नहीं तो ढक हुए स्टोरा में कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न रखा गया है और खुले में कितना खाद्यान्न श्रमा भी पड़ा हुआ है और

(ग) खुले में पड़ा खाद्यान्न व सरधान के लिए प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय किया जायगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) और (ख) कुन सरकारी स्टॉक के आकार और उपलब्ध ढके हुए गोठों तथा संचालन क्षमता का भी ध्यान में रखकर परिचालन की दृष्टि में ढके हुए गोठों में बतून लिए गए खाद्य पौधों का सारा स्टॉक रखना सम्भव नहीं है। विभिन्न राज्यों में पहली जुलाई 1978 को ढके हुए गोठों में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के खाद्यान्नों की कुल मात्रा 104.19 लाख मीटरी टन और खुले में 41.55 लाख मीटरी टन है। इसमें इस वर्ष बतल की गई मात्रा और पिछले वर्ष का स्टॉक शामिल है।

(ग) साधारणतया खुल भण्डारण की प्रति मीटरी टन वार्षिक परिचालन लागत 40-90 रुपये है।

Set up of Rajasthan Canal

*485 SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Rajasthan Canal set up is being spruced up

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) the reasons for laxity in the past?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) The Rajasthan Canal Project is being executed by the Government of Rajasthan. For this purpose the State Government has set up the Rajasthan Canal Board for the construction of the Canal and its irrigation distribution system and also for carrying out the works for the Commanded Area Development. As the Rajasthan Canal Board with its present set up is able to achieve the envisaged physical and financial outputs there is no proposal before the Government of Rajasthan to spruce up the set up for Rajasthan Canal Project.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

आपात स्थिति के दौरान डी० डी० ए०

द्वारा निर्मित तृटिपूर्ण मकान

*487 श्री गगन भक्त सिंह क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से सहमत है कि आपात स्थिति अर्थात् वर्ष 1975-76 और 1976-77 के दौरान डी० डी० ए० द्वारा बनाय गये मकान तृटिपूर्ण हैं और उनका निर्माण ठीक प्रकार से नही किया गया है

(ख) यदि हा तो क्या इन मकानों की तृटिया की जाच करने के लिए सरकार न समिति गठित की है और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में लाया से कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है और यदि हा तो उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिद्धर बल्लभ) (क) स (ग) जी नहीं। निर्माण के दौरान निर्माण संबंधी कोई मुख्य तृटि नहीं पाई गई है। तथापि आवंटन के बाद कुछ मकानों में छोटों छोटों तृटिया बताने गई थी। दिल्ली निवास प्राधिकरण द्वारा इन तृटिया का समय समय पर ठीक किया गया था।

Appointment of Inspector General of forest

4539 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a Junior person belonging to the Indian Forest Service cadre has been appointed as Inspector General of Forest in the Union Department of Agriculture, superseding a number of senior incumbents

(b) if so, the circumstances under which he has been appointed in supersession, and

(c) recruitment rules prescribed and that followed for appointment to this post during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (c) A copy of the recruitment rules in making this appointment followed during the last ten years is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-2710/78] According to the approved rules the post is to be filled on a deputation basis from among the (i) the Heads of Forest Departments in States and Union Territories (ii) President Forest Research Institute and Colleges Dehradun Accordingly, all incumbents of the above posts were considered for appointment to this post

Since short term appointments in senior posts particularly at the level of Head of Organisation/Department are not favoured selection was made from among those eligible officers who were due to retire after a period of 2 years or more

Allotment of Land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during VI plan.

4540 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the proposal for giving agricultural land to landless persons belonging to SC and ST has been included in the Draft 6th Plan, and

(b) if not, what steps are being taken to provide land to the persons of the community during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) It has always been the policy of the Government to give priority in the allotment of ceiling surplus land to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Most state laws and regulations also provide for such priority in allotment to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. This policy will be continued during the next five years also

Link Roads in rural areas of Gujarat

4541 SHRI F P GAEKWAD Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) the approach of Government to the problem of providing roads in rural areas and linking villages having a population of 750 and above with all-weather roads, in the context of Government policy towards rural development

(b) number of villages having a population of 1500 and above and with a population between 750 and 1500 which required to be connected with all-weather Roads in Gujarat,

(c) whether Government accepts the fact that road communication in rural areas assumes greater importance for all round development of village economy, if so, whether Government intends to link these villages with all-weather roads during the VI Plan period, and

(d) the outlay required to be made to achieve this purpose and the provision made for the same during 1978-79 in the Central Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA TAP SINGH) (a) In the context of Rural Development Programme, the Rural Roads are proposed to be assigned a comparatively higher priority so as to bring villages into the national main stream. During the five years (1978-83) it is proposed to cover the remaining villages with a population of above 1500 and above with a link road. In addition, about half the number of villages that have a population between 1000 to 1500 will be provided with the link road, the remaining half will be covered in the period (1983-88).

(b) The information is as follows:-

Population size category	Th no of villagess remaining to be connected with an all weather road as on 1-4-1978
(i) 1500 and above	1099
(ii) 500-1500	2835

(c) Yes, Sir. As already stated in reply to part (a) above, it is proposed to cover the remaining villages having a population of 1500 and above with a link road during 1978-83. In addition, about half the number of villages that have a population between 1000 to 1500 will be provided with the link road during 1978-83, the remaining half will be covered in the period (1983-88).

(d) A provision of Rs 800 crores has been made in the Plan (1978-83). A special Centrally Sponsored Scheme for construction of roads in tribal areas is being started in view of the pressing need for developing these areas, this will supplement the outlay of Rs 275 crores in the State Sector.

Chatham saw mill, Andaman and Nicobar Islands)

4542 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred in the Chatham Saw Mill, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, during last three years, year-wise,

(b) the total income earned by the said mill during last three years;

(c) the total mandays lost in various sections of the mill, section-wise due to breakdown of machinery state details of such break down; and

(d) the proposal to improve the working of the mill?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) The total expenditure incurred in Chatham Saw Mill of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last three years is as follows:-

Year	Total expenditure incurred
	Rs
1975-76 .	94 64 lakhs
1976 77 . . .	75.89 lakhs
1977-78 .	78 66 lakhs

(b) The total income earned by Chatham Saw Mill during the last three years including sales of Swan Timber through Andaman Government Timber Depot at Calcutta and Madras is as follows:-

Year	Total income earned
	Rs
1975-76 . . .	69 43 lakhs
1976-77 . . .	80 98 lakhs
1977-78 . . .	69 63 lakhs

(c) Loss of mandays due to breakdown of machinery in the Mill Section of the Saw mill has been as follows —

Year	
1973-76	. . Nil
1976-77	. . 1125 mandays
1977-78	. . . 4880 mandays

There has been no loss of mandays in other Sections of the Mill due to breakdown of machinery

(d) The proposal of the Andaman Administration for replacement of 8 feet Band Saw Mill with a 1.82 M (72") Hearing has been accepted by Government and foreign exchange to the extent of Rs 13,51,989 for the import of the machinery from U.K. has been released. Government is also considering modernizing the Chatham Saw Mill replenishing the old machinery by modern machinery

Jute Production

4543 SHRI AHMED M PATEL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the approximate production of Jute in the country at present,

(b) whether the jute production has declined,

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the annual consumption of jute in the country, and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c) The production of jute during 1977-78 has been placed at 534 lakh bales of 180 kgs each. Jute production is

marked by fluctuations but the overall trend indicates a growth rate of 1.62 per cent per annum between the triennium ended 1970-71 and that ended 1977-78. The production of mesta which supplements jute, has registered a growth rate of 6.2 per cent per annum during the above period. The combined production of jute and mesta in 1977-78 has been 71.18 lakh bales.

(d) The annual consumption of jute and mesta has been estimated at 70 to 71 lakh of bales of 180 kgs each during 1977-78.

(e) The main effort of the Government is that the entire demand for jute and mesta is met from indigenous production. A comprehensive Centrally Sponsored Scheme of intensive Jute/Mesta District Programme is being implemented in 20 selected districts of 6 major jute/mesta growing States. The strategy adopted relates to demonstration of improved package of practices in rainfed and irrigated areas, motivational campaign for use of essential inputs at recommended doses through larger flow of institutional credit, extension of jute under irrigation, adoption of suitable cropping schedules and provision of improved grading and marketing facilities.

Effect of Bio-Gas Plant on use of Firewood

4544 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN RAJANAPPALE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are aware that the consumption of about 130 million tonnes of firewood require cutting down a few million trees every year for burning alone, and

(b) whether Government see any prospect of using bio-gas from litter as fuel by giving facilities to the people through Energy Ministry?

7 Tangar

8 Kankavali

मध्य प्रदेश म भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अंतर्गत
भण्डार गृह

4548 श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय क्या
कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश म भारतीय
खाद्य निगम क अंतर्गत भण्डार गृहों क बारे
म 27 मार्च 1978 क अंतराक्षित प्रश्न
संख्या 4422 क उत्तर क संबंध म यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश म भारतीय
खाद्य निगम क अंतर्गत भण्डार गृहों की मर्या
इस समय बहुत हा कम है अ। यदि हा ता
इस समय सरकारा क्षय तथा गैर-वाणी
क्षेत्र क अंतर्गत उक्त निगम का वित्तने
गादामा की आवश्यकता है और मांग पूरी
करन क लिए क्या कार्यवाही करन का
प्रस्ताव है अर

(ख) सरकार द्वारा अब तक लिये गय
प्रैक्टिक पाटिया क 20 भण्डार-गृहों की शर्तें
क्या हैं और उनक साथ किस प्रकार का करार
किया गया है और इन भण्डार गृहों क लिए
कितना किराया दिया जाता है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) (क) जा
नहीं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम वसती वितरण
संचालन और अन्य संबंधित जहरतों का
ध्यान में रखकर समय समय पर भण्डारण
संबंधी जरूरतों की समीक्षा करता है। निगम
के पास मध्य प्रदेश म 30-6-1978 का कुल
11 06 लाख मीटरी टन क्षमता के गादाम
में जिनम अपने और विभिन्न स्रोतों से किराये
पर लिए गए गादाम भी शामिल है। 4 59
लाख मीटरी टन का प्रतिस्विन क्षमता क
गादाम बनाने की भी योजना है।

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने गारटी
याजना के अधीन अपने इस्तेमाल के लिए
18 520 मीटरी टन क्षमता क 20

भण्डार 1-3-1978 का लिए थ। गारटी
की अवधि 5 वर्ष तक है और प्रत्येक गादाम
का किराया भिन्न भिन्न है। ग्रामीण इलाका
म स्थित गादामा के मामले में अधिकतम
दिया कि गया 40 पैस प्रति वर्ग फुट प्रतिमास
है और गहरी क्षेत्रा म स्थित गादामा के लिए
50 पैस प्रति वर्ग फुट प्रतिमास तक है।

Government accommodation to
House owners

4549 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK

SHRI G M BANATWALLA

Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION be pleased to refer
to the reply given to Unstarred ques-
tion No 133 dated 17th July 1978
regarding change of rules of allotment
of Government Accommodation to
House Owners and state

(a) whether an allottee of Govern-
ment accommodation can purchase a
D D A flat or construct a private
house and can also retain the Govern-
ment accommodation after the pur-
chase of such a house and

(b) if so why a house owners's pri-
ority date has been changed to his
disadvantage to 1 6 1977 as a result
of which he cannot be allotted a Gov-
ernment accommodation till his retire-
ment?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR
BAKHT) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Priority date of house owing
officers will from 1st June 1977 on-
wards as they were made eligible from
this date

Absence of sewer lines in Asalat
pur, New Delhi

4550 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR
DHARA Will the Minister of WORKS

AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5227 on the 3rd April 1978 and state

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of sewer lines in Asalatpur village the whole area surrounding it in Janakpuri New Delhi has been turned into a health hazard with the imminent danger of outbreak of diseases

(b) whether the residents Associations of the area and other public men have drawn the attention of the authorities to this danger, and

(c) if so the steps taken to construct the sewer line there and save the area from the danger?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) No Sir

(b) A complaint in this regard was received by the Delhi Development Authority from a Social Worker

(c) A scheme for laying sewer lines in this village was drawn up but could not be taken up so far for want of funds

Chilka fish Culture (Marine and Inland) project in Orissa

4551 SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 833 dated the 24th April 1978 regarding Development of fisheries in Chilka lake and state

(a) whether the Chilka development fish culture (marine and inland) project in Orissa is starting in 1978-79 if so what is the total estimated amount and

(b) the amount provided during the year?

2586 LS-3

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) The Chilka development fish culture (marine and inland) project in Orissa is recommended for inclusion in the Second Country Programme (1979-83) of UNDP. The UNDP will study and advise preparation of suitable project for development of Chilka lake fisheries. The tentative estimate as indicated by the State Government is Rs 28.10 crores but this may have to be reviewed in the light of expert opinion in respect of some technical aspects

(b) The question does not arise

Scheme for allotment of houses, flats plots etc for Indian abroad

4552 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any scheme for allotment of houses flats and plots of land to the Indians abroad

(b) if so details thereof

(c) what is the total amount to be paid for house/plot and how much in advance and

(d) the area where such houses/plots are allotted?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) There is a scheme only for allotment of plots to non resident Indians living abroad

(b) An Indian living abroad who does not own any residential plot or house in Delhi/New Delhi either in his own name or in the name of his family members as defined under Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act 1976 is entitled to allotment of plot under this scheme. The premium for

land and the cost of construction is payable in foreign exchange

(c) The total cost of a plot is Rs. 80 000 which is to be paid in foreign exchange. The applicant is required to send a bank draft for a sum of Rs 10 000 in foreign exchange as earnest money along with the application. Before the construction, the applicant is to deposit foreign exchange in advance with the Reserve Bank of India for full coverage of two and a half floors. It is permissible for an allottee to deposit foreign exchange equivalent to the cost of construction for full coverage on ground floor only if he wishes to construct only one floor in the first instance. However the allottee will be required to deposit additional foreign exchange in advance when he decides to take up additional construction upto the permissible limit.

(d) The area in which these plots will be allotted is situated in South Delhi on Mehrauli, Badarpur Road near Malavia Nagar Extension.

रायसेन जिले के लिये सिवाई परियोजनाय

4553 श्री रायबजी क्या कृपि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के रायसेन जिले की डा सिवाई परियोजनाया के नाम क्या हैं जा केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास स्वीकृति हेतु अनिर्णीत पड़ी है तथा ये परियोजनायें कब से अनिर्णीत पड़ी है, और

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही

की है और उन्हें कब तक स्वीकृति दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

कृपि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) . (क) और (ख) एक बृहद परियोजना नामश 'हलासी सिवाई व बाड़ नियंत्रण परियोजना (विदिशा और रायसेन जिले)' और एक अन्य सशोधित बृहद परियोजना नामश 'बर्ना परियोजना (रायसेन और सिहार जिले)' तकनीकी जाच की विभिन्न अवस्थाया में है। हलासी पर रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में 27-11-1977 को प्राप्त हुई थी और उक्त रिपोर्ट पर टिप्पणिया राज्य सरकार की 9-1-78 को भेजी गई थी। टिप्पणियों के उत्तर 19-5-1978 का प्राप्त हो गए थे और इन उत्तरों की आगे जाच की जा रही है।

बर्ना परियोजना पर सशोधित रिपोर्ट 13-5-75 को प्राप्त हुई थी और उक्त रिपोर्ट पर टिप्पणिया 11-9-75 और 7-12-76 को राज्य सरकार को भेजी गई थीं। इन टिप्पणियों के उत्तर 12-7-77 और 21-3-78 को प्राप्त हुए थे और उनकी भी आगे जाच की जा रही है।

जैसे ही अनिर्णीत मामलों को राज्य सरकार द्वारा तय कर लिया जाएगा वैसे ही उपर्युक्त परियोजनाओं की मजूरी के लिए तकनीकी सलाहवार समिति का प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा।

परियोजनाओं की मजूरी इस बात पर निर्भर करेगी कि टिप्पणियों में निहित अनिर्णीत मामलों को राज्य सरकार कितनी शीघ्रता से तय करती है।

Members of UGC, ICSSR, and Indo US Joint Education Commission

4554 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) when does the term of the present members of the UGC ICSSR and Indo US Joint Education Commission expire,

(b) what is the selection criteria for filling up vacancies in UGC, ICSSR and Indo-US Joint Education Commission,

(c) whether fast growing disciplines, like education law, commerce, geography etc find any representation in UGC and ICSSR, and

(d) by which time the new membership of the UGC is expected to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) The University Grants Commission is composed of the Chairman the Vice-Chairman and 10 other Members. The term of the present Chairman expires on 14-1-1981 and that of the Vice-Chairman on 1-6-1979. In the case of 10 other Members the term of 6 Members expires on 20-1-1979 and of the remaining 4 Members on 1-2-1979, 24-1-1980, 31-5-1980 and 16-5-1981.

The Indian Council of Social Science Research is composed of the Chairman 18 Social Scientist Members 6 Government representatives (out of whom 5 are filled) and one Member Secretary. The present term of the Chairman expires on 7th July 1980 and that of the Member Secretary on 31-3-1981. Amongst the Social Scientist Members, the term of 6 Members expires on 31-3-1979 of another 6 Members on 31-3-1980 and of the remaining 6 Members on 31-3-1981.

The Government representatives on the Council hold their membership in *ex-officio* capacity.

There is no Indo-US Joint Education Commission as such. There is, however, Indo-US Joint Commission consisting of the Foreign Ministers of the two countries set up in October, 1974. Four Sub Commissions were set up under the aegis of the Joint Commission for dealing with bilateral relations in their respective spheres. One of them is the Indo US Sub-Commission on Education and Culture. The composition of the members of the Indian delegation to each meeting of the Sub Commission is decided before such meeting by the Ministers of External Affairs and Education by mutual consultation, and their term expires as soon as the meeting is over.

(b) and (c) The composition of the members of the University Grants Commission is governed by the provisions of Section 5 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

The composition of the Indian Council of Social Science Research is as follows —

(1) Chairman. An eminent social scientist nominated by the Government of India.

(2) Social Scientists. 18 Social Scientists nominated by the Government of India.

(3) Government Representatives. 6 persons representing Government nominated by the Government of India which include one representative each of the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare and the Ministry of Finance.

(4) Member-Secretary. Appointed by the Government of India.

The 18 Social Scientists Members are nominated, keeping in view the various disciplines they are going to

represent The discipline of geography is represented by Prof M Shafi, Economics including Commerce is represented by Prof Balwanth Reddy, Prof D M Nanjundappa and Prof M Datta Chaudhary Of the six members representing the Government on the Indian Council of Social Science Research only five are in position at present There is thus one vacancy and it is possible that Law may soon find a place when this vacancy is filled

In the case of the Indo-US Sub Commission on Education and Culture the membership is decided as already stated in reply to part (a) above before each meeting having regard to the functional needs and the agenda for that meeting

(d) The earliest date by which the vacancies in the present membership of the University Grants Commission are due to occur is the 20th January, 1979 The question of announcing the new members of the Commission does not arise at present

Type IV Quarters in DIZ are allotted to Ministerial Staff

4555 SHRI MAHILAL Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) number of type IV quarters in DIZ area square wise, allotted to the personal staff of the Minister and Chief Ministers of the previous Government who were taken on deputation from lower category of posts during Emergency without considering their entitlement of accommodation

(b) if so the number of such allottees square wise who are not now entitled for type IV accommodation as a result of change of Government and their subsequent reversion to their lower posts in their parent office and

(c) whether Government propose to arrange for vacation of Type IV accommodation from such officials and allotting them their entitled type (type II or III as the case may be) at an early date so that persons awaiting type IV accommodation for long may get their entitled type of quarters?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Nil

(b) and (c) Does not arise

Amendment to North Eastern Hill University Act

4556 SHRI P A SANGMA Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the 'Assam Tribune' on 26th July, 1978 under the caption 'Amendment to NEHU Act suggested', and

(b) if so the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The suggestions received from the Chief Minister Meghalaya as also the Government of Mizoram for amendment of certain provisions of the North-Eastern Hill University Act would be discussed with the State Government/Union Territory Administration

Units licensed to manufacture malted Milk

4557 SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEV BURMAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the names of units licensed to manufacture malted milk giving the details of their licensed capacity and their production during the last three years year-wise,

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to place malted milk food industry under the small scale sector, and

(c) if not what measures Government propose to take to protect the small scale units manufacturing malted milk food against the competition by the multinational companies like Hindustan Milkfood manufacturers and Cadbury Fry (India) Ltd *

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) A statement is attached

(c) Government do not have any such proposal under consideration

(c) Does not arise as Malted Milk Food is not an article reserved for the small scale sector

Statement

Sl No	Name of the unit	Licensed capacity	Production (in tonnes)		
			1975	1976	1977
1	M/s Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Limited Anand	1 500	—	68	410
2	M/s Cadbury Milk Limited Bombay	1 008	3 539	3 804	3 703
3	M/s Hindustan Milk food Manufacturers Limited, Nabha and Rajamundry	10 800	8 644	9 268	12 238
4	M/s Jagajit Industries Hamira	4 800	2 739	1 301	1,715
5	M/s Cocoa Products and Beverages Madras	750	1,07	15	Nil
6	M/s Alvitone Laboratories, Madras	450	39	9	Nil
7	M/s Vitalone Research Institute Madras	360	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	M/s Foods Fats & Fertilizers Limited Padepallipudam	600	13	16	Nil
9	M/s Juwan Milk & Allied Specialities Limited, Kapurthala	500	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Andhra Pradesh Dairry Development Corporation Ltd, Proddutur, A P	1200	Nil	Nil	Nil

बाढ़ों के कारण क्षति

4558 श्री मोमू प्रकाश त्यागी.
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) 1976 से जुलाई, 1978 तक वर्षावार नदियों में बाढ़ के कारण अनुमानित क्षति की वित्तीय हानि हुई;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को राहत देने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यो को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय वित्तीय सहायता दी गई,

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक वर्ष बाढ़ों से देश को होने वाली जान मान की हानि को रोकने के लिए निचे गये उपायों से सरकार संतुष्ट है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो भविष्य में बाढ़ों पर नियन्त्रण पाने हेतु सरकार कोई नई योजना बना रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) फसलों, मकानों और जन-सुविधाओं को हुई कुल क्षति इस प्रकार है —

1976 के दौरान . 888 753 करोड़ रुपये
1977 के दौरान 1131 57 करोड़ रुपये
(इसमें आंध्र प्रदेश, केरल और तमिलनाडु में चक्रवातों द्वारा हुई क्षति भी शामिल है)

1978 के दौरान 29 78 करोड़ रुपये
(जुलाई के अन्त तक, (प्रारम्भिक))
प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार)

(ख) 1976-77 के दौरान राज्य सरकारों को आवंटित अग्रिम योजना सहायता समन विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ग) और (घ) 1954 में राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम के बनाये जाने के बाद से राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की मदद और सलाह से देश में 9 38 मिलियन हेक्टेयर बाढ़ प्रवण क्षेत्र की समुचित बचाव व्यवस्था की है । यह काम 10,370 किलोमीटर बाढ़-सटबन्धों के निर्माण 17,850

किलोमीटर से अधिक लम्बी निकास-चैनलों की खुदाई और महानदी, दामोदर और उसकी सहायक नदियां, तापी, सतलुज, व्यास, रामगंगा, आदि पर जल संचय जलाशयों के निर्माण द्वारा किया गया है । इसके अतिरिक्त, नदियों पर कटाव-रोधी कार्य और चैनलों में सुधार किए गए । केन्द्रीय सरकार सभी अन्तर्राज्यीय नदियों पर बाढ़ों की पूर्व सूचना देने की व्यवस्था कर रही है जिससे राज्य सरकारों को आने वाली बाढ़ों के बारे में चेतावनी देने, लोगों, पशुओं और चल सम्पत्ति को प्रभावित क्षेत्रों से बाहर निवाले, सहायता और बचाव कार्यों की व्यवस्था करने और बाढ़ नियन्त्रण तथा अन्य इजीनियरी कार्यों की निगरानी करने की उचित व्यवस्था करने में मदद मिलती है ।

सहायता, बचाव और पुनर्वास कार्य करने और आवश्यक अग्रिम कार्रवाई करने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनाए जाने वाले मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों को जारी किया जा चुका है ।

देश में अब तक किए गए बाढ़ नियन्त्रण उपायों का पुनर्वलोकन करने और भविष्य में बाढ़ नियन्त्रण समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए अपनाए जाने वाले समन्वित, एकीकृत और वैज्ञानिक तरीके तैयार करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग का गठन किया गया है । यह आयोग 1976 में गठित किया गया था और उसके द्वारा 1979 के अन्त तक अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दिए जाने की सम्भावना है ।

विवरण

बाहों से उत्पन्न स्थिति से निपटने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा राज्य सरकारों का आवंटित अग्रिम यात्रा सहायता

क्रम सं०	राज्य	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (31 जुलाई, 1978 का)
1	असम	2.59	4.98	—
2	बिहार	10.95	—	—
3	गुजरात	4.25	10.43	—
4	हरियाणा	—	11.00	—
5	हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	2.70	—
6	केरल	—	3.64 (चक्रवात के लिए दी गई सहायता भी शामिल है)	—
7	मणिपुर	0.445	—	—
8	उड़ीसा	—	8.52	—
9	राजस्थान	3.32	7.97	—
10	त्रिपुरा	1.11	—	—
11	उत्तर प्रदेश	11.25	10.00	—
12	पश्चिम बंगाल	—	4.41	—

इसके अतिरिक्त, बाढ़ से प्रभावित लोगों में मुफ्त अनाज बांटने के लिए कुछ राज्यों का अनाज भी आवंटित किया गया।

केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में कर्मचारी

4559 श्री हीरा भाई • क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सस्टेनिबिलिटी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में काम करने वाले अधिकतर कर्मचारी

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्धी हैं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पदनामों के अनुसार उनका व्यौरा क्या है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा सस्टेनिबिलिटी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) (क) और (ख) सूचनाएँ देती हैं कि सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Administrative system of Indian Mountaineering foundation

4560 SHRI BIJOY MODAK
SHRI ROBIN SEN

Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what are the details of the administrative system of the Indian Mountaineering Foundation

(b) whether the President is elected or nominated

(c) if nominated by whom and

(d) what are the terms and conditions of the present incumbent?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (d) Indian Mountaineering Foundation is a Private Body registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 as amended from time to time. According to the information furnished by the Foundation, its Executive body is Sponsoring Committee comprising 12 members—6 well-known mountaineers, 2 Secretaries to the Government of India, and 4 persons actively associated with the development of mountaineering activity. Its President is elected by the General body for a period of two years. The last election was held on 5.8.1978. The President functions in an honorary capacity.

Office bearers of Indian Mountaineering Foundation

4561 SHRI ROBIN SEN Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the names of the present office bearers of the Indian Mountaineering Foundation and since when they are holding the present post

(b) whether any of the office bearers receive any type of remuneration,

(c) if so, the details thereof,

(d) whether Government have any proposal to nominate some M.P.s of both Houses of Parliament to the IMF and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (e) Indian Mountaineering Foundation is a private body registered under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860 as amended from time to time. According to the information furnished by the Foundation its present office bearers are Shri H. C. Sarin, President—holding this office since 1966 and Shri R. M. Chakravarty, Hon'ry Secretary since 1964. No remuneration is paid to them. As this is a private body, the Government is not proposing to nominate any person to the Indian Mountaineering Foundation.

Prosecution of Jeypore Sugar Company, Orissa

4562 SHRI M. R. LAKSHMI-NARAYANAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the management of Jeypore Sugar Company, Orissa will be prosecuted under the Essential Commodities Act for filing false returns and cheating the Central Government, and

(b) whether the Government have prosecuted the concerned party or not if not the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) The case relating to alleged diversion of fair price sugar to free sale by the Jeypore Sugar Company Limited,

Chagallu, Andhra Pradesh during the period 1-1-1972 to 30-6-1972, when the scheme of voluntary distribution of sugar was in operation has been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigations for conducting necessary investigations and taking suitable action

Clearance to shootingball Federation of India for participation in Indo-Pak Tournaments

4563 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shootingball Federation of India was invited by Pakistan Shooting Volleyball Federation and Asian Club Karachi in the month of July 1978 for participation in Indo Pakistan Shooting Volleyball tournament at Rawalpindi,

(b) if so whether the above Federation/Association approached the Ministry of Education Government of India for the grant of clearance to participate in the tournament and the ground on which the request was turned down,

(c) the criteria laid down by the Government for giving clearance to the Sports Federation/Associations for sending/inviting teams abroad from abroad in their respective games and whether this criteria was relaxed in certain cases and the justification therefor, and

(d) whether the Shootingball Federation of India have sought permission of the Government for participating in Indo-Pakistan Shooting Volleyball Tournament at Toba-Tek Singh District Faisalabad (Pakistan) from 4th to 6th October, 1978 and the decision taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL

WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN) (a) and (b) On an invitation received from the Asian Club Karachi one of the parallel Shootingball Federations of India of which Shri N U Siddiqui is the Secretary General at present, sought Government's clearance for participation in the Indo Pak Shooting Volleyball Tournament which was scheduled to be held at Rawalpindi in July, 1978 In pursuance of the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the All India Council of Sports it was decided that until the Federation in question is accorded recognition its request for grant of clearance could not be considered

(c) On the recommendation of the Executive Committee of All India Council of Sports made at its meeting held on 16-2-1978, it was decided that as a general policy Government clearance should not be given in respect of proposals sponsored by unrecognised sports bodies except in the case of cultural or commercial organisations like the United Planters Association of India etc which are not sports bodies as such In their cases the proposals for holding private matches as opposed to public tournaments could be considered on the recommendation of the concerned National Sports Federations/Associations No relaxation has been made by Government since the above decision was taken

(d) Yes Sir The Federation of which Shri Siddiqui is the Secretary General at present has been informed that until it is recognised by Government its request for permission for sending a team to Pakistan cannot be agreed to

आक्रेडिटेड में डेड परीक्षा

4564 श्री राम बिलास पासवान :
यथा शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मन्त्री आक्रेडिटेड एलिस्टेड डिप्लोमा-हाउस

एनालिसिस के सम्बन्ध में 24 जुलाई, 1978 के अनावासित प्रश्न सन्ख्या 1051 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार आक्टिविटीज ट्रेड में लगे व्यक्तियों से डिग्री स्तर पर ट्रेड परीक्षा लेन का था,

(ख) यदि हां, तो आक्टिविटीज और रीजनल प्लानिंग सम्बंधी अग्रिम भारतीय तनीकी अध्ययन बोर्ड द्वारा 4 दिसम्बर, 1972 को लिए निर्णय का विरोधित करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किए हैं,

(ग) क्या सरकार का इण्डियन इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ आक्टिविटीज की धारा से अनावश्यक विनियम करने सहई हानि के बारे में जानकारी है; और

(घ) इन सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किए हैं?

मिना, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रभाप चन्द्र जट्ट) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने इण्डियन इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ आक्टिविटीज में काम्युनिस्पीय कामियों के साथ के लिए शिक्षा स्तर पर काम्युनिस्पी में व्यावसायिक परीक्षा तथा सम्भव सीमा आयोजित करने का अनुयाय किया है।

(ग) और (घ) स्थिति का क्या लगने के लिए सम्पान में पुष्टिपत्र की ओर नहीं है और जो भी सुझाव प्राप्त होंगे, मना करने पर यह हो जाएगा।

केन्द्रीय ऊन उत्पादन तथा विपणन योजना

4565. श्री छविराम अंगेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सम्युक्तराष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम कार्यालय या केन्द्रीय ऊन उत्पादन तथा विपणन योजनाकार्य का समन्वित करने में सहायता करता था देश के आठ राज्यों में ऊन के त्रय-विक्रय का प्रवन्ध करता था, विन्न वीक द्वारा सहायता बन्द कर दिये जाने के कारण बन्द कर दिया गया था,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्या तथा केन्द्र द्वारा कराडा रुपये की राशि व्यय की गई है;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में 10 लाख भेदे हैं जिनसे 570 टन ऊन प्राप्त होती है तथा राजस्थान में 500 टन ऊन प्राप्त होती है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत उचित वर्गीकरण तथा विपणन प्रवन्धों में सहायता देने तथा भेद पामर्कों के लाभ के निम्ने उक्त कार्यालय का मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में स्थाने का है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा सम्युक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के साथ किए गए भारत के सम्युक्तराष्ट्र राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यालय ने 1974 में यह कार्यक्रम बन्द कर दिया।

(घ) इन योजना पर 2.05 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किया था।

(ग) जी, हा।

(घ) ऊन वा उचित श्रेणीकरण तथा विपणन करने व भेड़ पालकों की सहायता करने के लिये भारत सरकार का विभिन्न राज्यों में ऊ० वाडों को स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस प्रकार का एक बोर्ड राजस्थान में पहले से चल रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस योजना का कोई लाभ नहीं उठाया है।

पुनर्वास बालोनियां भें डी० डी० ए० के पन्ट

4566 श्री सातजी भाई क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने कम मूल्य पर लोपा का प्लैट देने के लिए पुनर्वास बालोनियां में प्लैटों का निर्माण किया था तथा क्या यह सभी प्लैट ग्राहकों के अभाव में अभी भी खाली पड़े हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच कर रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) -

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि प्रापिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए 4583 टेनामेण्टों का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ किया गया था जिनमें से 4066 टेनामेण्ट पूर्ण हो गए हैं। 1488 टेनामेण्ट पहले ही आवंटित किए जा चुके हैं तथा शेष टेनामेण्ट खरीद-दारा की कमी के कारण खाली पड़े हुए हैं।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

तकनीकी सस्यान की स्थापना करना

4567 श्री दया राम शाहय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार की ओर से इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय का एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल फरवरी/मार्च, 1978 में तकनीकी सस्यान की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में ईरान गया था,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत सरकार की पूर्व स्वीकृति लिए बगैर ही ईरान सरकार के प्राधिकारियों के साथ किसी करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे और वहां से लौटने के बाद भी इस बारे में सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं दी गई थी और अब ईरान सरकार उपरोक्त करार के कार्यान्वयन के लिए जोर डाल रही है, और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो इस मामले में जांच कराने और दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों को दण्ड देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) :
(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

प्रारंभ में जेठारो समितियों

4568 श्री छोतू भाई गामित
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि आदिवासी
क्षेत्रों में अनेक सहकारी समितियों में
काम करना बंद कर दिया है जिससे परिणाम
स्वरूप आदिवासी किसानों का ऋण नहीं
मिल रहे हैं

(ख) यदि हां तो प्रत्येक राज्य में
ऐसी समितियों की संख्या क्या है तथा
उन पर कितना ऋण वसूला है और

(ग) उनमें काम बंद होना के क्या
कारण हैं तथा क्या भारत सरकार ने उनका
पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई
है ताकि किसानों का ऋण मिल सके ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) (क)
स (ग) निम्नलिखित सहकारी सोसायटियों,

जिनमें विभिन्न राज्यों के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों
में कार्य कर रही सासायटियां भी शामिल
हैं के बारे में स्थित भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक
द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष प्रकाशित सहकारी आन्दोलन
में सम्बंधित सांख्यिकीय विवरण (भाग-
1—ऋण सासायटियों) में दी गई है।
मात्र आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सहकारी सासाय
टिया के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।
नवम्बर आदिवासियों द्वारा अपेक्षित
एकमुश्त सेवाओं का पूरा करने के
उद्देश्य से 1430 नई बड़े आकार वाली
बहुउद्देश्यीय सहकारी सासायटियां जिन्हें
सामायतया 'सम्पत्त' नाम से जाना
जाता है विभिन्न राज्यों के प्रमुख रूप से
आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में 30-6-77 को गठित
की गई थीं। अनुसूचित आदिवासियों
की सदस्यता तथा सहकारी सासायटियों द्वारा
दिए गए ऋणों में भी वृद्धि हुई है जिसे
नीचे लिए गए आंकड़ों में दर्शाया गया
है —

वर्ष	प्राथमिक सासायटियों का सदस्यता (सदस्य लाख में)	दिए गए ऋण	
		अल्पवासीन	मध्यवासीन
		(लाख रुपये में)	
1974-75	26 32	19 33	2,60
1975-76	30 78	26 37	2 73

सहकारी आन्दोलन से सम्बंधित
सांख्यिकीय विवरण (भाग 2—ऋण)
में सदस्यता तथा अधिमांक राज्यवार
जोड़े दिये गए हैं।

धार्मिक पुस्तकें

4569 श्री केशव राय धोडग
क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और सहस्रति
मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि हिंदू
धर्म की बहुत सी धार्मिक पुस्तकों में जाति
व्यवस्था तथा अस्पृश्यता आदि का देव-
निमित्त बताया गया है और वर्णाश्रम
व्यवस्था का प्रचार करके इन धार्मिक
पुस्तकों में जाति व्यवस्था और अस्पृश्यता
की प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है

(घ) यदि हां, तो समानता विरोधी इन पुस्तकों से ऐसे विपरीत विचार निखालने तथा ऐसी धार्मिक पुस्तकों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन लोगों को सरक्षण प्रदान करने का है जो समानता की अपनी मांग के समर्थन में इन पुस्तकों को विराघ स्वरूप जलायें और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) यह ता व्याख्या/मत का मामला है।

(ख) प्राचीन धार्मिक पुस्तकों पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

(ग) धार्मिक पुस्तक का जलाने से शान्ति भंग होने की स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है और स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों को कानून के अनुसार कार्रवाई करनी पड़ सकती है।

Salwan School, Delhi

4570 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA
SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether some teachers have been dismissed by the management of Salwan High School Pusa Road, Delhi,

(b) whether teachers have been on dharna and agitating for reinstatement of these teachers,

(c) if so the details thereof,

(d) whether Delhi Education Department has taken note of these developments, and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Department of Education and the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) to (e) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration the services of two teachers Smt A S Vyas Assistant Teacher and Smt S Luthra TGT and Compounder Sis Pal were terminated. The students of the school started an agitation against the illegal termination of services of the employees. Consequently the Chairman of the School had decided to close down the school for an indefinite period since 7th August 1978. The Management of the school has already been directed by the Education Directorate Delhi Administration to reinstate the employees of the school whose services were terminated. The school has now reopened on 16th August 1978. It is understood that the Management has now taken back the three dismissed employees in the school.

Taking over of SD Polytechnic at Bijnath

4571 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that the Himachal Pradesh Government have recently acquired the properties of SD Polytechnic in Bijnath,

(b) whether the Central Government have asked the State Government the details regarding acquisition of the said properties, and

(c) if so at what cost and for what purpose the properties have been acquired?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-

DER) (a) to (c) The State Government has been asked to furnish the details. The information will be placed on the Table of the House when it is received.

Amount required for sanitary works by DMC

4572 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in 'Indian Express' dated the 21st July 1978 that an Inter Ministry dispute at the Centre has deprived the Delhi Municipal Corporation of the much needed money for carrying out sanitary works in the city and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

PMs appeal to US Businessmen to invest in rural development

4573 SHRI T. A. PAI
SHRI DURGA CHAND

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Prime Minister appealed to the American businessmen to invest in Rural Development in India and

(b) the nature of participation he suggested?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) No Sir. However, in reply to a Question as to how the Government would like the major companies—Indian and non-Indian—to contribute in the efforts, the Prime Minister only said that if these companies could help in the rural development, he would be happy.

ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रोजगार देने के लिए चुने गए ब्लॉक

4574 श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में उन 2700 विकास ब्लॉकों के नामों का निर्णय कर लिया गया है जिनका ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पूर्ण रोजगार देने के लिए 1978-79 के लिए चुना जाना है और यदि हाँ, तो उनके चयन के लिए क्या कसौटी अपनाई गई है,

(ख) क्या केवल उन्हीं विकास ब्लॉकों को ही इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लिया जा रहा है जिनमें पिछली सरकार ने या तो लघु किसान विकास योजना लागू की थी अथवा सूखाग्रस्त प्रभावित क्षेत्र विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत लिया था और यदि हाँ, तो क्या पिछली सरकार के काल में जिला तथा विकास ब्लॉकों को राजनैतिक कारणों से विकास कार्यक्रमों के काम से वंचित रखा गया था और क्या वर्तमान सरकार भी उनको पूर्ण रोजगार की योजना के लाभ से वंचित रखना चाहती है, और

(ग) यदि ऐच्छित सरकारी अवसर उपेक्षित रहे पिछड़े जिलों और विकास ब्लॉकों में निधन व्यक्तियों को जीवोपार्जन के साधन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या

करना चाहती है तो सरकार द्वारा उनको क्या सहायता दी जायेगी।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 1978-79 के दौरान खण्डों के गहन विकास के माध्यम से समन्वित ग्राम विकास का एक कार्यक्रम उन क्षेत्रों के 2,000 खण्डों में शुरू किया जा रहा है जिन्हें लघु वृषक विकास एजेंसी, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा कमांड क्षेत्र विकास के चल रहे तीन मुख्य ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत हाल ही में लाया गया है। इन खण्डों का राज्यवार आवंटन विवरण में दिया गया है। महाराष्ट्र, मेघालय, राजस्थान तथा तमिलनाडु का छाड़कर शेष सभी राज्यों/समूह शसित क्षेत्रों में कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाए जाने वाले खण्डों के नामों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है। खण्डों का चयन करते समय, राज्य सरकारों से निम्न मापदण्डों को ध्यान में रखने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया था —

(1) लघु वृषक विकास एजेंसी, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा कमांड क्षेत्र विकास के अन्तर्गत फिलहाल लाए गए प्रत्येक जिले के लिए प्रायः यथानुपात आधार पर खण्ड आवंटित करना तर्कसंगत होना चाहिए।

(2) 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक अनुसूचित जाति की जनसंख्या वाले खण्डों का पहले लिया जाना चाहिए।

(3) यदि आवंटित उपलब्ध हो, तो बेरोजगारी तथा अल्परोजगार के अधिक प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए।

(4) तैयार किए गए विकास तथा संगठनात्मक ढांचे के लिए सम्भाव्यता।

(5) कम कृषि उत्पादकता।

(6) गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे के लोगों का कम उपभोग्य स्तर तथा बाहुल्य।

गहन विकास के लिए शुरू किए गए इन 2 000 खण्डों के अलावा, वर्ष 1978-79 से आरम्भ होने वाली पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए गहन खण्ड स्तरीय आयोजना तथा विकास हेतु प्रतिवर्ष 300 अन्य खण्डों को शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है। इन 300 खण्डों के राज्यवार आवंटन को योजना आयोग के परामर्श से अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है तथा शीघ्र ही राज्यों/केन्द्रशासित क्षेत्रों को सूचित कर दिया जाएगा। इन खण्डों के चयन के लिए आधारभूत हाने —

(1) गहन विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए शुरू किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित 2000 खण्ड देश में कुल खण्डों की संख्या के लगभग 40 प्रतिशत है। उन राज्यों, जहां 2000 खण्डों को मविमाजित करते समय 40 प्रतिशत खण्डों को नए कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत नहीं लाया गया है वो 1978-79 के बंटों में अतिरिक्त 300 खण्डों में से अपेक्षित संख्या आवंटित की जाएगी ताकि सभी का पूरा किया जा सके तथा इसे 40 प्रतिशत के कार्यक्रमों तक लाया जा सके।

(2) देश में प्रत्येक जिले जिनके पास कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम नहीं है वो मध्दनासीन योजना के दौरान प्रतिवर्ष एक खण्ड आवंटित किया जाएगा।

(3) इसके भाग प्रतिवर्ष आवंटन विशिष्ट रूप से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किए जाएंगे कि कार्यक्रम म इस योजना के दौरान तथा अधिमानत यथाशीघ्र देश के उन सभी खण्डों को लाया जाता है जिनमें 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक जनसंख्या अनुसूचित जातियाँ की हैं।

(4) शेष का राज्या के बाच उनकी ग्रामीण जनसंख्या व आधार पर बाटा जाएगा।

इस तरह 2 300 खण्ड होंगे जिन्हें 1978-79 के दौरान समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शुरू किया जा रहा है।

(ख) कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शुरू किए जा रहे 2000 खण्ड वे हैं जिन्हें लघु श्रृंखला विकास एजेंसी सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा कमाण्ड क्षेत्र विकास के चल रहे तीन विशेष मुख्य ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत हाल ही में लाया गया है। तथापि अन्तर्गत न लाये गये खण्डों को इस कार्यक्रम के लाभ से वंचित नहीं किया जाएगा। वास्तव में कार्यक्रम त्रिविध ढंग से शुरू किया जा रहा है। देश में 5004 खण्डों में से लगभग 3000 खण्डों को चर रहे उपयुक्त तीन विशेष कार्यक्रमों में से एक या अधिक के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है। नम से 1978-79 के दौरान 2000

खण्डों का समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शुरू किया जा रहा है। तथापि 1978-79 से आरम्भ हो रहे गहन आयोजना तथा विकास के लिए प्रत्येक वर्ष शुरू किए जाने वाले 300 अतिरिक्त खण्ड उन क्षेत्रों से होंगे जिन्हें लघु श्रृंखला विकास एजेंसी, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा कमाण्ड क्षेत्र विकास के तीन विशेष कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत नहीं लाया गया है। इस प्रकार चालू योजना के अंतिम वर्ष तक समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 3500 खण्डों को लाया जाएगा। शेष खण्डों का आगामी योजना के दौरान लिया जाएगा ताकि 10 वर्षों का अवधि में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पूर्ण रोजगार का उद्देश्य पूरा किया जा सके।

(ग) सरकार की नीति यह है कि खण्ड योजनाओं के गठन तथा कार्यान्वयन दोनों में स्वच्छिन्न संगठनों को शामिल किया जाए। सिविलरमण समिति जिसने खण्ड योजनाओं में सहयोग देने वाली स्वच्छिन्न संगठनों के सभी पहलुओं की जाच की थी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है, जिसकी जाच की जा रही है। खण्ड योजनाओं के गठन कार्यान्वयन में स्वच्छिन्न संगठनों को उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली सहायता के सम्बन्ध में विचार सिविलरमण कमेटी की रिपोर्टों की जाच करने तथा इसकी सिफारिशों पर निर्णय लेने के पश्चात् किया जाएगा।

राज्य/विशेष प्राधिकृत क्षेत्र	विवरण									
	खण्डों की कुल संख्या	इनके अन्तर्गत पाये गये खण्डों की संख्या	इनके अन्तर्गत खण्डों की वर्तमान संख्या के अनुपात में 2000 खण्डों का वितरण	संक्षेप विवरण	संक्षेप विवरण	संक्षेप विवरण	संक्षेप विवरण	संक्षेप विवरण	संक्षेप विवरण	योग
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
प्रायद्वीप प्रदेश	324	74	72	134	45	43	80	168		
असम	134	7		58	4		35	39		
बिहार	587	213	57	236	128	34	142	304		
गुजरात	218	32	41	86	19	25	52	96		
हरियाणा	87	22	12	32	13	7	19	39		
हिमाचल प्रदेश	69			18			11	11		
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	75	4	12	46	3	7	28	38		
कर्नाटक	175	34	42	66	26	25	40	85		
केरल	144	17		58	10		35	45		
मध्य प्रदेश	438	38	42	131	22	25	79	126		
महाराष्ट्र	296	42	33	118	25	20	71	116		
मणिपुर	26	1		7	1		4	5		
मेघालय	24			12			7	7		
नागालैंड	21			21			13	13		
उड़ीसा	314	50	25	115	30	15	69	114		
पंजाब	117			76			46	46		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
रोजस्थान	232	17	78	76	10	47	46	103
सिक्किम	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	2
गण्ड	374	..	48	167	..	30	100	130
पुसा	17	..	..	12	..	..	7	7
उत्तर प्रदेश	876	320	39	191	193	23	115	331
पश्चिम बंगाल	335	103	34	133	62	21	80	163
केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र								
मण्डेसान तथा निजोमार द्वीप समूह	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
बण्डीगढ़	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
दादर तथा नगर हवेली	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
दिल्ली	5	..	..	5	..	..	3	3
गोवा, दमन व दीव	12	..	..	12	..	..	7	7
लक्षद्वीप	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
मिजोरम	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
पाण्डीचेरी	4	..	..	4	..	..	2	2
	5004	972	535	1818	585	322	1093	2000

Prohibition in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh

4575. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-
DU:** Will the Minister of **EDUCA-
TION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND
CULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government sug-
gested to Andhra Pradesh State Gov-
ernment to introduced prohibition in
the tribal areas in that State; and

(b) whether the Government prom-
ised financial assistance to help to
introduce prohibition as suggested by
the Government ?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER):** (a) The State Government
has been requested to:

(i) take steps for discontinuance
of vending of country liquor
in the tribal areas wherever
they still remain, with effect
from 1-4-1979, if not within
the current financial year it-
self;

(ii) in areas where prohibition is
not in force, the tribal peo-
ple should be allowed to
prepare their beverages for
individual and social pur-
poses, but not for commercial
purposes, wherever tradition-
al practice prevails

(b) It has been decided by Gov-
ernment of India that in general the
States be compensated to the extent
of 50 per cent of the established loss
of excise revenue resulting from the
introduction of Prohibition in each
year, commencing from 1978-79, trat-
ing the actual excise revenue of 1977-
78 as the base. The compensation will
be paid upto 1983-84

Ban on Cow Slaughter

4576 **DR VASANT KUMAR PAN-
DIT:** Will the Minister of **AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION** be pleased to
state:-

(a) whether several social organi-
sations have written to Government

requesting total ban on cow slaugh-
ter;

(b) whether Akhil Bharatiya Krish
Goseva Samiti has organised a com-
paign viz. 'Govamsharaksha Paksha'
between September 1 to 11, 1978 to
create public opinion on this issue;
and

(c) what is the policy of the Gov-
ernment broadly on cow slaughter in
the country, as per the directive
principles of the Constitution?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is not aware.

(c) The Government have accept-
ed in principle the imposition of ban
on the slaughter of cow in the Union
Territories and have accordingly ini-
tiated action in this behalf. The State
Govts. are also being advised to con-
sider enactment of legislation impos-
ing ban on cow-slaughter in accord-
ance with Article 48 of the Constitu-
tion as the subject of preservation,
protection and improvement of stock
comes under Entry 15 of List II of
the 7th Schedule of the Constitution
and, therefore, is a State subject

वन सम्पत्ति के विदोहन के लिए योजना

4577. श्री सुभाष झा : क्या
कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
इच्छा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या आदिवासी गिरिजनों के
हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार वन
सम्पत्ति के विदोहन के लिए कोई योजना
बना रही है, यदि हाँ तो क्या कार-
वाई हो चुकी है ?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी
व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

(b) if so details thereof and the complaints received if any in this regard,

(c) what action is being taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that the irregularities and nepotism are dealt with effectively and results thereof, and

(d) how many vacancies have been filled in during the last one year under the Sangathan and the manner of selection, complaints received in this regard and how these have been disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

डी० डी० ए० के बिना प्रावृत्त किए
हए कर्त्तव्य

4580 श्री गंगा प्रवृत्त सिंह : क्या निर्माण और प्रावृत्त तथा प्रुति और पुनर्वात्त मन्त्री यह बताने की ह्वा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली की विभिन्न कासोनियों में निम्न प्राय वर्ग और मध्यम प्राय वर्ग के बहल से प्लेटों को काफी समय से प्रावृत्त नहीं किया गया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 30 जून, 1978 को निम्न प्राय वर्ग और मध्यम प्राय वर्ग पृथक् सभा

कितनी बी घोर किन कारणों से उन्हें उन्हें प्रावृत्त नहीं किया जा सका था, और

(ग) इससे डी० डी० ए० को प्रावृत्त कितनी क्षति उठानी पड़ी है ?

निर्माण और प्रावृत्त तथा प्रुति और पुनर्वात्त मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों के बगलों के अनुरक्षण पर हुआ व्यय

4581 श्री अर्जुन सिंह मन्त्रीय क्या निर्माण और प्रावृत्त तथा प्रुति और पुनर्वात्त मन्त्री यह बताने की ह्वा करेंगे कि जून, 1977 से जून, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान कैबिनेट और राज्य मन्त्रियों में से प्रत्येक मन्त्री के बगलों के बचीबों, साज सामान, सजावट, परिचित निर्माण और परिवर्तन तथा अनुरक्षण पर कितना व्यय किया गया है और किस मन्त्री के बगले पर सबसे अधिक व्यय हुआ है ?

निर्माण और प्रावृत्त तथा प्रुति और पुनर्वात्त मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) :
जून, 1977 से जून 1978 के दौरान मन्त्रियों के निवास-स्थानों पर किए गए व्यय का एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	*जनेश्वर मिश्र	15-घरबर रोड	931		931	9940	3,474
12	करिया मुण्डा	19-भरकरजग, रोड	626		626	4,163	8,007
13	एस० डी० पाटिल	12-भरकरजग रोड,				2,617	6,537
14	पंडित खडमान	8-जीनमुति मार्ग	2,966	467	3,433	2,582	12,313
15	सारंग साई	10-जनपथ				9,420	11,329
16	महेश्वर प्रसाद मुखर्जी	21-धनोक रोड				9,928	11,900
17	शिव नारायण	5-मुगल रोड	5,226	17,603	22,824	5,763	8,205
18	शेर सिंह	3-दुल्हा मेहन मार्ग	963	734	1,697	10,308	16,082
19	मानु प्रताप सिंह	22-घरबर रोड	4,923		4,923	2,379	18,591
20	*जसवीर सिंह	13-घोरगढ़ रोड	7,350	6,208	13,558	2,542	8,242
21	डा० राम कृपाल सिंह	16-धनोक रोड				3,162	15,548
22	जयदन्ती प्रसाद यादव	(15-जनपथ (2 सुख रोड	406	1,580	1,986	2,952	12,090
23	*नरसिंह	11-भरकरजग रोड	1,450		1,450	2,762	7,976
24	जुलफीकार उल्लाह	13-घोरगढ़ रोड	330	19,679	20,009	1,007	8,617
		योग	40,232	48,271	88,503	1,45,696	2,51,760

*दस्तावेज दे दिया है।

दिल्ली इलाके के प्रतिष्ठित निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को किसी विशेष प्रकार के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता।

दिल्ली 3,57,902 रुपये।

फर्नीचर 1,33,281 रुपये।

विजली तथा वातावरण 7,33,340 रुपये।

Admission in Central Schools at Delhi

4582. SHRI FAQIR ALI ANSARI:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state;

(a) the number of students in each
of the Central schools functioning in
Delhi and there locations;

(b) the criteria adopted for admis-
sion to these schools,

(c) the number of children of busi-
nessmen in each such school;

(d) whether the criteria/principles
laid down for admission to these
schools is strictly adhered to, and

(e) if not, the reasons and the action
proposed to be taken against the offi-
cers for the violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN/
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI): (a) to
(c) A statement is attached.

(d) Yes, Sir. The criteria laid down
for admission have been strictly fol-
lowed

(e) Does not arise

Statement

Names of the Vidyalayas
located in the Union Territory
of Delhi and their location

Total
number
of
students

1	2	3
1. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sa- dar Bazar Road, Delhi Cantt-110010		2,714
2. Kendriya Vidyalaya, C.R.P.F. Campus, Jharo- dakalan, New Delhi 110043		449
3. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sec- tor-II, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110022		1,693
4. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sec- tor-VIII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110022		1,679

1	2	3
5. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Mas- jid Moth, (Sector-IV, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110022		519
6. Kendriya Vidyalaya, An- drewganj, New Delhi-110049		1,940
7. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Law- rence Road, Wazirpur, Delhi		512
8. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Ro- berts Square Gole Market, New Delhi 110001		1,396
9. Kendriya Vidyalaya, I.T. Hauz Khas, Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110029		2,042
10. Kendriya Vidyalaya, I.N.A. Colony, New Delhi 110023		860
11. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Janak- puri, New Delhi 110058		1,326
12. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Tagore Garden, New Delhi 110027		1,859
GRAND TOTAL		16,900

In addition, there is a Visesh Ken-
driya Vidyalaya with enrolment of
about 104 students located in Janak-
puri, New Delhi which caters for
students belonging to Ladakh and
other Himalayan border areas

(b) The sole criterion for admis-
sion is the transferability of the
parent subject to the child qualifying
in the test. Since the demand for
admission is much larger than the
seats available in the Vidyalayas the
Sangathan has laid down priorities
as under—

I. Kendriya Vidyalayas in Defence
and Civil Sectors i.e. all Kendriya
Vidyalayas in Delhi except Ken-
driya Vidyalaya I.T. Delhi.

1. Transferable Central Government
employees including defence person-
nel

(ग) 1977-78 के दौरान दिल्ली में सतर प्राचीन स्मारक। और चार किलों की भूमि की गई है और इसपर क्रमशः रु० 16, 46,184/- और रु० 4,69 261/- की घनराशि व्यय हुई है। 1978-79 के लिए रु० 12,58 000/- की घनराशि का प्रावधान किया गया है।

Guidelines on Demarcation of Fishing Zones

4585 SHRI AMRUT KASAR
SHRI K. T KOSALAM

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to answer given to Unstarred Question No 5304 dated 3rd April, 1978 regarding Amendment in Indian Fisheries Act 1897 and state:

(a) main features of guidelines issued to maritimes States and Union Territories for demarcation of fishing areas to protect interest of traditional fishermen,

(b) the response from these States and Union Territories, and

(c) the machinery to implement those guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) The main features of the guidelines are as under

(i) Non-mechanised— traditional fishing crafts should be allowed to operate freely without any restriction, but waters upto 5 kilo-meters from the shore may be reserved exclusively for such fishing crafts

(ii) Mechanised fishing vessels should operate beyond five kilo-meters limit from the coast.

(iii) Off shore and deep sea fishing vessels i.e., vessels of 25 gross

tonnes and above which require to be manned by skippers under existing statutory rules should operate beyond 10 kilo meters from the shore

11

(b) Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have accepted the guidelines and communicated the same to the executive agencies Government of Tamil Nadu has fixed 3 mile limit for the traditional fishermen and has issued comprehensive instructions to various executive agencies Some State Governments/Union Territories have stated that no such problem has risen to in their territory Reaction from other States is awaited

(c) Information is being obtained from State Governments.

Licences given for Sugar Mills

4586 SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of sugar mill licences given in the country, State-wise during last three years, and

(b) the number if any, out of this given to Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) A statement showing State-wise break-up of number of industrial licences issued (both for substantial expansions and new factories) for manufacture of sugar during the last 3 years, i.e. 1975, 1976 and 1977 is attached

(b) Six (two new units and four expansions)

Statements

State-wise break-up of number of industrial licences issued to both for new factories and substantial expansions for manufacture of sugar during the years 1975-1977

Sl. No.	Name of States	1975		1976		1977	
		New Units	Substantial expansions	New Units	Substantial expansions	New Units	Substantial expansions
1	Andhra Pradesh		3	1	1	3	1
2	Bihar				1		2
3	Gujarat			3	3	1	
4	Haryana		2				
5	Karnataka		1		3		2
6	Maharashtra	3			2	1	3
7	Punjab			2	1		3
8	Rajasthan						1
9	Tamil Nadu	5	3		1		1
10	Uttar Pradesh	1	3	2	3		11
TOTAL		9	12	8	15	5	24

समयबद्ध आवास कार्यक्रम

4587 श्री युवराज क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा भूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आवास समस्या की जो एक मूल समस्या है हल करने के लिए कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है

(ख) क्या जनसंख्या में निरन्तर वृद्धि और क्षतिग्रस्त पुराने मकानों के कारण देश में प्रति वर्ष आवश्यक दो करोड़ मकानों के अतिरिक्त 50 लाख और मकानों की प्रति वर्ष आवश्यकता होगी

(ग) क्या ग्रामीण आवास की समस्या को निम्न आय वर्ग के धारकों ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों

में कम लागत के मकानों का निर्माण कर हल किया जा सकता है और

(घ) यदि हा तो देश से बराबरायी और निधनता को दूर करने के लिये तैयार किये गये समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम जस कार्यक्रम तैयार कर आवास समस्या को जब तक हल किया जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा भूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) (क)

(ख) और (घ) देश की आवास समस्या को हल करने के लिये कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम नहीं धपनाया गया है। तथापि 20 वर्ष की भावी अवधि के भीतर आवासोप समस्या को हल करने का प्रस्ताव है। भावी कार्यक्रम की मूख्य बातें इस प्रकार है —

(1) सरकारी निधियों के प्रयोग को निम्न आय वर्ग के लिये सीमित

करना ताकि इस क्षेत्र के लिये निर्धारित साधना के साथ बड़ी संख्या में रिहायशी एकका का निर्माण किया जाए।

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कमचारियों को भवन निर्माण ऋण

4588 श्री हरगोविंद धर्मा

श्री शिवा, समाज कल्याण और सस्कृति मंत्री यह बात ने की क्या करेंगे कि :

(11) वह पैमाने पर मकान बनाने के लिये गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों का प्रोत्साहन देने की व्यवस्था।

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने केन्द्रीय कमचारियों की तरह केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कमचारियों को भी भवन निर्माण ऋण देने का निर्णय किया है,

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को ऐसे आदेश भेज दिये गये हैं, और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और आदेश कब तक जारी किये जान की सम्भावना है ?

शिवा समाज कल्याण तथा सस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चट्ट) (क) स (ग) केन्द्रिय विश्वविद्यालयों के कमचारियों को गृह निर्माण ऋण देने का प्रस्ताव अभी तक सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

4589 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM

Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have drawn up a National Plan for Rehabilitation of handicapped in the country and

(b) if so the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) Rehabilitation of the handicapped is the primary responsibility of State Governments. However the Department of Social Welfare recently convened a National Seminar on Rehabilitation Research

उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण समिति ने यह अनुमान लगाया है कि 5वां पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में अर्थात् 1 अप्रैल 1974 को देश में आवास की कुल कमी 156 लाख रिहायशी एकक या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 118 लाख एकक और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 38 लाख एकक। अनुमान है कि वर्ष 1979 में मकानों की कमी में 19 लाख रिहायशी एकक की वृद्धि हो जाएगी—ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 148 लाख एकक और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 49 लाख एकक।

पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के मसौदे में आवासीय समस्याओं को 20 वर्ष की सम्भावित अवधि में हल करने पर विचार किया गया है इसमें निम्नलिखित बातों को ध्यान में रखा गया है —

(1) जनसंख्या की वृद्धि के कारण प्रतिव्यक्ति मकानों की संख्या,

(2) इन मकानों के प्रतिस्थापन की आवश्यकता जो अप्रत्याशित हो गई है और

(3) पिछली कमी को पूरा करना।
प्लान के अनुसार ऐसे लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिये प्रतिवर्ष 45 लाख मकानों के निर्माण की आवश्यकता होगी—नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 12 लाख मकान और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 33 लाख।

(ग) जो हां। काफी अधिक सीमा तक।

In pursuance of the recommendations of this Seminar action has been initiated to draw up a National Rehabilitation Plan in consultation with appropriate voluntary agencies and the State Governments

Cost of production of raw jute

4590 SHRI L. L. KAPOOR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 51 on 17th July 1978 regarding basis of fixation of price by Agricultural Prices Commission and state

(a) what were the available estimates of the average cost of production of raw jute while recommending its price during the years 1974-75 to 1978-79, and

(b) whether all the considerations mentioned in part (a) of the reply were taken in view while recommending the price of raw jute for the year 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Information is given at Statements I and II

(b) Yes Sir

Statement I

Estimated Average Cost of Production of Raw Jute available/used etc (to be to the Agriculture Prices Commission)

Crop year to which Report of the Commission for raw jute related	State for which cost of production data were available to the Commission	Latest year to which the cost of production data related	Variety	Estimated Cost of Production (Rs / quintal)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1974-75 and 1975-76	(i) Assam	1968-69*	Capsularis	133.02
		1969-70*	Capsularis	118.91
	(ii) Bihar	1965-66**	Capsularis	54.73
			Olitorius	46.73
		1966-67**	Capsularis	73.18
			Olitorius	62.29
	(iii) West Bengal	1965-66**	Capsularis	87.20
			Olitorius	59.27
		1966-67**	Capsularis	109.69
			Olitorius	83.30
		1967-68†	Not specified	104.53
1976-77 ‡	(i) Orissa	1973-74@		77.13
	(ii) West Bengal	1973-74@		103.43
1977-78	[(i) Assam	1974-75^		89.59
	(ii) West Bengal	1974-75@		116.47
1978-79	(i) Assam	1975-76⊕		110.64
	(ii) West Bengal	1975-76⊕		132.63
	(i) Bihar	1974-75@		100.71
	(iv) Orissa	1974-75⊕		101.14

*Source Studies in the Economics of Farm Management in Nongong District (Assam) Directorate of Economics and Statistics Ministry of Agriculture

**Source Obtained from Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics

†Source Study on Farm Management and Cost of Production of Crops in West Bengal Government of West Bengal

‡Source Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops Directorate of Economics and Statistics Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Statement II

Estimates of Cost of Production/Cultivation of Raw Jute, based upon information made available to the Agricultural Prices Commission by the State Governments of Important Jute Growing States and the Directorate of Jute Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Year to which Report of the Commission related	State	Reference Year	Variety/Method of Cultivation	Estimates of Cost of Production/Cultivation of raw jute (Rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1974-75	Assam	N S		72.00 per quintal
	Bihar	N S	Local	1456.00 per hectare
		N S	Improved	2445.00 per hectare
	Orissa	N S		69.12 per quintal
	West Bengal	N S		140.30 per quintal
1975-76	Assam	1974	Traditional	142.00 per quintal
		1974	Improved	112.00 per quintal
		1974-75		126.70 per quintal*
	Bihar	N S	Local	1130.00 per hectare
		N S	Improved	2045.00 per hectare
		1974-75		96.66 per quintal@
	Orissa	N S		110.00 per quintal
	West Bengal			
	Nadia Distt	1974-75		110.21 per quintal**
	Murshidabad Distt	1974-75		73.37 per quintal**
	Cooch Behar Distt	1974-75		123.97 per quintal
1976-77	Assam	1974	Traditional	142.00 per quintal
			Improved	112.00 per quintal
	Bihar	N S	Local	1130.00 per hectare
			Improved	2045.00 per hectare

N S Not specified.

* Estimate (cost C) supplied by the Directorate of Jute Development, Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation, relates to Darrang district

@ Estimate (cost-C) supplied by the Directorate of Jute Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, relates to Purnea district

** Estimate (cost C) supplied by the Directorate of Jute Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Orissa	N.S.		99 15 per quintal
		West Bengal	1973-74		113 50 per quintal
			1976-77		163 91 per quintal @
1977-78		Assam	N.S.	Improved	98 63 per quintal
		Bihar	N.S.	Local	1130 00 per hectare
				Improved	2060 00 per hectare
		Orissa	N.S.		Around 135 00 to
					140 00 per quintal
		West Bengal	1966-77		163 91 per quintal
1978-79		Assam	N.S.	Traditional	163 00 per quintal
				Improved	112 40 per quintal
		Bihar	N.S.	Local	112 00 per hectare
				Improved	2000 00 per hectare
		Orissa	N.S.		144 00 per quintal
		West Bengal	1976-77		197 73 per quintal
			1977-78		344 34 per quintal

@ @ Estimates by the West Bengal Government keeping the physical inputs same as in 1973-74

Central Government buildings in major cities

4591 SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N PATIL With the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) what is the number of Central Government Buildings located in the major cities

(b) the amount allotted for repair of these buildings for the last three years and the criteria for allotment of funds,

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that quite a large number of Central Government buildings in the states are in a utter state of disrepair and whether the authorities have sought more funds for carry-

ing out the repairs and details thereof, and

(d) what action has been taken by the Government for grant of more funds to carry out repairs/major repairs and on the proposals for construction of new buildings/extension of the existing buildings?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

(c) Instructions have been issued to CPWD to do white-washing and color-washing every alternate years and painting of doors and windows every third year to keep buildings in proper shape

(d) During 1978-79 additional funds to the extent of Rs 65 lakhs have been provided over the revised estimates of 1977-78 for the repairs and special repairs of the residential/non-residential buildings

As regards the new buildings the funds allocated are also being increased every year. For the General Pool accommodation Rs. 18 crores were provided in 1977-78 whereas during the current financial year Rs. 26 crores have been provided.

Restoration of Education in State List

4592 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a meeting of the State Education Ministers sponsored by West Bengal Government has made a strong plea for restoring education to the State List and

(b) if so, who are the ministers who attended the conference and what is the Union Government's reaction to the demand made thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) A conference of Education Ministers of States and Union Territories was convened by the West Bengal Government on 27th July 1978 in Calcutta. The resolution adopted at the Conference indicates that while differing views prevailed, the consensus of the Conference was in favour of transfer of education to the State List.

(b) The Ministers of Education of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal, including the Chief Minister of Meghalaya and the Development Commissioner of Arunachal Pradesh attended the Conference.

The Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1978 seeks, inter-alia, to restore to Education the position as it obtained prior to the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976, and hence no further action is called for.

Offices and Godowns of Central Board of Secondary Education

4593 SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the offices and godowns of the Central Board of Secondary Education are situated in the rented buildings,

(b) if so, the full details thereof and the monthly and annual rent being paid for each building separately,

(c) the total amount paid by Board so far as rent and whether Government have made available any plot for the Board for its own buildings,

(d) if so, the location, area and price thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the construction of Board's own building especially in view of huge amount being paid as rent by Board, and

(e) the reasons for delay for not constructing Board's own building so far?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Rs. 17,73,000 from the year 1962 to date.

A plot of land measuring about 0.253 acre was allotted by the Land and Development Office in the Institutional area, Rouse Avenue on 9-7-1969, but possession of the land has not yet been given to the Board, by the Land and Development Office.

(d) and (e) Plot No 17 Institutional area Rouse Avenue New Delhi. Price paid Rs 25 500 in 1963-69. Area 0.258 acre. The Board has not yet been given possession of this plot by the Land and Development Office. Therefore it has not been possible to construct the building. The Delhi

Development Authority has also been approached to allot a plot to the Board but it has not allotted any land so far. The Board's authorities are making best possible efforts to get land as early as possible and construct their own building.

Statement

Address	Covered Area	Monthly rent	Annual rent
	Sq ft	Rs	Rs
1 Main Office at 17 B Indraprastha Estate New Delhi	13500	14050	168600
2 Branch Office at 2/42 Ansari Road Daryaganj New Delhi	4000	6200	74400
*3 Godown No. 1 at Government Boys Higher Secondary School Lodhi Road New Delhi	2400	423	5076
*4 Godown No. 2 near Government Boys Higher Secondary School, Matiala (Najafgarh)	2600		
TOTAL ANNUAL RENT AT PRESENT			248076

* Accommodation at Sl. Nos 3 and 4 above was given to the Board by the Directorate of Education, Delhi to keep the stocks of paper and answer books. The Directorate now requires the 6 rooms of Government Boys Higher Secondary School Lodhi Road for accommodating additional students of Government Boys Higher Secondary School Lodhi Road and therefore this accommodation is to be vacated by the Board. At Matiala, the rooms in possession of the Board are in a dilapidated condition and are not suitable to keep the paper. The Board is therefore negotiating with the Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation (Government undertakings for renting its basement measuring 5500 sq. ft. in the Wazirpur Industrial Area. Monthly rent of this basement will be Rs. 8250 approximately at the rate of Rs. 150 per sq. ft. The Board may soon vacate the godowns at Sl. Nos 3 and 4 above and shift its stores to this basement. The rent paid by the Board with the increase by Rs. 8000/- per month from next month.

Basic Amenities in Pitampura Residential Scheme Colony, Delhi

4594 SHRI KACHARULAL HEM RAJ JAIN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9226 on the 6th March 1978 regarding provision of basic facilities in Pitampura Residential Scheme Colony, Delhi and state

(a) the nature of developments of the park measuring 35 acres which is said to have been developed

(b) whether the designs of sump well and oxidation ponds etc. for interim disposal of sewage have since been finalised and if so the particulars thereof and

(c) the details of the primary school facilities which is said to have been provided.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) The park has been developed by planting saplings of shrubs, trees and grass.

(b) No Sir

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Subarnarekha Flood control project

4595 PROF. SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) when the Subarnarekha flood Control Project, benefitting Orissa and West Bengal was sanctioned by the Planning Committee,

(b) what was the expenditure fixed for the implementation of the original project,

(c) whether the implementation of the original project was started and if so, when and why it was given up thereafter,

(d) whether the Government decided to re-orient the whole project,

(e) if so, salient features of this re oriented project,

(f) whether the Government of Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar have finally agreed to work it out,

(g) the final position regarding the plan and schemes of the Subarnarekha project, including the amount that will be required for its implementation, and

(h) when the work of the project will be started?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (h) Irrigation Ministers of West Bengal, Orissa, on the basis of a joint inspection carried out by engineers of Orissa, West Bengal and Central Water Commission, decided in 1969 that a coordinated scheme for flood control in the Subarnarekha basin should be drawn up. The scheme prepared by the West Bengal Government for Rs 1.24 crores for protecting a gross area of 2.43 lakh hectares in Midnapur district was approved by the Planning Commission in April 1971, subject to its implementation in a coordinated manner with the scheme in Orissa. The scheme prepared by Orissa Government at an estimated cost of Rs 10.43 crores for benefitting 0.81 lakh hectares in Ballasore district involved rehabilitation of the population of 52,800 in 173 villages lying within the embankments. Taking into account,

the opposition to the construction of the embankments by the local population and also the increased depth of inundation, it was suggested that the possibility of construction of storage reservoirs in the upper reaches for moderation of floods lower down in the river should be investigated. The Technical Experts Committee appointed by the Government of India, reviewed the schemes prepared by the State Governments for flood control and also the possibility of flood moderation by storage reservoirs and *inter-alia* recommended provision of flood storage of 0.34 million ac ft in the multipurpose project on the river at Chandil in Bihar, construction of embankments on the left bank in West Bengal and on both banks in Orissa for moderated flood discharge.

Based on these recommendations, West Bengal submitted a scheme for Rs 1.27 crores in March, 1975. The Government of Orissa objected to this proposal on the grounds that construction of embankments in West Bengal without corresponding coordinated construction in Orissa would adversely affect areas in Orissa. The Railways have intimated that these embankments should be constructed only after the construction of Chandil dam, a modified scheme is still awaited from the Orissa Government.

The Government of Bihar have formulated the scheme for construction of Chandil dam wherein a provision of 0.34 million ac ft for flood storage has been envisaged. Approval to this multipurpose project benefitting the three States of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa was kept pending till a settlement was reached by the three concerned States on the sharing of the waters of the river for beneficial purposes. An agreement has been reached between the three States, which was signed at New Delhi on 7-8-1978. This agreement paves the way for clearance of the Subarnarekha multipurpose project by the Centre and taking up of the projects

by the State Governments for imple-
mentation

किराए के भवनों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के
कार्यालय

4596 श्री अन्नन्त राम जायसवाल
क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और
पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनेक
कार्यालय किराये के भवनों में स्थित हैं और
इससे सरकार को बराबरा रकमा किराये के
रूप में खर्च करना पड़ता है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो ऐसे कार्यालयों के
नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर प्रतिवर्ष
किराये के रूप में कितनी धनराशि खर्च की
जाती है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और
पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) . (क)
और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा
समाप्त पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

कार्बनिक खाद के उगाए गए खाद्यान्नों में
रासायनिक तत्व

4597 श्री शम्भू नाथ चतुर्वेदी क्या
कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने कार्बनिक खाद
के उपयोग से उगाये गये देशी किस्मा के
खाद्यान्ना तथा रासायनिक उर्वरका तथा
कीटनाशी औषधिया के उपयोग से उगाये
गये अधिक उपज देने वाले आयातित किस्मों
के खद्यान्ना व रासायनिक तत्वों का तुलनात्मक
अध्ययन और अनुसंधान किया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या परिणाम
निबले , और

(ग) क्या कुछ विशिष्ट देशों में यह
पता लगा है कि बाढ़ वाली विन्ध के खाद्यान्नों

में कुछ विपरीत तत्त्व प्रवेश कर जाते हैं जिससे
उन्हें खाने वाले लोग म बँगर और अन्य
ऐसी ही बीमारियां हान की अधिक सम्भाव-
नाए जाती है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत
सिंह बरनाला) . (क) जैविक खाद के
उपयोग से उगाये गये देशी किस्म के खाद्यान्ना
तथा रासायनिक उर्वरका और कीटनाशी
औषधिया के उपयोग से उगाये गये अधिक
उपज देने वाले आयातित किस्मों के खद्यान्ना
की रासायनिक बनावट का तुलनात्मक
अध्ययन प्रस्तावित रूपरेखा के अनुसार नहीं
किया गया है ।

(ख) कुछ नहीं ।

(ग) साहित्य में कीटनाशन प्रवर्धित
के हानिकारक प्रभावों का उल्लेख विस्तार
से किया गया है । तथापि, सिफारिश किये गये
स्तरों पर रासायनिक उर्वरका का उपयोग
करने पर हानिकारक प्रभावों को मानने
की कोई स्पष्ट साक्ष्य नहीं है ।

Area under Cashew cultivation and
Central Grants therefor

4698 SHRI D B PATIL Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether in view of the fall in
imports of cashewnuts, the Central
Government have decided to encour-
age States to bring more land under
cashew plantation,

(b) if so, nature of assistance given
by the Central Government to State
Government (State-wise) by way of
loans and grants for the purpose and

(c) what is the estimated additional
area likely to be brought under
cashew-plantation in 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes,
Sir

(b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme aiming at area expansion under cashewnut had been taken up from 1976-77 in departmental (that is, State Government) lands and in non-departmental (i.e. private) areas. A subsidy of Rs 500 per hectare for departmental areas and Rs 300 per hectare for non-departmental areas is provided under this scheme. The scheme envisaged covering an area

of 60,000 hectares of departmental lands and 85,000 hectares in non-departmental areas with cashew over a period of 6 years in a phased manner, in different States. The allocation of subsidy for the different States in relation to the physical target of coverage for the six-year period from 1976-77 to 1981-82 is given below.

Name of State	Departmental		Non-departmental	
	Physical target (hectares)	Amount of subsidy (Rs in lakhs)	Physical target (hectares)	Amount of subsidy (Rs in lakhs)
1 Kerala	10,000	50	25,000	75
2 Karnataka	5,000	25	10,000	30
3 Tamil Nadu	5,000	25	10,000	30
4 Andhra Pradesh	10,000	50	5,000	15
5 Orissa	25,000	125	10,000	30
6 Maharashtra			20,000	60
7 Goa	5,000	25	5,000	15
TOTAL	60,000	300	85,000	255

(c) Under the above scheme the estimated additional area likely to be brought under cashew plantation in 1977-78 is 26,250 hectares under non-departmental and 2,950 hectares under departmental sectors.

Kendriya Madhyamik Vidyalaya Parishad

4599 SHRI PUERNANARAYAN SINHA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to form a Kendriya Madhyamik Vidyalaya Parishad or Central School Board in place of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Society and bring it to the position and status of a Secondary Education Board, and

(b) if not whether Government proposed to introduce a rational trans-

fer and promotion policy of the nearly 12,000 teachers serving in 258 Kendriya Vidyalayas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Rules have been framed for the promotion of teachers of all categories by the Sangathan and are being followed strictly. Approved guidelines for transfer have been laid down and followed.

उचित दर दुकानों से सप्ताई किए गए
गेहू को श्रेणियां

4600 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
वृत्ता करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा किसानों से
चपुती के लिये सामान्यतः गेहू को दो श्रेणियों
में बाटा जाता है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या मात्र 14 लाख
निगम के गोदामों से उपभाक्ताओं में वित-
रण के लिये उचित दर दुकानों को सप्ताई
करने के लिये उसी गेहू का चार श्रेणियों में
बाटा जाता है, और:

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसकी श्रेणियां बढ़ाने
के आधार और कारण क्या हैं ?

{ कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजित सिंह
बलाना) (क) स (ग) विज्ञातीय पदार्थ,
नमी तत्व क्षतिग्रस्त, पुनः हुए और दूटे हुए
अनाजों आदि जैसे विभिन्न वर्तनों के आधार
पर दो प्रेडा में गेहू को बसूली की जाती है।
इस प्रकार बसूल किया गया स्टॉक को भंडारों
की अवस्था में धुने हुए अनाज की प्रतिगता
के आधार पर 4 श्रेणियों अर्थात् क, ख, ग और
घ में बाटा जाता है। क और ख श्रेणी के स्टॉक
का उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के लिये निर्भुक्त
किया जाता है। ग और घ श्रेणी के स्टॉक को
उचित सफाई करन और मिश्रण करन के बाद
क और ख श्रेणी के साथ साथ गेहू उत्पाद
तैयार करन के लिए रोलर आटा मिलों को
दिया जाता है।

Amount for Encouraging of Primary
Education

4601 SHRI GANANATH PRA
DHAN Will the Minister of EDUCA

TION SOCIAL WELFARE AND
CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the amount sanctioned by the
Central Government to each State for
the purpose of encouraging primary
education,

(b) the States which have proposed
to make primary education compul-
sory and

(c) by what time that proposal will
be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN
DER) (a) The Central Government
do not sanction any amount specifi-
cally for primary education beyond what
is made available to the State Govern-
ments as block grants for the State
Plan as a whole. However in the An-
nual Plan discussions requirements of
the States for primary education are
duly taken into consideration

(b) and (c) Legislation for compul-
sory primary education is available in
all the States except Bihar, Manpur,
Maghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tri-
pura among the Union Territories such
legislation is available for A & N Is-
lands, Chandigarh and Delhi. How-
ever, as the problems of universalisa-
tion of elementary education are mainly
socio economic, compulsion may not
be desirable. Government would pre-
fer to universalise primary education
on voluntary basis. The draft Five
Year Plan 1970-83 provides for enrol-
ment of 90 per cent of age group 6-14
by 1982-83.

Delay in Completing Irrigation
Schemes

4602 SHRI D D DESAI Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether he has written to the
Chief Minister about delays in com-
pleting irrigation schemes

(b) whether the States had built up
infra structural facilities to complete

the irrigation target set for them in the Sixth Plan, and

(c) if not what the Central Government propose to do to improve this infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) It has been impressed on the States that creation of a large potential of 17 m ha during the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 of which 8 m ha are to be contributed by Major and Medium Schemes calls for an Herculean effort in the planning and execution of irrigation projects. And delays and slippages in the construction schedule could upset the entire development effort. This necessitates that the details of the projects are carefully and meticulously planned. The construction programmes are prepared in advance and faithfully executed and bottlenecks, if any, are identified in time and timely corrective actions taken to remove these bottlenecks and to make up shortfalls. It is therefore, essential to set up suitable high level machinery at the State and project levels exclusively for monitoring purposes to ensure effective watch on progress and identification of the problem areas. This aspect has also been emphasised in the State Irrigation Ministers' Conference held in November 1977. The response from the States has been good.

Agricultural land owned by Central Government Employees

4603 SHRI A K ROY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the amount agricultural land owned by the Central Government employees in general and those Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in particular till the date, facts in details

(b) whether the employees owning agricultural land are essentially absentee landlords and parasites on the rural economy,

(c) whether the Government would follow the principle of 'one man one job' and release either job or land for its proper use, and

(d) if so when and if not why not?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b)

There are lakhs of Central Government employees spread all over India. The land owned by them will be located in villages in practically all corners of the country. It will therefore take enormous time and will also involve huge expenditure of public funds besides deployment of extra manpower to collect the above information. The time, money and manpower to be spent in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

(c) The policy of 'one man one job' is already being followed. However, a person employed by the Government can own land like any other individual and this is not considered a second job.

(d) In view of the reply to (c) above, the question does not arise.

छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों की भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा में वृद्धि

4604 श्री सुबेन्द्र सिंह :

श्री एस० आर० रेड्डी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की वृत्ता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों की कृषि भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी व्योश क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (घ).
छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों को पहचानने
के लिये भूमि जोतों की उच्चतम सीमा का
यह निर्देश प्रस्तावों की समय-समय पर पुन-
रीक्षा की जाती है और उन पर गुण दापा के
आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।

लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी परियोजनाओं
के अन्तर्गत छोटे किसान/सीमान्त किसानों
की पहचान करने के प्रयोजना हेतु दो हैक्टयर
से कम की अतिरिक्त भूमि की जोतों वाले
किसानों को छोटे किसानों के रूप में परि-
भाषित किया जाता है। भूमि उच्चतम सीमा
विधान में परिभाषित श्रेणी-1 की अतिरिक्त
भूमि के मामले में उच्चतम सीमा एक
हैक्टयर होगी। एक हैक्टयर तक की अतिरिक्त
भूमि की जोतों वाले किसानों को सीमान्त
किसानों के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाता
है। राज्य के भूमि उच्चतम सीमा विधान में
परिभाषित श्रेणी-1 की अतिरिक्त भूमि के
मामले में, उच्चतम सीमा 0.50 हैक्टयर
होगी। जहाँ वही श्रेणी-1 की अतिरिक्त भूमि
उपलब्ध नहीं है, एजेंसियों को राज्य के भूमि
उच्चतम-सीमा विधान में परिभाषित परि-
वर्तन अनुपात को अपनाते की अनुमति दी
गई है। आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, हरियाणा,
कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और जम्मू
तथा कश्मीर जैसे राज्यों के कुछ जिलों में
सूखामुक्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत उच्चतम
सीमा की अनुमति दी गई है।

अब भी, कमजोर वर्ग का सहायता
पहुँचाने की विशेष योजना को चलाने के
विभाजन बिंदु में कृषक समुदाय का काफी
बड़ा वर्ग शामिल है। 1970-71 की कृषि
गणना के अनुसार, सभी आकार वाली जोतों
की कुल संख्या 704 93,000 है जिसमें से 2
हैक्टयर से कम के आकार वाला वर्ग लगभग
70 प्रतिशत है।

Construction on D.D.A. Auctioned Plots

4603 DR BAPU KALDATE Will
the Minister of WORKS AND HOUS-
ING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION
be pleased to state

(a) whether the Delhi Development
Authority has auctioned allotted plots
in Delhi to people who have resided
in Delhi for more than five years,

(b) whether these plots are fully
developed,

(c) whether any restriction has
been placed on the allottees of the
plots to construct the houses within a
specified time,

(d) whether Government have
noticed that many of the areas have
not been fully developed and the al-
lottees are forced to construct the
houses to save the penalties,

(e) what steps the Government have
taken to provide building material to
these plot holders to construct their
houses within their limitations, and

(f) whether the housing loan system
will be further simplified to enable
the plot holders to construct the houses
before the time limit?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR
BAKHT) (a) to (c) Yes, Sir

(d) Some areas in new colonies are
in the process of development. No
penalty has however, been demanded
so far from any allottee in such areas
for not constructing houses.

(e) Building material other than
cement and bricks are available in the
open market. The Food and Supplies
Department, Delhi Administration
have evolved a distribution system for
cement and bricks for the convenience
of plot holders.

(f) The House Building Advance
Rules in regard to employees of Cen-

trial Government have been simplified recently

As regards persons who are not employees of Central Government the Delhi Administration have intimated that there is no difficulty in granting loans under LIG Housing Scheme within 4-6 weeks of the receipt of complete application. As regards loan under Middle Income Group efforts are being made by the Administration to obtain additional funds.

Academic Standard in Colleges and Universities

4806 PROF P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether UGC have taken any concrete steps during 1976-1977 and 1978 to improve and strengthen academic standards and excellence in colleges and Universities all over India

(b) if so full facts thereof

(c) the financial allocations and actual expenses incurred during the said three year period and

(d) actual results if any accrued as a result of such steps having been taken?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b) With a view to improving the standard of teaching and research in universities the University Grants Commission has been implementing a series of programmes. These include improvement in undergraduate teaching in science and humanities through experiments with new educational ideas, teaching methods and evaluation techniques, strengthening post graduate teaching and research through programmes of Centres of Advanced Study, Special Assistance to selected Departments, development of Pre-Ph.D. programmes etc., restructuring of undergraduate courses, examination reforms, grant of

autonomy to selected colleges, Faculty Improvement Programmes, support for research activities etc. Besides these specific programmes of quality improvement, the general development support provided by the Commission to strengthen the infrastructure facilities in universities and colleges has also an impact on standards of teaching and research.

(c) Out of a total development outlay of about Rs 11200 crores for all the programmes of University Grants Commission during these three years the actual expenditure on quality improvement programmes was approximately Rs 2456 crores.

(d) Improvement of standards is a continuous process to which the various programmes contribute individually as well as collectively. Various committees appointed by the Commission review the impact and effectiveness of these programmes from time to time.

गैहू का पुराना भंडार

4607 श्री लक्ष्मणारावण नायक क्या कृषि और मिचाई मंत्री यह बतायें की कृषि करेंगे कि

(क) 30 जून 1978 का भारतीय खाद्य निगम का पास पत्र परीदे गय गैहू का कितना भंडार था सितंबर 1977 या इस म पत्र कयों म इस भंडार के लिए कितना गैहू खरीदा गया

(ख) पुराने भंडार का ध्यान म क्या हर वर्ष 1978 म कितनी मात्रा म गैहू खरीदा जायेगा, भारत

(ग) गैहू क पुराने भंडार का जो खर्च सरकार हा रहा है उपवास म सान के निर्माणकार न क्या उपाय किय हैं सो कया सरकार का विचार इस गैहू का भण्डारों की

सन्तो दर पर बेचने का है ताकि इसे फेंकने के बजाय इसका उपयोग गरीब लोगों द्वारा किया जा सके ?

हृषि श्रीर सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास 30-6-1978 को 86 लाख मोटरी टन गेहूँ का स्टॉक था। भारतीय खाद्य निगम प्रत्येक वर्ष मध्यमगृहीत स्टॉक से दिए जाने वाले स्टॉक का कोई अलग लेखा-जोखा नहीं रख रहा है। अतः 1977 तथा पिछले वर्षों में खरीदे गये स्टॉक जिसे 30-6-1978 के कुल स्टॉक में शामिल किया हुआ है, का बताया समय नहीं है।

(ख) गेहूँ की बसूली, समर्थन मूल्य के उपाय के रूप में की जाती है और सरकारी एजेंसियाँ किसानों द्वारा बिहिन निविदित्या के अनुरूप पेश की गई सारी मात्राएँ खरीद लेती हैं। अतः चालू रबी विपणन मौसम 1978-79 में बसूल की जान वाली मात्रा के लिए कार्य लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। 19-8-1978 तक लगभग 55 लाख मोटरी टन गेहूँ की बसूली की गई है।

(ग) गेहूँ व पुराने स्टॉक का उपयोग करने के लिए सरकार ने सावजनिक वितरण प्रणाली से इसके उठान में वृद्धि करने हेतु अनेक पग उठाए हैं। केंद्रीय भण्डार से गेहूँ के आवंटन के लिए राज्य सरकारों की मांगा का पूर्णतया पूरा किया जा रहा है। उपभोक्ताओं के गेहूँ के बाटे में वृद्धि कर दी गई है। बाड / तूफान से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में मुक्त तथा अन्य राहत कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को गेहूँ भी उपलब्ध किया जा रहा है। अतिरिक्त रोजगार के अन्सर पदा करने के लिए काम के लिए 'भोजन कार्यक्रम हेतु राज्य सरकारों को गेहूँ को सपनाई किया जा रहा है। इस के अलावा कुछ निम्न देशों, जिन्हें बमी की

स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है का गेहूँ मुक्त किया जा रहा है। इस से उद्धार में प्राप्त गेहूँ की शेष मात्रा का भी गेहूँ के रूप में वापस किया जा रहा है।

Research work of ICSSR on Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh

4608 SHRI BALAK RAM Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Indian Council of Social Science Research New Delhi has done any research work on the Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh

(b) if so salient features of the research work so done

(c) whether a research project was proposed to be started in Himachal Pradesh and

(d) if so the time by which the said project is likely to be sanctioned and funds allocated for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (d) In 1973-74 a grant of Rs 14000 for a research project entitled Social and Connected Aspects of the Life of Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh was sanctioned by the Indian Council of Social Science Research to Shri Thakur Sen Negi of Parvatiya Adamjati Sewak Sangh, Himachal Pradesh. The project report published by Shri Negi himself in 1976 under the title 'Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh—A Profile', covers such aspects as districts of concentration their history kinship language, religious belief and social habits.

Fine and Superfine Rice to Central Pool

4609 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the names of the States which have offered fine and superfine rice to the Central Pool from the current year procurement and

(b) what were the targets for the Government State wise in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Punjab Haryana Uttar Pradesh Andhra Pradesh Madhya Pradesh and Orissa States have offered fine and superfine rice to the Central Pool from the current years procurement

(b) No target was fixed by the Central Government

Requests from States for Granting Licences for New Sugar Mills

4610 SHRI AMARSINH V RATHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that certain State Governments have pleaded for granting the licences for opening new Sugar Mills in their States

(b) if so the names of such States and

(c) the action taken by the Government of their request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Uttar Pradesh Maharashtra Punjab Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh

(c) The Working Group on Sugar industry has been reconstituted with enlarged terms of reference and its final recommendations are yet to be made. The final policy decision regarding future licensing in the sugar industry would be taken thereafter by

the Government, as part of the exercise of finalising the Plan for the period 1978-83

N D M C. Shopping Complex in Connaught Place, New Delhi

4611 SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether construction of N D M C. Shopping Complex in Connaught Place is complete,

(b) the original estimate and actual expenditure incurred on this construction

(c) yardstick adopted for fixing rent ranging between Rs 11 per sq ft and Rs 18 per sq ft

(d) how many shops in the complex are proposed to be allotted on applications and tenders separately, and

(e) the reasons for allotment on tenders resulting in higher rent when hundred of small shopkeepers in the Dhabas and outskirts of Connaught Place have submitted applications for allotment of shops?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The original estimate for this project was Rs. 2,24,89,000. An expenditure of Rs. 2.04 crores has been incurred on its construction.

(c) The shops in this Complex are not identical in respect of facilities. As such they have been divided into various categories and the reserved rate of licence fee to be charged has been worked out on the basis of the following factors viz floor area, location facilities of lift ancillary facilities like water and sewer connection to individual shops frontal verandahs etc

(d) Out of 306 shops in the Shopping Complex 98 Shops have been reserved

for allotment to Panchkulan Road Stall holders on application 177 shops have been put to tender For 31 shops reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and political victims of MISA or DIR during emergency and handicapped persons the mode of allotment is under consideration of the New Delhi Municipal Committee

(e) Since the Shopping Complex has been partly termed as commercial the shops other than those reserved as at

(d) above are proposed to be allotted on tender basis

Area to be Irrigated in Koraput and Kalahandi by Indravati Project, Orissa

4612 SHRI K PRADHANI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Minister is aware of the fact that on 22nd June 1971 the then Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power in reply to Question No 2838 stated that the preliminary proposal of Orissa Government had proposed to irrigate 283 000 and 2 22 000 acres of land in Koraput and Kalahandi District respectively from the proposed Indravati Project

(b) if so what forced the Government to change the stand completely in support of complete diversion of water to Kalahandi depriving Koraput District a predominantly tribal area having not less than 56 per cent of tribal population and which had the privilege of schedule area since the pre-Independence period

(c) whether the Government's stand at present in this respect is in any manner against provisions of Article 46 of the constitution,

(d) if the State Government is re-considering about this now, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (e) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are planned investigated, formulated and executed by the State Governments The Upper Indravati Project Report as finally formulated and submitted by the Government of Orissa to the Central Water Commission for approval by the Planning Commission envisaged irrigation to areas in Kalahandi District of the State only and there was no provision to provide water for irrigation in Koraput District This Project has been approved by the Planning Commission on 3rd May 1978 No proposal for any revision in the scope of this approved Project has so far been received by the Centre from the State Government

Eviction proceedings against Ex MPs

4613 SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to his reply to Unstarred Question No 6961 given on 17th April, 1978 regarding eviction proceedings against ex MPs and state

(a) whether further progress has been made in the eviction proceedings against the ex-MPs,

(b) if so the details thereof together with the figures for rent paid by each of them during their unauthorised occupation, and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Out of the five Ex MPs accommodated from S/Shri Jambuwant Dhote and Kartik Oraon has since been got vacated Shri Shankar V Giri has been granted stay orders by the Supreme Court Efforts to get the Government accommodation vacated from the remaining two Ex-

MPs, are continuing A statement of rent paid by each of the five Ex-

MPs is enclosed

(c) The question does not arise

Statement

Details of Balances Recoverable from Ex M Ps As on 31-7 78

S No	Name of Ex M P	Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance
	S/Shri			
1	Shanker V G n	17 234 46	5,786 02	11,448 44
2	S M Banerjee	14 028 73	7,612 17	6,416 56
3	Jambuwant Dhote	22,184 91	Nil	22,184 91
4	Kartik Oraon	18 194 17	1,523 09	16 671 08
5	Tul Mohan Ram	29 248 32	Nil	29 248 32

*Shri Banerjee paid Rs 3 200/ in cash on 16-8-78

Finance for construction of School Buildings in States

4614 SHRI S R. REDDY Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to increase the Central Government's contribution for financing the construction of school buildings in the States and

(b) if so whether any consideration has been made regarding the construction of school buildings in rural areas only?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) Central Government do not give separate grants and aid to States for construction of school buildings under the plan. The Central assistance under the Plan is given as block grants for the State Plans as a whole.

(b) The general policy of the Government is to plan for primary school buildings in such a way that the rural

areas particularly disadvantaged and depressed areas get priority. Actual implementation however, rests with the State Governments since school education is primarily a State responsibility.

Keeping the needs of the rural areas in view, the Government of India in the Planning Commission and the Department of Rural Development, have approved construction of primary school buildings as an accepted item of the Rural Development Works Programme.

Legal Notice to DDA for Discrimination

4615 DR. RAMJI SINGH Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether DDA has received legal notices from certain allottees of MIG Flats of Mayapuri for refunding the amount of subsidy charged from the allottees of MIG Flats during December 1976/January 1977 on the ground of 'Discrimination and Confiscation of Property (Under Article 14 and 31)' and having not been authorised to surcharge under any provision of the

Delhi Development Act 1957 or under any rules/regulations made thereunder,

(b) whether the same have been replied to and if so the details thereof and

(c) if not the reasons for not replying the legal notices sent through the advocates?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Yes Sir

(b) No Sir

(c) The suit will be contested as and when it is filed in the Court

Construction by HUDCO

4616 CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of houses constructed by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation in each State and Union Territories and the estimated expenses incurred on each one during the last three years year-wise,

(b) how much amount was disbursed to other Private and Public and autonomous bodies on each state and autonomous bodies for the construction of houses during the above period (year wise)

(c) what is the plan and estimate for construction of such houses during 1978-1979 and 1980 and

(d) how many houses out of the above have been given or earmarked for low and middle income group poor Adivasis Harijans and Scheduled Castes Tribes minority communities weaker section of the society during 1975 to 1977 and during 1978 to 1980?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) HUDCO does not normally undertake actual construction of houses. It provides funds and technical guidance to the construction agencies all over the country for undertaking housing and urban development projects. However the details of HUDCO's loan sanctions during 1975-76 to 1977-78 to various states and union territories and also the money released are given in statement I

(b) The details of HUDCO loans released to the public sector and autonomous agencies etc during 1975-76 to 1977-78 are also enclosed at Statement I. No funds were however released to the private sector agencies during these years

(c) A tentative estimate of the houses that will be sanctioned during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 is as follows

Tentative Plan for 1978-79 to 1980-81

Years	No of dwell san	000		
		3 90	3 99	3 84
		1 28	2 00	1 45
		1 58	2 22	2 67
1978-79				1 06
1979-80				5 18
1980-81		2 86	4 22	

State/UT	Agency	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Assam	Housing Board			
Bihar	Housing Board	0 73	0 95	0 24
Gujarat	Housing Board	1 98	0 88	3 22
	Municipal Corporation	1 28	1 25	1 57
	Public Sector Undertaking	0 72	0 48	0 25
	Cooperative Society		0 03	0 02
	TOTAL	3 98	2 66	5 06
Haryana	Housing Board	1 73	1 98	2 61
	Development Authority		0 02	0 09
	Public Sector Undertaking	0 13		
	TOTAL	1 86	2 00	2 70
Himachal Pradesh	Housing Board	0 38	0 55	0 21
Jammu & Kashmir	Development Authority	0 08	0 22	0 07
Karnataka	Housing Board	1 61	2 97	1 46
	Development Authority	0 30	1 08	0 51
	Municipal Corporation	0 13	0 10	0 32
	Public Sector Undertaking	0 05		
	Cooperative Societies	0 04	0 08	
	TOTAL	2 13	4 23	2 29
Kerala	Housing Board	0 80	0 16	0 53
	Public Sector Undertaking	0 07	0 94	0 19
	TOTAL	0 87	1 10	0 72
Madhya Pradesh	Housing Board	5 55	5 86	3 52
	Development Authority			0 32
	Improvement Trust	0 09	0 10	
	State Govt	0 26	0 03	
	TOTAL	5 90	5 99	3 84
Maharashtra	Housing Board	1 28	2 00	1 45
	Public Sector Undertaking	1 58	2 02	2 67
	Cooperative Societies			1 06
	TOTAL	2 86	4 02	5 18

State/U T	Agency	1975 76	1976 77	1977 78
Orissa	Housing Board	0 27	0 37	0 42
	Improvement Trust	0 07	0 13	0 36
	Municipal Corporation			0 06
	TOTAL	0 34	0 50	0 84
Punjab	Housing Board	0 90	2 06	1 38
	Improvement Trust	0 44	0 10	0 21
	TOTAL	1 34	2 16	1 59
Rajasthan	Housing Board	4 03	3 05	4 12
	University	0 11		0 09
	TOTAL	4 14	3 05	4 21
Tamil Nadu	Housing Board	3 94	4 24	7 56
	Development Authority			0 52
	Public Sector Undertaking	0 13		0 20
	Cooperative Societies	0 07	0 10	0 07
	TOTAL	4 14	4 34	8 15
Uttar Pradesh	Housing Board	1 50	4 02	4 38
	Development Authority	3 69	2 19	1 75
	University	0 06	0 02	0 05
	TOTAL	5 25	6 23	6 18
West Bengal	Housing Board	1 01	1 28	2 62
<i>Union Territories</i>				
Chandigarh	Housing Board		0 13	0 78
Delhi	Development Authority	1 99	0 60	
	Cooperative Societies		2 29	2 24
	TOTAL	1 99	0 89	2 02
Goa Daman & Diu	Housing Board			0 08
Pondicherry	Housing Board			0 02
ALL INDIA TOTAL		35 60	40 08	48 78

Note 1 Housing Boards include Slum Clearance Boards also

2 Municipal Corporations include Municipalities Municipal Councils also

Housing for self occupation

4617 PROF R K AMIN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that despite call from the Works and Housing and Supply Minister, salaried employees in the country are not encouraged to build their own houses for self occupation in view of no relief under IT Rules 2 A

(b) whether Government is taking any steps in this direction to encourage employees to solve the ever rising housing problems in the country and

(c) if so details of proposals?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) to (c) The Minister for Works & Housing & Supply and Rehabilitation has off and on called upon the general public to revive and stimulate building activity in India with the object of reducing the housing shortage. Sizeable amount of allocations made out of LIC funds for housing are used by salaried employees of low income and middle income groups.

Rule 2-A of the Income Tax Rules 1962 mentions the limits for the purposes of exemption under Section 10 (13A) of the Income Tax Act. Section 10(13A) exempts an assessee from payment of Income Tax on amount actually incurred on payment of rent subject to limits laid down in Rule 2-A. However those owning houses but occupying it themselves get relief under Section 23(2) equal to 50 per cent of the letting value of the house or Rs 1800/- whichever is less.

Inspection of Universities and Colleges for raising standard of Education

4618 SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI Will the Minister of

EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are contemplating to inspect universities and colleges through the University Grants Commission for raising the educational standard in the country and

(b) if so the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b). Under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, the Commission is empowered to cause an inspection of a University (including Colleges) for the purpose of ascertaining its financial needs or its standards of teaching examination and research. In exercise of these powers the Commission has been assessing the development of various Universities and selected Colleges in the country during each plan period and suggesting measures for improvement of standards. The basis for assessment of the development of Universities during 1978-83 has not yet been finalised.

Prices of Food Items

4619 SHRI D AMAT Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) What is the extent of rise in prices of food items during the last three years and

(b) the steps taken to check the rise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) A statement giving index numbers of wholesale prices in respect of important food items for July, 1978 and July 1975 and the extent of rise or fall over the period is placed on the table of the House.

It will be noted that whereas there has been a decline in the prices of

rice, wheat, cereals and foodgrains in general as well as vanaspathi some rise has been registered in the prices of pulses, fruits and vegetables, fish, eggs, meat and edible oils. Government has been taking vigorous steps to increase the production of these commodities. Particular emphasis has been laid on augmenting the production of pulses and oilseeds which are in short supply in the country. Steps are also being taken to increase the production of livestock products and fish through introduction of improved practices supported by improved marketing facilities. Besides the following steps have been taken to arrest undue rise in the prices of some of the important food items —

- (i) Large scale imports of edible oils are being continued to supplement domestic production. The supply of imported oil to the vanaspathi industry has been raised from 75 per cent of the requirement.
- (ii) Ban/restrictions have been imposed on the export of certain agricultural items like HPS groundnut, pulses, fresh vegetables, potatoes, turmeric and living cattle.
- (iii) Efforts are being made to import larger quantities of pulses from abroad. Import

of pulses has been placed on OGL.

- (iv) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited and National Consumers Cooperative Federation have enlarged their operations in regard to purchase and sale of pulses at reasonable prices. They have together procured about 42 thousand tonnes of pulses. Steps are being taken to increase the production of Poultry and eggs. The marketing of eggs and poultry at national and regional levels has been entrusted to the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) and State Level Federations.
- (v) Slaughter House Corporations are being set up with Central assistance by various States to undertake procurement and slaughter of animals and marketing of meat to ensure remunerative price to livestock farmers and reasonable price to consumers.
- (vi) Ceiling has been placed on the export of mutton and live sheep and goats.

Statement

*Index numbers of wholesale prices in India
(Base 1970-71=100)*

Commodity/Group	July 1978 (Provisional)	July 1975	Percentage variation in July 1978 over July 1975
Rice	165.0	197.6	-16.5
Wheat	140.3	160.4	-6.8
Cereals	159.5	188.1	-15.2
Pulses	278.7	183.2	+50.9
Foodgrains	171.0	187.4	-7.7

Commodity/Group	July 1978 (Provisional)	July, 1975	Percentage variation in July, 1978 over July, 1975
Fruits and Vegetables	175 3	148 3	+ 18 2
Milk and Milk Products	171 6	168 5	+ 1 8
Fish, Eggs and Meat	217 4	181 1	+ 20 0
Condiments and Spices	184 4	180 9	+ 1 9
Edible Oils	160 1	145 5	+ 10 0
Vanaspatti	162 0	173 2	- 6 5
Sugar, Khandasari and Gur	152 1	216 2	- 29 6

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में विदेशी छात्रों का प्रवेश

4620. श्री सुरेन्द्र शा सुमन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व-विद्यालयों में शिक्षा पाने के लिये भारत में आने वाले विदेशी छात्रों की संख्या में विशेष वृद्धि हुई है ,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनमें से अधिकांश छात्र दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश पाना चाहते हैं जिस के परिणाम स्वरूप प्रवेश पाने के दृष्टिकोण से देश के विद्यालयों की समस्या गंभीर होती जा रही है , और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार देश के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में विदेशी छात्रों की शिक्षा के लिये प्रवर्धन करने हेतु कार्यवाही करने का है ; और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी धीरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र शर्मा) . (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय विदेशी छात्रों में अपनी ऊँची प्रतिष्ठा के कारण लोकप्रिय है । तथापि, यहाँ विदेशी छात्रों के प्रवेश में कोई समस्या खड़ी नहीं होती क्योंकि उन की संख्या कुल नामांकन के एक प्रतिशत से भी कम है ।

(ग) सरकार देश के विभिन्न विश्व-विद्यालयों में उन विदेशी छात्रों के प्रवेश की व्यवस्था पहले ही कर रही है जिनके आवेदन पर विदेशस्थ भारतीय मिशनरों तथा भारत स्थित विदेशी मिशनरों के माध्यम से भेजे जाते हैं ।

Class I Posts in DDA

4621 SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of class I posts alongwith their designation and scales of pay created in DDA from 1963 till today and the name of Authority which created these posts giving separately details of the posts created or up-graded during Emergency; and

(b) the names of persons appointed to the posts as under para 1 by direct recruitment/absorption/promotion or deputation and the name of the Authority which made these appointments?

DDA. Flats

4623 SHRI V TULSI RAM Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that people registered with the DDA as early as 1969 to 1971 have not yet been allotted flats,

(b) if so what are the month-wise year wise figures of the registrants with dates of deposit payment for these years who are yet on the active register of DDA,

(c) how does DDA justify the retention of arbitrary number of flats in colonies meant for the general public for staff accommodation on subsidised rental basis as has been done in

the recent allotments in Munirka in addition to the preferential allotment of 5 per cent of flats for ownership to DDA staff and

(d) what is the total number of flats category wise and locality-wise that DDA has thus retained to-date for its staff accommodation in colonies meant for general public, despite DDA having staff quarters in the colonies earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Yes Sir

(b) It is presumed that the Honble Member desires to know the details relating to 1969-71. The year wise details are as under —

	MIG	LIG	Janta/CSP	Total
1st Regn (1969-70)	428	220	172	820
2nd Regn (1970-72)	1431	752	228	2411
	1859	972	400	3231

(c) Diversion for staff quarters is resorted to when it is necessary to meet the staff requirements of DDA. However so far the DDA has diverted only 498 flats out of 33115 allotted

by them so far. In Munirka 20 MIG flats and 10 LIG flats were converted as staff quarters out of 252 MIG flats and 143 LIG flats allotted in that lot.

(d) The details are as under—

Name of Scheme	MIG	LIG	Janta	Total
Safdarjung	156			156
Lawrence Road		103		103
Pankha Road		48		48
Munirka	20	10		30
Ber Sarai		64		64
Usha Niketan	2			2
Total	186	325		511

चिकित्सा अध्यापकों के लिए कार्य के घटे

4624. श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने चिकित्सा अध्यापकों के लिये एक सप्ताह में कार्य के लिये 18 घंटे निर्धारित किये हैं जबकि उन्हें अध्ययन तथा उपचार कार्यों में कई गुण अधिक घंटे लगाने पड़ते हैं जिसका कोई अतिरिक्त भत्ता इन्हें नहीं दिया जाता है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) बेतनमाना के सहायन की योजना से सम्बद्ध एक शर्त के अनुसार शिक्षकों का कार्यभार बढ़ी होगा जैसा कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित किया जायेगा। इस शर्त के अनुसरण में आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालयों का ऐसा कार्य भार निर्धारित करने का सुझाव दिया है जिससे यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि एक शिक्षक कम से कम प्रति सप्ताह 20 घंटे तक उपस्थित रहे और वह छात्रों को उपलब्ध हो और यह कि किसी भी शिक्षक से, किसी भी दिन 3 घंटे से अधिक लैक्चर देने की आशा नहीं की जायेगी। यद्यपि बेतनमाना के सहायन की योजना के अन्तर्गत मेडिकल कॉलेजों के शिक्षक नहीं आते, तथापि कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों ने जो कि सीधे मेडिकल कॉलेजों को संचालित कर रहे हैं, मेडिकल शिक्षकों के लिए भी इस योजना का अपना लिया है। जो भी हा, कार्यभार सभी मामलों में, सम्बन्धित विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा ही निर्धारित किया जाता है।

Selection grade to Laboratory Assistants of Governments Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi

4625 SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO

SHRI K MALLANNA

SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) how many Laboratory Assistants working in Government Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi Administration have been granted selection grade from 1st September, 1971 to 31st December, 1973,

(b) whether the Laboratory Assistants belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were given selection grade in accordance with the roster of Government of India during this period,

(c) whether the Laboratory Assistants belonging to higher castes were given the selection grade with effect from 5th September, 1971 while those belonging to SC/ST were deprived of it, and

(d) if reply to part (b) and (c) is in negative, the reasons thereof and by what time Government propose to complete the quota of the SC/ST in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) (a) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration 59 Laboratory Assistants had been granted selection grade from 1st September, 1971 to 31st December, 1973

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Selection Grade was given to Laboratory Assistants including those belonging to SC/ST from the same date

(d) Does not arise

Suru Irrigation and power project Ladakh

4626 SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of India engineers have approved Suru irrigation and power project in Ladakh,

(b) if so when the construction of the said project would be taken in hand, and

(c) the reasons for the delay in implementing the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (c) No Sir The Government of Jammu and Kashmir is investigating a number of projects on the Suru River in Ladakh, but schemes have not yet been formulated

Cotton improvement scheme in Bijapur

4627 SHRI K B CHAUDHARI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether five talukas in Bijapur namely Bagalkot Badami Bilagi Mudhol and Jamkhandi have been taken under Cotton Improvement Scheme

(b) whether the Government propose to take whole of Bijapur District under Cotton Improvement Scheme, and

(c) if so when the job is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Government of India has sanctioned a Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton District Programme to cover 20 000 ha of unirrigated cotton in Bijapur district of Karnataka According to the proposal from the State Govt. the programme is being taken up in Bagalkot Hungund Badami and Bilagi talukas of Bijapur district

(b) and (c) Coverage of some additional area in district Bijapur is being proposed under the next Five Year Plan

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय/दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्र

4628 श्री आर० एल० कुरील क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में इन समय कुल कितने विद्यार्थी हैं

(ख) उन में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है,

(ग) यदि इन समुदायों के छात्रों की संख्या कोटे के अनुसार नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और कोटे को भरने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है, और

(घ) क्या दाखिले के समय इन समुदाय के छात्रों की प्रहता धका में कुछ रियायत दी जाती है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरबदकी) - (क) दिल्ली में

शामिल क्षेत्र में स्थित 12 केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में 10-8-1978 का छात्रा की संख्या 16 990 है। इसके अतिरिक्त जनकपुरी स्थित विशेष केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में 104 छात्र दाखिल हैं। यह विद्यालय लद्दाख और हिमालय के अन्य सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के छात्रों की आवश्यकताएँ पूरी करता है।

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों की संख्या क्रमशः 670 और 77 है।

(ग) सगठन के शासी बोर्ड ने यह निर्णय किया कि शैक्षिक वर्ष 1976-77 से अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों के मामले में 15% तक और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों के मामले में 7½% तक दाखिला में स्थान आरक्षित रहे जायेंगे। इससे पहले कोई स्वतः आरक्षित स्थान की व्यवस्था नहीं थी, हालाँकि अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों की प्राथमिकता वाली प्रत्येक श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत बरीयता दी जाती थी। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, शैक्षिक सत्र 1976-77 से पहले अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति से सम्बन्धित केवल कुछ छात्रों को दाखिल किया जा सका। शैक्षिक सत्र 1976-77 से लेकर, अनुसूचित जाति से सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्थानान्तरणीय कर्मचारियों का दाखिला प्रत्येक वर्ष किया गया है और दिल्ली के केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में 15% का आरक्षित कोटा पूर्ण रूप से भरा गया है। किंतु अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों के 7½% कोटे को अपेक्षित सीमा तक नहीं भरा जा सका, क्योंकि अनुसूचित जनजाति से सम्बन्धित पर्याप्त मात्रा में छात्र दिल्ली स्कूलों में दाखिले के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(घ) जी, हाँ। उनके लिए योग्यता में दी गई रियायतों का पालन किया जा रहा है।

Employment on forged certificates in work Deptt of I I T Delhi

4629 SHRI D G GAWAI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that persons got employment in works Department of I I T Delhi during 1963-64 by producing certain certificates which have been proved forged, and

(b) if so what action has been taken or are being taken against such persons?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) One person secured employment in the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi in 1963 by producing a forged 'No Objection' and 'No Demand' certificate purporting to be from his previous employer. The Central Bureau of Investigation, inter-alia investigated the charge of producing forged certificates against this person and recommended departmental action against him.

A departmental inquiry was held against the official by the I I T Delhi and on the basis of the findings of the inquiry, a minor penalty was imposed upon him. On a representation made by the official against the penalty imposed upon him the Board of Governors of the Institute decided that the penalty imposed may be waived.

Tender for appointment of Agent for Handling and Transport for F C I Godown, Partapgarh

4630 SHRI ROOP NATH SINGH YADAV Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any tender was invited in February, March 1978 for appointment of agent for handling and trans

port for the Food Corporation Go down at Rai Pratapgarh (UP)

(b) if so in place of lowest the highest tender was accepted and what is the reason thereof

(c) whether a complaint regarding malpractice was made and

(d) what is the result of that enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (d) The Food Corporation of India have reported that tenders were invited on 4.3.1978. In response five tenders were received. The lowest valid offer was at the rate of 248 per cent above schedule of rates (ASOR) but it was not accepted as the financial soundness and business competence of the lowest tenderer were reported to be doubtful.

A complaint was received from the lowest tenderer. The matter was enquired into and no mala fide intentions have been established in the award of the contract.

केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था

4631 श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अनुशासन और सुरक्षा बनाये रखने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में कोई प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था है

(ख) चालू वर्ष में जुलाई तक दिल्ली में स्थित उस आयोग के कार्यालयों में चारा गालमाल, भारी मजदूरों आदि की कितनी घटनाएँ हुईं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले का जांच करना तथा दायी अधिकारियों को दण्ड देना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजित सिंह बरनाला) (क) जी हाँ। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के सचिव का आयोग के कार्यालय में अनुशासन सुरक्षा और सतकता का वाय मोंपा हुआ है। अन्य अधिकारियों द्वारा इन मामलों में उनका सहायता की जाती है।

(ख) श्री (ग) दा टाइपराइटरों का पता और एक माइकिंग की चाली के तीन मामलों का पता चला है। इन सभी मामलों में पुलिस में रिपोर्ट कर दी गई है। मजदूरों के एक मामले और केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के कर्मचारियों द्वारा मास्कोट के एक मामले की सूचना मिली है। मास्कोट और मजदूरों के मामलों से संबंधित कर्मचारियों का मेवा में निरन्वित (सेल्फेड) कर दिया गया है और उनके खिलाफ सतकता संबंधी कार्रवाई का जा रही है।

हान हों में कार्यालय की शिफ्टिंग के दो दिन केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की कुछ लेखन सामग्री का क्षति पहुँची थी जब कि नए भवन के बसने में पानी भर गया था। यह पानी बेसमेंट में पानी की टंकी में पानी के रिसने के कारण भरा प्रतीत होता है परंतु उत्तरदायित्व यदि कोई है निर्धारित करने के लिए आगे जांच की जा रही है।

Hindi knowing staff in Government of India Presses

4632 SHRI MOHARISE in view of the Will the Ministry arise in view of the HOUSING HABIL The number of vacancies filled in last 3 years is 30 and 89 in the grade of Draftsmen Grade I and II respectively

Pakistani refugees in Kutch

4636 SHRI ANANT DAVE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING

(घ) उन कर्मचारियों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है जो 30 सितम्बर, 1978 तक टाईप-II प्रावटन जोन में हैं किन्तु उनकी परिलक्षितियों में वृद्धि के कारण वे 1 अक्टूबर, 1978 के बाद टाईप-III क्वार्टरों के हारा हो जायेंगे जिससे परिणाम स्वरूप उनकी टाईप-III के क्वार्टरों के प्रावटन में घटेक वर्ग लग जायेंगे जब कि उन्हें निम्न भविष्य में टाईप-II के क्वार्टर प्रावटित किये जाने वाले थे और क्या ऐसे कर्मचारियों का टाईप-II के क्वार्टर प्रावटित किये जायेंगे जिनके लिए वे 21 वर्ष से प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (घ) उन अधिकारियों के आवेदन पत्र जो टाईप-II बारा के पास हैं और जिनके नाम चालू प्रतीक्षा सूची में शामिल हैं, 1-1-1975 का उनकी परिलक्षितियों की दशति है। मत उन अधिकारियों की सख्या के बारे में सूचना जिन्होंने मासिक परिलक्षितियां 1 जुलाई, 1978 को 500 रुपये प्रतिमास से अधिक है, की जिनके नाम टाईप-II की प्रतीक्षा सूची में शामिल हैं, उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ङ) ऐसे अधिकारियों जिनके नाम टाईप-I, II और III की प्रतीक्षा सूची में शामिल थे लेकिन उन्हें सवान प्रावटित नहीं किये गये क्योंकि उनकी प्रावटन की भारी नहीं आई थी और नये प्रावटन वर्गों का आरम्भ होने पर वे उच्चतर टाइप के प्रावटित हुये थे, के अध्यावेदन पर टाइप के प्रावटन के लिये विचार, उन निम्न टाइपों के लिये उनकी अप्रत्या की तारीखों के आधार पर किया जाता है जिनके लिये वे प्रावटन वर्ग के आरम्भ से पूर्व पात्र थे।

Criterion laid down for the promotion of Draughtsmen

4635 SHRI T S NEGI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) what criterion is laid down for the promotion of the Draughtsmen Grade III and II to the posts of Gr II and Gr I respectively

(b) whether there is any recommendation of the Pay Commission to this effect that these are 100 per cent promotional posts, and

(c) if the answer to part (b) is in the affirmative how many vacancies have been filled up from amongst the Gr III and Gr II posts to the senior posts?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) The posts of Draftsmen Grade I and II in the subordinate offices of the C P W D are filled 100 percent by promotion. Promotion to the posts of Draftsmen Grade I is made from among permanent and quasi permanent Draftsmen Grade II who have completed 8 years service in that grade on the basis of seniority-cum fitness and promotion to the post of Draftsmen Grade II is made from among Draftsmen Grade III with 3 years service in that grade subject to their qualifying in a Departmental test, on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness

(b) Does not arise in view of the above

(c) The number of vacancies filled during last 3 years is 30 and 89 in the grade of Draftsmen Grade I and II respectively

Pakistani refugees in Kutch

4636 SHRI ANANT DAVE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING

AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there are more than 5,000/ Pakistani refugees staying in Government camp in Kutch district since last 6 years

(b) whether Government have decided to give the citizenship to them, who are all refugees of 1971 Pakistan War,

(c) whether Kutch district is on Border area and there are lakhs of acres of vast land, and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to give this land to these refugees?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) About 4600 persons are residing in the camps in Kutch District,

(b) Yes, Sir After a case by case examination

(c) and (d) Yes Sir Gujarat State Government has submitted a scheme for the settlement of 1574 families in 28 villages in Kutch District

गोतमपुरी शाहदरा में नागरिक सुविधायें

4637. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्षों के कारण शाहदरा-दिल्ली-53 में स्थित यमुना पार कालोनी, गोतमपुरी के निवासियों को एम्बीर कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह देखा गया है कि वर्षों के दौरान मकानों के आस-पास अव्यवस्थित पानी जमा हो जाता है जिस के

कारण इन के गिरने का निरन्तर खतरा बना रहता है ;

(ग) क्या मन्त्रालय ने इस बात की जांच कराई है कि जहां पर वर्षों का पानी और नालियों का गन्दा पानी जमा हो जाता है और वे नालिया इंटो की बनी हुई नहीं हैं जिससे कि मकानों के आस पास पानी जमा न हो सके ताकि इन मकानों को बाई क्षति न हो, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है और इस कालोनी के निवासियों का क्या तब नागरिक सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराई जायेंगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) इस अनधिकृत कालोनी में मलजल व्यसन की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण कठिनाई है ।

(ख) निचली सतह वाले क्षेत्रों में स्थित कुछ मकानों के इर्द-गिर्द पानी जमा होता है । तथापि, स्थिति उस समय ज्यादा खराब होती है जब गोकुलपुर एस्वेप से पानी पीछे की ओर बहने से पानी और जमा हो जाता है ।

(ग) निचली सतह वाले क्षेत्रों में वर्षों का पानी इकट्ठा हो जाता है । इससे उम क्षेत्र की नालियों के पानी तथा गन्दे पानी को निकालने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

(घ) गोतमपुरी अनधिकृत कालोनी होने के कारण दिल्ली नगर निगम अपने राजस्व में से फर्श डालने, नालियाँ, सम्पर्क मार्गों, मिट्टी की भराई, जैसी मूलभूत सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था कर रहा है ।

मुक्त नदी बेसिन जल के उपयोग के
रे में बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल
के बीच करार

Lien of Farakka Barrage project
staff

4639 SHRI R P DAS Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION be pleased to state

4638 श्री राम सेवक हजारी क्या
बि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बता सकते हैं कि

(क) क्या समुक्त नदी बेसिन जल
के उपयोग के बारे में बिहार और पश्चिम
बंगाल के बीच कोई करार हुआ है

(ख) यदि हाँ तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यापक
क्या है, और

(ग) किन किन क्षेत्रों को सिंचाई
सुविधाएँ मिलेंगी ?

हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत
सिंह बरनाला) (क) के (ग) जी हाँ।

(1) दामोदर बाखर प्रजय मयूराक्षी,
सिद्धेश्वरी नून वाल और महानंदा नदी
बेसिन। जिन में बिहार और पश्चिम
बंगाल सह-बेसिन राज्य हैं और
(2) स्वर्णरेखा खरवाई बेसिन के जिनमें
पश्चिम बंगाल बिहार और उड़ीसा सह
बेसिन राज्य हैं जल ससाधना के
समुपयोगन के बारे में पश्चिम बंगाल
और बिहार राज्यों के बीच 19 जुलाई
1978 को दो अलग-अलग करार हुए थे।

मूल करारों की प्रतियाँ उपाध्यक्ष-
एक और उपाध्यक्ष-दो के रूप में समा-
पटल पर रख दी गई हैं। [प्रन्यास्तप्य
में रखा गया। देखिय सख्या एल टी-
—2711/78]

विशेष टिप्पणी करारों का हिंदी रूपान्तर
यथासमय लोक सभा सचिवालय के
पुस्तकालय में रख दिया जाएगा।

(a) whether the lien of Farakka
Barrage project staff transfer to Ganga
Basin Water Resources Organisation
is properly maintained

(b) if so whether permanency of
the said employees on the strength
of their length of services is being
considered

(c) if not the reasons thereof

(d) whether any of the said em-
ployees has been reverted to the
Farakka Barrage project

(e) if so on what basis and

(f) whether similar cases of will-
ing candidates will be considered?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a)
Lien of quasi permanent staff of
Farakka Barrage project transferred
to Ganga Basin Water Resources Or-
ganisation was maintained for two
years as per Government rules

(b) Such staff will be considered
for confirmation in the Ganga Basin
Water Resources Organisation in ac-
cordance with their seniority there

(c) Does not arise

(d) and (e) Yes Sir One em-
ployee was reverted back to Farakka
Barrage project as he had applied
within the period his lien was kept.

(f) Only those employees who had
applied within the period their lines
were kept were allowed to revert.

केंद्रीय विद्यालय के शिक्षकों के सघ को मान्यता देने के लिए अनुरोध

4640 श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान
कय शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और सस्त्रुति
मन्त्री यह बतान का कृपा करेग कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के शिक्षकों के सघ का मान्यता देन के लिए अनुरोध किया है और इस के लिए शिक्षकों का जनमत संग्रह कराने के लिए कहा है

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार का जनमत संग्रह कराने के लिए काइ प्रयास किये है और यदि नहीं तो उसने क्या कारण है और

(ग) क्या सरकार का किसी सघ के पदाधिकारियों द्वारा किए गए अप्रत्याशित के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं और यदि हां तो क्या इन शिकायतों की जांच की गई थी और इस के क्या परिणाम रहे?

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण तथा सस्त्रुति मन्त्रालय से राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जा नहीं । दिसंबर 1974 में अधिल भारतीय केन्द्रीय विद्यालय शिक्षक परिषद् का विशेष शतें पूरी के १९ वार्षिक मान्यता देने का निणय लिया गया था । इस तरह का मान्यता दिये जाने से पहले एक ही नाम का दा पत्र पद और दोनों स्वयं का शिक्षकों का एक मात्र प्रतिनिध हान का दावा करती हुई सामने आयीं । इन में से काइ परिषद् पञ्जीकृत सस्या नहीं है । अत इन में से किसी परिषद् को वास्तविक मान्यता देने के प्रश्न पर आग काइ कारबाई नहीं की जा रही है । चूंकि ये स्वेच्छिक परिषदें हैं अत केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन इन परिषदों का काय

प्रणाली में किसी तरह का हस्तक्षेप करना प्रयत्न इस सम्बंध में जनमत संग्रह कराना वांछनीय नहीं समझता ।

(ग) जी हां । तथापि केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन उपरोक्त स्वेच्छिक परिषदों के आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहता ।

शाहदरा दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित किया जाना

4641 श्री गोविंद मजरा
श्री सरत कार
श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद शर्मा

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बतान की कृपा करग कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली में सम्पूर्ण शाहदरा क्षेत्र अनधिकृत है

(ख) यदि नहीं तो किन किन अधिभूत कालोनियों का नागरिक सुविधाय प्राप्त हैं

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त क्षेत्र में अनधिकृत कालोनियों का नियमित किया जा रहा है

(घ) यदि हां तो इन कालोनियों का क्या तब नियमित किया जायेगा और

(ङ) यदि नहीं तो उन के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं?

मिशन अरुण ५११५५ । १
पुनर्वास मन्त्र (श्री मि.)

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सूची विवरण भेदी गई है

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) इन कालानियों का 2 वर्ष की अवधि के अन्दर नियमित करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

(1) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

विवरण

1. शाहदरा, दिल्ली में अधिकृत/नियमित कालानियों की सूची

- 1--कृष्ण नगर
- 2--विकास नगर
- 3--उबाला नगर
- 4--पंडित पार्क
- 5--राम नगर लोनी रोड पर
- 6--ब्रिटिश इंडिया कालानी
- 7--कुन्दरीप नगर
- 8--मानी पार्क
- 9--हरी कृष्ण नगर (नवीन शाहदरा एक्सटेंशन)
- 10--फ्री डम कालानी
- 11--कृष्ण नगर जी० टी० रोड (शाहदरा इंडस्ट्रियल कालानी)
- 12--नवीन शाहदरा
- 13--राहतारा नगर
- 14--बबूल नगर
- 15--उत्तरी गांधी नगर
- 16--सुख पुर्वा
- 17--कैलाश नगर
- 18--रजत पार्क
- 19--ग्राम पार्क
- 20--धरम पुर्वा
- 21--दक्षिणी गांधी नगर
- 22--भोला भाष नगर—i
- 23--भालाभाष नगर—ii
- 24--बनबीर नगर

- 25--आजाद नगर 'ए'
- 26--आजाद नगर 'बी'
- 27--आजाद नगर 'सी'
- 28--शकर नगर 'ए'
- 29--शकर नगर 'बी'
- 30--शिवपुरी
- 31--गाल्डेन पार्क
- 32--राधेपुरी
- 33--सिल्वर पार्क श्री चंद नगर
- 34--हृषीकेश पार्क
- 35--राम नगर
- 36--राज गढ़
- 37--गोपाल पार्क
- 38--गोविंदपुरा
- 39--न्यू गांधी पुरा
- 40--शाद मार्क
- 41--अनारक्ली (पार्ट—1)
- 42--ग्यान पार्क
- 43--रघुमन पार्क
- 44--इंद्रा पार्क
- 45--प्राथम नगर
- 46--गोपाल पार्क खुरेजी ग्राम सैंक्टर न० 1
- 47--न्यू लायलपुर खास सेक्टर न० I
- 48--ग्यान पार्क खुरेजी खास—I
- 49--शिवपुरी एक्सटेंशन खुरेजी खास—I
- 50--बलदेव पार्क खुरेजी खास—II
- 51--वृंजपुरी खुरेजी खास—II
- 52--मुभाप पार्क नवीन शाहदरा के पक्ष
- 53--पक्कील गार्डन नवीन शाहदरा के पक्ष
- 54--डारकापुरी उदयपुरी
- 55--बसबीर नगर एक्सटेंशन
- 56--शास्त्री पार्क, भालाभाष नगर

(c) whether Government have any such provision to provide accommodation to a person who does some research work privately

(d) whether Government have provided accommodation to any such person earlier under this provision

(e) what are the details thereof and

(f) if the answer to part (d) be in negative in what capacity Mr C. B. Gautam has been allotted accommodation by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) to (c) Some accommodation from the general pool is placed at the disposal of the Political Parties in Parliament for allotment to their staff. No accommodation is allotted by the Government direct to the staff of the Political Parties in Parliament.

(d) Government has not provided any accommodation directly to any person in consideration that he does research work privately

(e) Does not arise

(f) Shri C. B. Gautam was allotted Government accommodation in his capacity as P.A. to the then Deputy Minister of Industrial Development. On termination of his service the allotment stands cancelled with effect from 24th March, 1977. Action to get the premises vacated under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act 1971 is in progress.

Prices of Protein Food

4662 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact while prices of rice and other essential commodities continue to be within reasonable

limits the prices of protein foods (fish, Eggs and Mutton) gradually rising, and

(b) if so the steps taken to check up the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) 1es Sir While the prices of many essential commodities such as rice, wheat and other cereals have been within reasonable limits, there has been some rise in prices of fish, eggs and meat of the order of 24.2 per cent, 3.4 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively over the last year.

The main thrust of policy to check a rise in prices is to increase their production through numerous development programmes under the Plan. In addition steps are also being taken to protect the interests of the consumers. These measures include

(i) The marketing of eggs and poultry at national and regional levels has been entrusted to the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) and State-level Federations.

(ii) Slaughter House Corporations are being set up with Central assistance by various States to undertake procurement and slaughter of animals and marketing of meat to ensure remunerative price to livestock farmers and reasonable price to consumers.

(iii) Ceilings have been placed on the export of mutton and live sheep and goats.

Implementation of Apprentices Act

4663 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that under the Apprentices Act, 1961, the scheme was implemented in the year 1965 to promote training and employment opportunities among the youngsters of the poorer and weaker section, but recently the Ministry of Railways issued directions to the Indian Railways to suspend functions of the schemes and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) The Ministry of Railways had stopped the recruitment of apprentices in all categories under the Apprentices Act 1961. However this decision was reviewed in case of graduates and diploma holders and apprenticeship facilities have been renewed for the year 1978-79.

(b) During the pre-Emergency days the Railways trained 4 to 6 thousand apprentices annually under the Apprentices Act, 1961 and a reasonable number of the trained apprentices used to be absorbed in the Railways. During Emergency the recruitment was stepped up considerably, far beyond the absorption capacity of the Railways posing several problems. The Ministry of Railways, therefore suggested to the Ministry of Labour who administer the Apprentices Act, to permit the Railways to recruit only that number of apprentices which had reasonable chance of being absorbed on completion of training.

Abolition of Liquor Shops in Tribal Areas

4664 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the States having tribal areas agreed in principle to abolish liquor shops in tribal areas,

(b) if so, the steps taken by the States to abolish the shops so far

(c) total number of shops opened in these areas and abolished and proposals to abolish so far, State-wise, and

(d) excise revenue by the States from these areas and agreement in this regard by the States with the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tribal Songs and Dances

4665 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state,

(a) the schemes approved and funds provided for the collection and preservation of folk and tribal songs and dances of India by Sangeet Natak Akademies at Centre and in the State

(b) names of the tribal songs and dances so far collected, State-wise, and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to encourage the tribal songs and dances of India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) Information in respect of

the schemes of the Sangeet Natak Akademi is given below —

Name of the Scheme	Amount spent in the Fifth Plan period upto 31 3 19 8
(i) Scheme of documentation of music dance and drama	Rs 10 34 lakhs
(ii) Preservation and promotion of rare forms of art	Rs. 10 05 lakhs
(i) Grants for preservation and Promotion of folk and tribal dances music and theatre	Rs 2 8 lakhs

The State Akademies are the concern of the respective State Governments but the State Akademies of Orissa Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have been approached by the Sangeet Natak Akademi to undertake surveys of various forms of music prevalent in the tribal belts for which

the Sangeet Natak Akademi proposes to give a small subsidy

(b) The names of the tribes whose songs and dances have been recorded by the Sangeet Natak Akademi are given below State-wise —

Andhra Pradesh	Lambadi Eariya Mathuri Rajgond Sodia,
Arunachal Pradesh	Khasi Jayantia Adi Longchang Bangri
Assam	Khasi Kachari Mising Bodo
Bihar	Oraon Gond Munda Ho
Goa	Perni Deccani Dhale
Gujarat	Bhil, Siddi Garasia
Himachal Pradesh	Gaddi Kinnauri
Karnataka	Pannar, Nalke, Holeya
Kerala	Pulayan Mapla
Madhya Pradesh	Abhuiy Maria Bison horn Maria Pradiyan, Gond, Oraon Baiga Korku
Maharashtra	Warli Kokna Kol
Manipur	Kabui Aza
Mizoram	Mizo
Nagaland	Angami Naga Ao Naga Chakasang Naga
Orissa	Santhal Oraon Parja
Tamil Nadu	Irula, Toda
Tripura	Riang
Uttar Pradesh	Tharu Jaimary Ghasia
West Bengal	Saxthal

(c) As at (a) above.

Adult Education in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

4666 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN GO Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) schemes prepared and submitted to his Ministry by States for consideration for adult education in tribal sub-plan areas,

(b) funds earmarked by the Centre and States for the year 1978-79 for these areas,

(c) the languages to be adopted to teach to the tribals, and

(d) the agencies and the persons proposed to be employed in these areas

to implement the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) The Central Government had appointed a Working Group on Adult Education for the Medium Term Plan 1978-83, which has in its Report recommended that adult education for the tribal areas should be given the highest priority. After consideration of this recommendation in the Conference of Education Ministers this recommendation has been accepted. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to prepare their respective State Adult Education Plans, indicating separately the programme they propose to take up in tribal areas. Preliminary drafts have been received from a few States, but they are yet to be finalised. Besides, a number of voluntary agencies have shown interest in taking up adult education programme in the tribal areas. Earmarking of funds in the Medium Term Plan Period would be considered after State Adult Education Plans have been prepared. Since the National Adult Education Programme aims at extension of educational facilities to all illiterate adults in the 15-35 age-group, it is hoped that the entire population in this age-group,

including the tribal people, would be covered by it.

(c) The learners will be taught in the spoken language of the tribal population, as far as possible, otherwise it would be the regional language of the area.

(d) The instructional agencies to be employed to implement the programme would include village youth or workers school teachers, students of Higher Secondary level developmental functionaries, retired personnel etc. The organisational responsibility of the Programme will rest with Government, voluntary agencies, educational institutions etc.

Language Script of Savar Tribes of Orissa

4667 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN GO Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are aware of the fact that, in Koraput district of Orissa the Savar tribes invented the script of their own language;

(b) if so whether they applied for financial help to Government of India for the development of script and literature of the Savar tribe and

(c) financial assistance provided by the Centre to different tribal languages including the tribal Savar script so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKAT-AKI) (a) to (c) Some individuals have promoted a new script for the Savar language of the Savar tribe. No request has been received by this Ministry for the development of this script. No assistance has been provided so far. Further no assistance is earmarked for tribal languages. Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore is however engaged in the task of promotion and development of tribal languages.

भूमि खरीदने के लिए 'हुडको' द्वारा सहायता

4668 श्री धर्मसिंह भार्गव पटेल क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास भती यह बतान की कृपा करोगे कि

(क) मकानों का निर्माण के लिए भूमि खरीदने हेतु आवास तथा नगरीय विकास निगम (हुडका) द्वारा कितनी राशि तक की सहायता दी जाती है तथा क्या उस सीमा को बढ़ा दिया गया है और यदि हा, तो इसे कब बढ़ाया गया था तथा अब इस काम के लिए कितनी धनराशि दी जाना है ।

(ख) गुजरात राज्य के लिए कितनी योजनाओं को मंजूर किया गया है अथवा करने का विचार है तथा प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी धनराशि निहित है तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक योजना को कब मंजूर किया गया था ।

(ग) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसी योजना है कि गरीब लोगों का उचित निवास पर तथा सम्बद्ध एजेंसिया के द्वारा सस्का मल निकासी, पानी और बिजली जैसी सुविधाएँ दिला कर मकान दिए जाए यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ध्येय क्या है, और

(घ) इन योजनाओं के लिए दिए जाने वाले ऋण पर किस दर से व्याज वसूल किया जाता है तथा कितने बर्षों के लिए ऋण दिया जाता है तथा तत्सम्बन्धी शर्तें क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास भती (श्री सिकन्दर बहल)

(क) भूमि विकास तथा आवास निर्माण योजनाओं की वित्त व्यवस्थाओं के लिए हुडको स्टाण्डिंग स्केल पर ऋण सहायता देता है। मकान या प्लॉट की कुल लागत

जितनी कम होती है हुडको द्वारा उतनी ही अधिक ऋण सहायता दी जाती है ।

29-3-1978 तक हुडका द्वारा वित्त व्यवस्था करने के निम्नलिखित मानदण्ड प्रचलित थे —

(1) जिन परियोजनाओं में मकान या कुल मिला कर लागत प्रति एकक 5000 रुपये से अधिक नहीं होती है उन परियोजनाओं के लिए 100 प्रतिशत ऋण सहायता ।

(11) जिन परियोजनाओं में प्लॉट की कुल मिला कर लागत प्रति एकक 1600 रुपये से अधिक नहीं होती है उन परियोजनाओं के लिए 100 प्रतिशत ऋण सहायता ।

तथापि हुडका ने 30-3-1978 का उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित शर्तों में परिवर्तन नहीं किया लेकिन प्लॉट की कुल लागत प्रति एकक 100 प्रतिशत ऋण सहायता के लिए पात्रता बढ़ा कर 2700 रुपये तक कर दी ।

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72 से 1978-79 (13-8-1978) तक के बीच गुजरात राज्य के लिए कुल मिला कर 111 योजनाएँ मंजूर की गई हैं जिनके 3817 42 लाख रुपये की धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है । इन योजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत धनराशि 346 71 लाख रुपये से लेकर 0 27 लाख रुपये तक पृथक् पृथक् है ।

इनके अनतिरिक्त गुजरात राज्य का 263 18 लाख रुपये के ऋण की 12 योजनाओं का हुडका द्वारा जांच की जा रही है । इनके लिए प्रस्तावित धनराशि 50 52 लाख रुपये से लेकर 3 82 लाख रुपये तक भिन्न भिन्न है ।

(ग) और (घ) जहाँ तक हड़को का सम्बन्ध है यह सर्वाधिक निकासी और सावजनिक तथा निजी क्षेत्र के सामुद्रिक निपाजकाया को उनके कमचारियों के लिए किराया आधार पर आवास याजनाए आरम्भ करन हेतु ऋण सहायता देता है। इसके अतिरिक्त हड़को द्वारा आम जनता के लिए किराया आवास योजनाए भा स्वीकृत की जाती हैं। दोना प्रकार की याजनाआ म इनका जाच करते समय यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि सड़का जल सीवर सस्ताई बिजली की मूलमूल सुख सुविधायें उपलब्ध की जाए।

इसके ब्योरे निम्नलिखित है —

(I) किराया स्टाफ आवास योजना

इस याजना व अध्यान सभी आय वर्गों व कमचारियों के लिए मकान बनाए जा सकन हैं। हड़को द्वारा प्रोजेक्ट की कुल लागन के 70 प्रतिशत तक वित्तीय सहायता दी जाएगी। शुद्ध ब्याज दर 12 प्रति शत है तथा वापस भुगतान की अवधि 7 वष है।

(II) जनता के लिए किराया आवास

इसके ब्योरे निम्नलिखित है —

	वापस भुगतान	
	शुद्ध ब्याज	वा अधि
		(वष)
	प्रतिशत	
ई०डब्ल्यू०एस०	5	१0
एल०आई०जी०	7	15
एम०आई०जा(1)	9 5	12
एम०आई०जी(11)	10 5	12
एच०आई०जा०	11 5	10

100 प्रतिशत ऋण सहायता उन मामला म दी जाती है जिन मामला म मकान की लागत प्रति एकक १०००/- रुपए म ज्यादा नह।

गुजरात तट के कृषो के छारे पानी को मोठे पानी में बदलना

4669 श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पट्ट
क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बतान की वृषा करेगे कि

(क) क्या गुजरात के सीराष्ट्र प्रदेश के समुद्र तट से 2 से 6 किलोमीटर के अन्दर कृषि प्रयोजना के लिए 16 000 कुओं वा पानी खारे पानी में बदल गया है जिसके कारण किसानों को भीरी हानि हुई है और क्या गुजरात सरकार ने इस पानी को मोठे जल में बदलने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक याजना प्रस्तुत की है

(ख) यदि हा तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का अंतिम रूप म यह योजना कब प्रस्तुत की गई थी और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है

(ग) इस योजना पर कितनी राशि खच की जायेगी और इसे किस प्रकार पूरा किया जायेगा और इस योजना के काया वपन हेतु काय कब शुरू किया जायेगा और यह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा

(घ) क्या यह योजना इस बीच अनुमोदित कर दा गई है और यदि हा तो कब और किस रूप म यह अनुमोदित की गई है और यदि यह अनुमोदित नहीं की गई है तो उमक क्या कारण हैं और

(ङ) उपराबत कुष्ठा वा पानी कब और किस प्रकार माठा बनाया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) गुजरात व सीराष्ट्र तल म समुद्र तल से 2 से 6 किलोमीटर के अन्दर कुष्ठा वा पानी खारा हा गया है। प्रभावित वर्गों वा ठीक-ठीक सख्या मातुम नहीं है। वंशाय भविष्यत जल मडल न पानी की

क्वालिटी का सुधार करने की दृष्टि से, राज्य सरकार की सलाह से इतिम रिवाज की सम्भाव्यता का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक मार्गदर्शी परियोजना तैयार की है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल मंडल ने मार्गदर्शी परियोजना को गुजरात सरकार की सलाह से अन्तिम रूप देने के बाद अप्रैल, 1978 में प्रस्तुत किया था। इस परियोजना में मकुतरी और हीरन 2 नहरों से कार्यक्षेत्र तक दो सम्पन्न शहरों की खुदाई करने, 10 किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में जल-वाहि-काओं का निर्माण करने तथा 15 पर्यवेक्षण कुप्पा का बेघन करने का विचार है।

(ग) और (घ) याजना आयोग के परामर्श से परियोजना की जाँच-पड़ताल की जा रही है। इस परियोजना का केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल मंडल द्वारा समुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम तथा गुजरात सरकार के सहयोग से कार्यान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(७) प्रस्तावित मार्गदर्शी परियोजना का उद्देश्य जलभरा प्रणाली में ताजा पानी भरने की विधियों की सम्भाव्यता का मूल्या-वन करना है, ताकि कुप्पा में पानी की क्वालिटी में सुधार किया जा सके।

गुजरात में फसल तथा डोर बीमा

4670 श्री धर्मेसिंह भाई पटेल :
'क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बतान की
शुभा करेंगे कि

(क) फसलों तथा डोरों का बीमा
करने के लिए लागू की जा रही अथवा
वर्ष 1978-79 में लागू की जान वाली
केन्द्रीय सरकार की योजनाओं का व्यौरा
क्या है,

(ख) गुजरात में लागू की जा रही
फसल तथा डोर बीमा योजनाओं का व्यौरा
क्या है तथा उनको किन जिलों में लागू किया
जा रहा है तथा कब से लागू किया जा रहा
है,

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 में गुजरात में
अपनी फसल तथा डोरों का बीमा कराने
वाले किसानों और डोर पालकों की जिला-
वार संख्या क्या है और वर्ष 1977-78
में इनकी संख्या क्या थी, और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गुजरात
में फसल तथा डोर बीमा कार्य को उचित
रूप से चलाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई
है और यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा
क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण
हैं और ऐसी याजना कब बनाई जायेगी
तथा बनाई जाने वाली योजना का व्यौरा
क्या है? -

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री भानू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और
(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रत्यक्ष रूप से बीमा
का व्यवसाय संचालित नहीं करती है।
पशु तथा फसल-बीमा का व्यवसाय भारतीय
सामान्य बीमा निगम तथा उसकी सहायक
शाखाओं द्वारा संचालित किया जा रहा है।
निगम न निम्नलिखित याजनाएँ तैयार
की हैं—

1 फसल बीमा (प्रत्यक्ष रूप से
सामान्य बीमा निगम द्वारा संचालित)

(1) प्रायोगिक फसल बीमा योजना
(1978-79)। इस योजना
के अन्तर्गत कृषि जलवायु
संश्लेषण क्षेत्र के किसान एक समान
दर पर बीमा किरत का भुग-
तन करेंगे तथा क्षतिपूर्ति
प्राप्त करेंगे जिस पिछले दश
वर्षों में फसल उपज की परि-
वर्तनीयता के आधार पर

निर्धारित किया जाना है राज्य सरकार सह-बीमाकर्त्ताओं के रूप में भाग लगी तथा बीमा किस्म तथा क्षतिपूर्ति में 25 प्रतिशत तक हिस्सेदार होगी। याजना पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

- (2) मफतलाल ग्रुप कम्पनिया के सहयोग से कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रारम्भिक प्रौद्योगिकी को अपना कर गुजरात तथा महाराष्ट्र के छोटे/सीमान्त किसानों द्वारा उगाई जाने वाली एच 4 कपास हेतु प्रायोगिक फसल बीमा याजना।

2 पशु बीमा (सामान्य बीमा निगम की सहायक शाखाओं द्वारा संचालित)

- (1) भारतीय किस्म के साढ़ा और दुधार पशुओं के बीमा हेतु सारे देश में कार्यान्वित सामान्य याजना।
- (2) रियायती बीमा किस्म दर पर लघु तथा सीमान्त किसान एजेंसी सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र व यंत्रम क्षेत्र के पशुओं के लिए विशेष योजना।
- (3) भारतीय एग्री इंडस्ट्रीज फाउण्डेशन की एक मिलियन दुधार गाया के कार्यक्रम हेतु विशेष योजना, जिसके अंतर्गत दोगली किस्म की गायें तथा कृत्रिम गर्भाधान की गई गायें आती हैं।

(4) अमूल डेरी हेतु विशेष योजना।

(5) महसाना डेरी हेतु विशेष याजना।

(ख) भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार एच-4 कपास बीमा

योजना खरीफ 1978-79 में सुरेन्द्र नगर जिले में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। पशु बीमा की सामान्य याजना के अलावा, अमूल तथा महसाना डेरियों के लिए विशेष याजनाएं खेडा तथा महसाना जिलों में क्रमशः जुलाई 1977 तथा सितम्बर, 1977 से कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं।

(ग) केवल एक जिले—सुरेन्द्र नगर में एच-4 कपास बीमा याजना 1978 में कार्यान्वित की गई है तथा 298 किसानों ने अपनी फसलों का बीमा कराया है। पशु बीमा की विशेष याजनाओं के अंतर्गत 1977 का अन्तिम तिमाही में महसाना डेरी के 18522 पशुओं का बीमा किया गया था। 1-7-77 से 27-6-78 तक अमूल डेरी के बीमा किए गए पशुओं की संख्या 1,00,121 थी। सामान्य याजनाओं के अंतर्गत बीमा किए गए पशुओं के जिला-वार आकड़े तथा याजना में भाग लेने वाले पशुपालकों का संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Request from Former Maharaja of Rewa for Return of White Tiger

4671 SHRI K MALLANNA

SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the former Maharaja of Rewa (Madhya Pradesh) has requested the Government of India to give him his share of white tigers from the Delhi Zoological park

(b) whether a deal was struck between Maharaja and the Government in 1962 that the progeny of the white tigers would be shared equally the first female cub going to the former Maharaja who was at liberty to sell his stock to foreign zoological parks

(c) whether it is also a fact that Maharaja had written to the Delhi Zoological park a couple of years ago asking for his share and

(d) if so the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) No

(b) Yes, there was an agreement between the former Maharaja of Rewa and the Government of India in 1963 by which he gifted four of his white tigers to the Government of India while four were retained as his personal property for disposal abroad. The litter of the two pairs of white tigers which were the property of the Government of India were to be equally shared between the former Maharaja of Rewa and the Government of India.

(c) Yes, the Delhi Zoological Park did receive a letter from the Comptroller of the Household of Maharaja of Rewa regarding share of white tigers and he was informed that no share was pending.

(d) As per agreement no further tiger cubs were due to the Maharaja as the original pairs had long since died or had become too old to litter.

Revision of Pay-Scales of Employees in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4672 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of certain left out categories of Government employees whose pay-scales were not revised after revision of last pay scales such as Laboratory Assistants, Master Serving etc. in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and representations, recommendations of the Union Territory Administration and

(b) if so what are the details and what action Government contemplate to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI

MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKAT-AKI) (a) and (b) The information is being collected from Andaman and Nicobar Administration and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Insanitation in NDMC Area

4673. SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the articles appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 10th and 15th July 1978 regarding deplorable health and sanitation conditions in the NDMC area and state

(a) whether it is a fact that posts of Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Medical Officer of Health have been lying vacant for a long time

(b) if so the reasons therefor

(c) by when the posts are likely to be filled and

(d) the steps being taken to improve sanitary conditions in the NDMC area?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Yes Sir apart from one post of Assistant Medical Officer of Health which was only created in August 1978

(b) For the post of Medical Officer of Health a few names were considered but none was found suitable. The posts of Assistant Medical Officer of Health, according to the previous Recruitment Rules were to be filled up by officers on deputation. In spite of best efforts no suitable names with CR Dossiers were available for selection.

(c) As regards the post of Medical Officer of Health further efforts are being made to get a suitable person. Two posts of Assistant Medical Officer of Health have since been filled up and for the 3rd post an offer has been

For the fourth post created in August 1978 Recruitment Rules are yet to be framed

(d) The NDVC has partially mechanised its sanitation for which it has placed orders for buying tractor trailers with bins which are to be delivered shortly. More vans for collection of garbage are being added to the present fleet.

आपात स्थिति के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित दिशा सूचक बोर्ड

4674 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान
क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आपात स्थिति के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने कुछ दिशा सूचक बोर्डों का निर्माण किया था,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन दिशा सूचक बोर्डों की संख्या कितनी है और इन पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई,

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस मामले में गबन सम्बंधी कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकंदर बख्त) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) 16 51 287 रुपये की लागत से 723 नमिपट्ट लगाए गए थे।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

दूध की मांग

4675 श्री प्रमोद प्रकाश त्यागी
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत के प्रमुख नगरों में दुग्ध सप्लाई योजना बनाने के लिए कुल कितने दुध की आवश्यकता है,

(ख) देश के अंदर कितनी मात्रा में दूध उपलब्ध है और आयातित श्रीम निवाल हुए दुध के पाउडर और बटर आयात की मांग पूरा करने में कितना उपयोग होता है और

(ग) दुग्ध सप्लाई में भारत का भारत-निर्भर बनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और करन का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजोत सिंह बरमाला) (क) और

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान वलकता बम्बई दिल्ली और मुद्रास के 4 महानगरों में सरकारी क्षेत्र की डेरियाँ की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता प्रति दिन 25 00 000 लिटर दूध की व्यवस्था करने की थी। इस प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता में से इन डेरियों में वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान प्रति दिन औसत 10 80 098 लिटर दूध की अधिप्राप्ति की गई और 18 86 117 लिटर दूध प्रति दिन का वितरण किया गया। उस वर्ष के दौरान 20 537 मीटरी टन आयातित स्प्रटा दुग्ध चूने तथा 6431 मीटरी टन बटर आयात इन डेरियाँ को सप्लाई किया गया था।

(ग) देश में दूध के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की गई। की जा रही है —

(1) सघन पशु विकास परियोजना

इस समय पूरे देश में 90 ऐसी परियोजनाओं पर काम चल रहा है। इन परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कुल 8 000 इतिम गर्भाधान उपकेन्द्रों के माध्यम से लगभग 80 लाख प्रजनन योग्य गाजातीय पशु प्राप्त होंगे। इन परियोजनाओं में चारा विकास कार्यक्रम, पशु स्वास्थ्य तथा दूध का विपणन कार्य भी शामिल है।

(2) आरक्षित ग्राम खण्ड

लगभग 550 ऐसे ग्राम हैं जिनमें लगभग 5 000 इतिम गर्भाधान उपकेन्द्र हैं और जिनके तहत लगभग 60 लाख प्रजनन योग्य गाजातीय पशु प्राप्त होंगे।

(3) केन्द्रीय और राज्य पशु प्रजनन काम

विभिन्न राज्यों में लगभग 170 पशु प्रजनन काम हैं जो कि निम्नलिखित कार्य करते हैं —

(क) स्थानीय स्टाफ का उन्नत करने के लिए पशु विकास परियोजनाओं में वितरण के लिए देशी नस्ल का बेड़िया सांडा की उत्पत्ति।

(ख) देशी नस्ल का सखर प्रजनन में व्यस्त परियोजनाओं को सप्लाई के लिए विदेशी डरी की किस्म के प्रजनन सांडा को पालना।

(4) इस अतिरिक्त केवल पञ्जाब, बंगाल, मण्डा अल्माडा हरियाणा और असम में पशु प्रजनन काम स्थित हैं। इस कार्यक्रम का हिमालय क्षेत्र की स्थापना और शुद्ध नस्ल वाले पशुओं के केन्द्रों के रख रखाव द्वारा और समय प्राप्त हुआ है।

(5) उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त आप्रेशन पद्धत योजना के अंतर्गत दुग्ध उत्पादन

बढ़ाने का कार्यक्रम भी प्रदक्ष तमिल नाडु, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल उत्तर प्रदेश राजस्थान गुजरात महाराष्ट्र पंजाब हरियाणा व इन 10 राज्यों के 57 जिला और सघन राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में आरम्भ किया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम में लगभग 70 000 डेरी सहकारी सघन गठित किए गए हैं जिनके अंतर्गत इनके प्रवासन क्षेत्र के 6 8 लाख दुग्ध उत्पादन आ जाते हैं।

(6) विश्व बैंक की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी की सहायता का बर्माटिक भाग्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान के 3 राज्यों में जिनमें कुल 22 जिले शामिल हैं समेकित डरा विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए उपयोग में लाया गया है। 10 डरा समूहों की स्थापित करने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है और लगभग 1300 दुग्ध उत्पादकों की सहकारी संस्थाएँ गठित की गई हैं। दुग्ध उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रजनन सुविधाएँ दाना तथा चारा पशु चिकित्सा सहायता इपक प्रशिक्षण तथा विस्तार जैसी सुविधाओं के लिए इन सोसायटियों का तकनीकी आदान कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत लाया गया है।

(7) सरकार ने आप्रेशन पलड 2 के नाम से एक वर्षीय (1978-1985) डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन की स्वीकृति दे दी है जिसका लक्ष्य दुग्ध उत्पादन तथा विपणन में वृद्धि करना है। आप्रेशन पलड 2 में उच्च तथा किफायती दुग्ध उत्पादन शक्तों के 25 देशी दुग्ध क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। इस परियोजना में 25 क्लस्टर फॉर्मेशन और 4 सालस जिलों का विकास करने का व्यवस्था है, जिनमें 100 लाख ग्रामीण दुग्ध उत्पादन परिवार और 150 लाख दुग्ध पशु प्राप्त हैं। यह भी प्रस्ताव है कि 4 महानगरों के अलावा 1 लाख से अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले 144 नगरों में दुग्ध सप्लाई योजनाएँ चलाई जाएं।

दुग्ध उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए मुख्य
क्षेत्र दुग्ध क्षेत्रों में हितमित्र बांध तथा
का उपयोग करके विदेशी डूना उत्पादकों
द्वारा पशुओं के संरक्षण प्रयत्न पर दिया
जाएगा। इसका माध्यम-माध्यम प्रसार
कार्यक्रम में भाग लेना चाहिए जाएगा।

वेब '77 की किस्म

4676 श्री लालजी भाद
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कमकालियों
एक अधिकांशों का लापरवाही तथा
असावधानी के कारण शांतिले पैदा 7
की किस्म दिन-प्रतिदिन गिर रहा है और
अब वे अधिक से अधिक लोकप्रिय हो
रहे हैं और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार इस
स्थिति से अवगत है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) (क) की
है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Amount on Vocational Education out
of Amount Meant for Adult Education

4677 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL. Will the Minister of EDUCA
TION SOCIAL WELFARE AND
CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal
before the Government that out of
huge amount of Rs. 200 crores sanc
tioned for Adult Education, some
amount should be spent for the voca
tional education to improve the educa

tion system and with a view to mini
mize the unemployment and

(b) if so the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN
DER) (a) and (b) The Plan alloca
tion of Rs 200 crores is meant for
being utilised exclusively for organis
ing large scale intensive and nation
wide adult education programmes for
the benefit of nearly 10 crore illiterate
adults mainly in the age-group 15-30
as envisaged under the National Adult
Education Programme Functional up
gradation is an essential component
of this programme

Water Supply during Summer in Delhi

4678. SHRI C K JAFFER SHA
RIEF Will the Minister of WORKS
AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the water supply posi
tion in Delhi deteriorates during the
summer every year

(b) if so whether Government have
formulated any scheme for continued
supply of water during summer and to
increase the water supply for longer
hours to the consumers and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHA
BILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR
BAKHT) (a) Residents in some parts
of South Delhi experience shortage of
water during summer season

(b) Schemes have been framed for
augmentation of water supply and
work on some of them is in progress

(c) Details of the Schemes under
taken or to be undertaken are indicat
ed below —

1 The capacity of the Water
Treatment Plant at Haiderpur is

1 The capacity of the Water Treatment Plant at Haiderpur is being increased from 50 Mgd to 100 Mgd

2 A new water treatment plant at Shahdara of 100 Mgd capacity is to be constructed

3 A Scheme to augment as an interim measure the supply of water by 15 Mgd from Ranney Wells is under consideration

4 Additional tubewells have been sunk and booster pumps installed to improve pressure in affected areas

5 Under ground tanks are proposed to be constructed in affected colonies to receive and distribute water equitably

Demands of country boat fishermen

4679 SHRI C R MAHATA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have considered the demands of the all country boat fishermen of India submitted in the past and

(b) if so what are the demands and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The demands of Catmarn and country boat fishermen include establishment of protected area of 20 Kms patrolling the protected area by Naval Coast Guard prohibition of anchorage of trawlers in non harboured area net regulation registration of mechanised boats penalty for violation of protected area cancellation of licences for mechanised net weaving industry and control of pollution The Government has constituted a Committee to recommend measures for demarcation of fishing zones The Report of the Committee is awaited In the mean while the Government have issued guidelines for the consideration of the State Governments to protect the interests of coastal fishermen and to avoid conflicts

Uniformity in land ceiling

4680 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether different State Governments have placed different limits on land ceiling

(b) if so the reason therefor and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to bring uniformity in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (c) The National Guidelines on Land Reforms provide that the ceiling for the best category of land with assured irrigation and capable of yielding at least two crops a year should be within the range of 10 to 18 acres A higher ceiling for inferior land was suggested All State legislations have fixed the ceiling within the range suggested by the National Guidelines

Drinking Water in Villages

4681 SHRI G NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) what is the Government's plan regarding drinking water supply to villages and

(b) within how many years Government propose to give drinking water to all the villages in our country?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S'KANDAR BAKHT) (a) to (b) Provision of safe drinking water is the responsibility of the State/Union Territory Governments. Supply of safe drinking water in rural areas particularly to problem villages is being arranged by the State Governments/Union

Territory Administrations under the Minimum Needs Programme which is in the State Sector of the Plan

In order to accelerate the pace of provision of safe drinking water to problem villages (whose estimated number as on 1st April 1977 was 113000) in the country the Government of India also launched a Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1977-78 under which Rs 38.90 crores were released to States/Union Territories as cent per cent grant in aid assistance

During the current year Rs. 60 crores have been provided in the Central budget for giving grant in aid for rural water supply schemes taken up by the States/Union Territories under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Together with the provision made in the Minimum Needs Programme of the State Plan for rural water supply the total coverage of problem villages with safe drinking water would go up

It is proposed that all the identified problem villages will be provided with safe drinking water by 1983-84

Basic facilities in Ghonda development Scheme, Delhi

4682 SHRI K. A. RAJAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that many houses have come up in Ghonda Development Scheme when plots were sold/allotted by DDA

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of the fact that many people have started living there there is delay in supplying drinking water, road lights and sewerage and

(c) if so steps being taken to provide these facilities in different blocks

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) Yes Sir

(c) (i) Water Supply The Delhi Development Authority have reported that internal distribution lines have been laid partly and six tube wells have been sunk for interim water supply. As regards permanent arrangement necessary design for water supply lines is being prepared by them

(ii) Road Light Action to deposit the amount with Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking for executing the work of electrification is being taken by the Delhi Development Authority

(u) Sewerage Shallow sewer lines have already been laid partly in the area and the award of work for some portion is under process. The design for sewerage scheme has been sent by the Delhi Development Authority to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for approval

Alleged Copying in Delhi University Examinations

4683 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Academic Council of Delhi University has levelled serious charges regarding the conduct of examinations alleging that heavy copying was done by the students and it was allowed by the invigilators

(b) if so whether similar reports have been received from other Universities also

(c) if so his reaction to the matter and

(d) the steps that are being taken to check this evil growing year after year

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) At a meeting of the Academic Council while an item pertaining to recommendations made by the Examinations Reforms Committee of the University was under consideration some members mentioned that the standard of conduct of the University examinations had been deteriorating and that there had been cases of lack of proper supervision and invigilation at the University examinations leading to mass copying. These members have been asked to send specific cases in writing. Difficulties in invigilation and mass copying have been faced by a number of universities.

(b) and (d) The Academic Council of the University has asked the Registrar and the Controller of Examinations to prepare a comprehensive note indicating the defects and difficulties being faced in the existing system of conduct of examinations and suggest remedial measures which could be adopted in the conduct of future examinations. The University Grants Commission, State Governments and the Universities themselves have been considering ways and means of conducting examinations in a satisfactory manner.

Demand for white paper on National Education Policy

4684 SHRI K. MALLANNA Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Institute of Human Resources Development has called upon the Government to issue a white paper on the National Education policy to help clear the confusion in the country's education system and

(b) if so the details regarding the clarification made by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) According to the available information no request from the Institute of Human Resources Development seems to have been received. However the Government of India has already prepared a draft national policy on education which had been placed before the Conference of State Education Ministers held on 13 and 14th July 1978. Detailed comments of most of the State Governments are awaited.

Allotment of wheat under Food for Work Programme to A.P.

4685 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has requested the Centre to allot 50,000 tonnes of wheat under the Food For Work Programme and

(b) if so the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) There is an allocation of 55,000 MT of wheat for Andhra Pradesh for the current financial year 1978-79. Against this allocation 11,000 MTs has been released to the State (including 1,000 MT as balance from last year's allocation). Further allocations will be made depending on utilisation.

Request from Haryana for speedy despatch of wheat

4686 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Haryana Government has requested the Centre for speedy despatch of wheat procured in the State and

(b) if so the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA TAP SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) On the 1st April 1978 the Haryana State Government had no stock of Wheat for the Central Pool. As on 1.4.1978 the Food Corporation of India in Haryana had 733 lakh tonnes of foodgrains in the depots (597 lakh tonnes Wheat 132 lakh tonnes rice and 004 lakh tonnes coarse grains). The total procurement of foodgrains in Haryana has been about 167 lakh tonnes (74 Rice from 1977-78 crop and 93 Wheat from 1978-79 crop). After providing for local issues against monthly allocations of foodgrains given by the Department of Food (Government of India) only about 15 lakh tonnes of foodgrains would require inter State movement during the year at a monthly average rate of 125 lakh tonnes per month. During the period April to July 1978 493 lakh tonnes of foodgrains (Wheat 361 rice 132) was moved by rail averaging 123 lakh tonnes per month. The inter State movement of sponsored foodgrains from the Punjab Haryana and UP has to be coordinated keeping in view the available rail transport capacity and its equitable distribution to the other two States and the handling capacity at the despatching and receiving ends. Inter-State movement of sponsored foodgrains from Haryana during the remaining 8 months (August 78 to March 79) will be ensured at about 125 lakh tonnes on an average per month for the stocks as on 1.4.1978 not to exceed the stocks as on 1.4.1978 as far as possible. The stocks in Haryana on 1.8.1978 were about 1255 lakh tonnes (770 lakh tonnes Wheat 469 lakh tonnes rice and 016 lakh tonnes coarse grains) as compared to 1202 lakh tonnes on 1.8.1977. Movement of about 7 lakh tonnes of foodgrains is being planned during the period August to December 1978. Thus it will be seen that every effort has

been and is being made to increase the tempo of despatches of foodgrains from Haryana

Government accommodation to accredited Press Correspondents

4687 **PROF DILIP CHAKRAVARTY**—Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state—

(a) who are the accredited Press Correspondents so far allotted Government flats/Houses from the Press Pool and the General Pool

(b) who are the Accredited Press Correspondents still on the waiting list and for how many years

(c) how many Accredited Press Correspondents own houses/flats and how many of them have vacated their Government Quarters after they have built their own houses

(d) whether the Government will ask the Accredited Correspondents who own houses either to vacate their Government Quarters or to pay market rent and

(e) whether the Government contemplates to enlarge the Press Pool to accommodate the Accredited Correspondents on the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Statement I showing the accredited Press Correspondents and Photographers who are in occupation of accommodation allotted from the Press Pool and General Pool is attached

(b) Statement II is attached. The earliest date from which a correspondent is waiting in the waiting list is 22.12.1977

(c) and (d) There were 14 house-owning Press Correspondents 12 of them vacated the Government accom-

modation In the remaining 2 cases the correspondents have been asked to vacate the accommodation.

(e) No Sir

Statement I

PRESS POOL

S No	Name
------	------

S/Shri

- 1 A N Das
- 2 S Shankar Pillai
- 3 R B Bedi
- 4 V V Esvaran
- 5 R. Ramaswamy
- 6 G K. Reddy
- 7 V K M Kutty
- 8 D Nandi
- 9 Y C Shah
- 10 A Goswamy
- 11 L P S Srivastava
- 12 A G George
- 13 B Thakur
- 14 O P Sabharwal
- 15 R. Sundram
- 16 Y K. Bhatnagar
- 17 R P Chadha
- 18 S Neelakantan
- 19 K Srinivasan
- 20 K Natarajan
- 21 D G Kulkarni
- 22 J P Chaturvedi
- 23 E P Radhakrishnan
- 24 A. Raghavan
- 25 D B. Joshi
- 26 B K Joshi
- 27 P N Vajpai
- 28 R Ranganathan
- 29 N Chakravarti
- 30 G Mathur
- 31 M Shubhan
- 32 P K. S. Kutty
- 33 Anwar Ahmed

S No	Name
------	------

S/Shri

- 34 V N Nair
- 35 Kumar Dev
- 36 S K Das
- 37 A N Satwik
- 38 K. D Sarkar
- 39 B Sarkar
- 40 S Jogarao
- 41 M Chalapathi Rao
- 42 Sailen Chatterjee
- 43 G S Chawla
- 44 S Sethuraman
- 45 S Dutta
- 46 Kewal Verma
- 47 Kishore Chand
- 48 N Thyagrajan
- 49 K. P. Srivastava
- 50 P Dayal
- 51 V Prabhakar
- 52 Ashim Chaudhuri
- 53 T S Satyan
- 54 P A. Naresh
- 55 J N Shukla
- 56 G Shukla
- 57 B B Saxena
- 58 Satinder Singh
- 59 K V S Rama Sarma
- 60 M Mulukal
- 61 T V Venkatachalam
- 62 Raghubansh Sahai
- 63 C. L. Chandrasekar
- 64 Krishna Kumar
- 65 N B Lale
- 66 Pran Sabharwal
- 67 K C Nigam
- 68 S. K. Bose
- 69 Chandrakant F Shah
- 70 V P Ramachandran
- 71 N K. Trikha
- 72 K. N. Menon

S. No Name

S/Shri

- 73 R C Pande
- 74 Rajendra Kapur
- 75 Dipak B R Chaudhuri
- 76 S G Roy
- 77 B S. Padmanabhan
- 78 Hari Pratap Singh
- 79 Raj Gill
- 80 B R Biswas
- 81 B P Aggarwal
- 82 B B Mathur
- 83 M L Kotru
- 84 Pouly Parackal
- 85 A. C. Saxena
- 86 V S Sanghavi
- 87 J M Deb
- 88 H K. Dua
- 89 V M Saluja
- 90 O V Vijayan
- 91 Chetan Chadha
- 92 M G Tapasvi
- 93 Sadhan Mukherjee
- 94 Smt. Manu Hari Pathak

GENERAL POOL

S No Name

S/Shri

- 1 Virendra Kumar (Accredited)
- 2 Raghu Rai —do—
- 3 Upendra Bajpai —do—
- 4 Sitanshu Das —do—
- 5 V D Chopra —do—
- 6 N. Ramachandran —do—
- 7 S. L. Dhillon —do—

Statement II

S. No Name

S/Shri

- 1 I Gopalakrishnan*
- 2 Narayan Swamy*

S No Name

S/Shri

- 3 Madanlal Seth*
- 4 Mhan Ram*
- 5 M C Ramaswamy
- 6 P K. Varadarajan
- 7 R V R Shenoy
- 8 Dipta Sen
- 9 H Ranganathan*
- 10 C N Reddy
- 11 S L Das
- 12 K. L. Vyas
- 13 N Gopinathan Nair*
- 14 G K Pande*
- 15 P Neelakantiah
- 16 P K. Kumaran
- 17 Samir Paul
- 18 O P Pandit
- 19 B K. Mathur
- 20 George K Madukkhathedom
- 21 Cecil Victor
- 22 M G Srinath

II Cameramen

- 1 R. K. Sharma
- 2 Kulwant Roy
- 3 R. M. Sharma

III Out of turn

- 1 T R Chopra (Correspondent)
 - 2 S. K. Chadha (Cameraman)
- *Applications/particulars awaited

शाहदरा, दिन्को में स्टेडियम का निर्माण

4688. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या बिना, समाज कल्याण और सहृदयि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

श्री 1111(क) क्या यह सब है कि दिल्ली शाहदरा क्षेत्र में शारीरिक विकास के लिए खेलकूद हेतु कोई स्टेडियम नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसा स्टेडियम बनाने का है,

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनरा सिंह गुलशन) (क) से (घ). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सुचित किया है कि

(i) दिल्ली शाहदरा क्षेत्र में खेल का कोई स्टेडियम नहीं है,

(ii) उक्त क्षेत्र में, इस प्रयाजन के लिए भूमि उपलब्ध न होने और धन न होने के कारण खेल स्टेडियम का निर्माण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव दिल्ली प्रशासन ने विचाराधीन नहीं है, और

(iii) यमुना पार क्षेत्र में इसके विस्तार-कार्यकलाप के रूप में खेल परिसर/मण्डप विकसित करने और पूरे हा जाने पर इन्हें दिल्ली प्रशासन का धनुरक्षण के लिए सुपुर्दे करने का एक प्रस्ताव दिल्ली विकास प्राधि-करण के विचाराधीन है।

दिल्ली के लिए पुनरोक्षित बृहद योजना

4689 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली में वर्तमान आवास समस्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा इसका

समाधान करने के लिए पुनरोक्षित बृहद योजना तैयार की जा रही है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में जनता के स्थानीय प्रतिनिधियों का सत्याप प्राप्त किया जा रहा है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो किस रूप में ?

निर्माण, और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) वर्ष 2001 तक की नई परिप्रेष्य यात्रना तैयार करते समय आवास समस्या का ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

(ख) और (ग) प्रस्तावों के प्राप्ति पर विचार विमर्श के लिए तथा सुझाव। आशेष आमन्त्रित करके स्थानीय प्रतिनिधियों से परामर्श किया जाएगा।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण बनाने का लक्ष्य

4690 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधि-करण को दिल्ली की आवास समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए बनाया गया था,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या यह प्राधिकरण समस्या का समाधान करने में सफल रहा है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 61) की धारा 6 के अनुसार, दिल्ली

विकास प्राधिकरण का उद्देश्य योजना के अनुसार दिल्ली के विकास का बढ़ावा देना तथा उनका विकास करना है।

(घ) और (ग). निधिया तथा भवन निर्माण का सीमाओं के भीतर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण न अब तक मध्यम आय वर्ग निम्न आय वर्ग और जनता/सा. एम. पी. वर्गों के व्यक्तियों के लिए 33238 प्लॉट का निर्माण किया है।

Faulty designing of roofs in India

4691 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether according to Prof. V. Z. Zelnick, an international expert on Low Cost housing, roofs of almost all the buildings in India are wrongly designed causing accumulation of water and frequent leakage and

(b) if so what are the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) The Ministry of Works and Housing is not aware of any such opinion expressed by Prof. V. Z. Zelnick

(b) Does not arise

Building of D.M.C. schools

4692 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN
SHRI SARAT KAR
SHRI K. PRADHANI

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it has been alleged that most of the 1500 and odd primary schools run by the Delhi Municipal Corporation are in bad shape

(b) whether about 300 of those schools do not have their buildings and hold classes in hired tents

(c) if so what are the details thereof and

(d) what action if any is being taken to get the situation improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA TAKI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) 300 Schools at 150 sites are running wholly in hired tents. Schools at 30 sites are running partly in hired tents and partly in buildings

(c) List laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-2712/78]

(d) At such places where the ownership of sites has been obtained by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, class rooms are under construction and it is expected that tented accommodation will be replaced by class rooms in the near future

Bogus Land Corporations

4693 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it has been alleged that bogus land and finance corporations have sprung up in almost every big colony in Delhi

(b) whether advertising in the newspapers these bogus Land Corporations offer plots of land in industrial and residential complexes at attractive prices

(c) whether in this process gullible buyers are cheated and

(d) if so what are the details thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION

HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) No Sir

(b) to (d) Three cases have come to notice the details of which are as under—

(i) Delhi Administration have stated that a Land and Trading Corporation sold through wide publicity in 1973 plots to about 300 persons by false representation that the colony had been approved by the authorities. Four partners of the Corporation have been arrested and the case is under investigation

(ii) A firm as reported by the Delhi Administration collected money in foreign exchange on false representation from some persons residing in Germany for sale of one acre Farm House plots. The case is under investigation by police

(iii) A firm offered by advertisement in newspapers plots of land in Lonj (UP). Necessary action is to be taken by the State Government

Supply of butter of Delhi Milk Scheme

4694 SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether white butter of Delhi Milk Scheme is not available for a very long time

(b) if so the reasons therefor and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for regular supply of milk products by the DMS?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) Manufacture and sale of white butter have been suspended due to overall fat shortage during the last summer months. Butteroil and white butter have been used to maintain milk supplies for fluid consumption

(c) Milk production is seasonal in nature and the question of manufac-

ture and sale of products by the DMS can be considered only when surplus milk is available

Discontentment among scientists of I.C.A.R.

4695 SHRI SAUGATA ROY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been large scale discontentment among scientists of ICAR against bossism in the organisation and

(b) if so steps taken by the Government to remove this discontentment?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) No Sir. However complaints were made by some scientists against the lack of research facilities and poorer working conditions in the respective Institutes besides representations on various service matters. Each such complaint/representation is examined on merit and remedial action taken in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Council in this regard

Sale of quarters to Industrial Workers on hire purchase basis

4696 SHRI BHAGAT RAM Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to sell the Industrial workers Quarters to the Industrial workers occupying them on hire-purchase basis

(b) if so what are the details of the scheme and whether instructions have been issued to the State Governments and Union Territories in this regard and whether the scheme has been implemented by the State Governments and Union Territories

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the

workers welfare society sector 39 Chandigarh requesting for stay against forcible eviction of quarters by Chandigarh administration and

(d) if so what action has been taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) The Government of India have taken a decision to permit the sale of houses built for the industrial workers under the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community to the existing occupants and this decision has already been communicated to all the State Governments and Union Territories Administration. The decision envisages that the price payable will be 80 per cent of the original cost and hire purchase facilities will be available. Before a tenement is sold under this concession the occupant will have to clear all arrears of rent and other dues. He will not be allowed to resell the tenement within 10 years from the date of purchase.

According to information received from various State Governments no houses have been sold under this scheme. The matter is however under consideration at various stages of the State Governments.

(c) Yes Sir

(d) The eviction proceedings against the occupants have been stayed by the Chandigarh Administration.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फर्मेंटों के आवेदियों द्वारा अधिक बसूल की गई

4697 श्री गंगा भवन सिंह क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार न जनता स दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फर्मेंटों को वास्तविक लागत से अधिक कीमत को है और दिल्ली में कालोनिया के विभिन्न सगठनों ने इस धनराशि को वापस अग्राधिकारों के लिए आपन दिया है

(ख) यदि हा तो उन सगठना एवं एसोसिएशनों के नाम क्या है जिहां 30, 1978 तक इस प्रयोजन के लिए आपन दिए और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने फर्मेंटों को वास्तविक लागत का पता लगाने के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्य कारणी की जांच का कार्य सौंपा है और क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फर्मेंटों के लिए अधिक बसूल की गई राशि को वापस करने का है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण न 4 मध्यम आय वर्ग आवास योजनाओं में वास्तविक लागत से अधिक मूल्य लिया है और इन कालोनियों को बैलफेयर एजेंसिया ने इस राशि का लौटाने के लिए कहा है ।

(ख) बैलफेयर एजेंसिया के नाम इस प्रकार हैं —

(1) लार्डस राड रेजिडेंट्स बैलफेयर एसोसिएशन (मध्यम आय वर्ग सी/2 पाकेट) ।

(11) रेजिडेंट्स बैलफेयर एसोसिएशन बी-3 पाकेट लार्डस राड ।

(111) अनाक बिहार रेजिडेंट्स बैलफेयर एसोसिएशन 3-मजिले फर्मेंट (बकीरपुर अशोक बिहार) ।

(IV) रजिस्टर्ड एजेंसी न० 77, प्रसाद नगर (मध्यम आय वर्ग) पलटस ।

(V) राजौरी गार्डन रजिस्टर्ड बल्केयर एजेंसी (73) डी० डी० ए० मध्यम आय वर्ग पलटस जी-8 क्षेत्र ।

(ग) जा नहीं क्योंकि राशि वही ग्राम पलटा की लागत पटाने में प्रयोग में लाई गई थी ।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम, मुरादाबाद द्वारा भरहर की सप्लाई के लिये टेंडर आमंत्रित किया जाना

4698 श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवोरिया क्या कृपि श्रीर सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम मुरादाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) में अप्रैल 1978 में भरहर की सप्लाई के लिए टेंडर आमंत्रित किया था ,

(ख) इसके लिए कितने टेंडर प्राप्त हुए और उनमें से कितने टेंडर हस्ताक्षर युक्त थे, और सब से कम दर वाले टेंडर से ज्ञान वाले व्यक्तियों का नाम क्या थे- और

(ग) क्या इस मामले में घोटाले के बारे में भारतीय खाद्य निगम मुरादाबाद के जिला मनेजर को अभ्यावेदन दिये गये थे और यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृपि श्रीर सिचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) (ग) 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने मुरादाबाद क्षेत्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) में भरहर भरहर दाल की सप्लाई के लिए टेंडर आमंत्रित नहीं किए थे ।

(घ) और (ग) - प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Financial aid for coco cultivation in Kerala

4699 SHRI M.N. GOVINDAN NAIR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any financial assistance has been sought for launching a comprehensive programme for extension of cultivation of Coco in Kerala from the Centre

(b) what are the details of the projects and

(c) Union Government's reaction thereto*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The scheme for development of Cocoa envisages cultivation of cocoa in 25000 ha as an inter crop in coconut and arecanut gardens during a period of 7 years from 1978-79 with an estimated cost of Rs. 71 332 lakhs. During 1978-79 the expenditure is estimated at Rs 7 838 lakhs. The State Government have asked for Central assistance and have requested for sanction the scheme as a Centrally Sponsored one

(c) The Government of India is already assisting the State Government for establishing an 8 ha Cocoa seed garden under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme and has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3 138 lakhs for three years from 1976-77

With regard to the request now received from the State Government it was told that further assistance for Cocoa development programmes during 6th Plan is yet to be finalised and as soon as the Planning Commission approves the 6th Plan Programme and the pattern of assistance for various crops the State Government will be informed of the extent to which Government of India can render assistance for the scheme. The State

Government have sanctioned the 'first year programme of implementation of the scheme during 1978-79, as a State Sector scheme at a cost of Rs 7838 lakhs.

प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के अध्यापन की सुविधाएं

4700 श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के छात्रों की गैर हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों की प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को पढ़ाने के लिए क्या वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है और क्या अन्य सुविधायें दी गई हैं ;

(ख) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में प्रादेशिक अध्यापकों द्वारा प्रादेशिक भाषा में पढ़ाने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं, और

(ग) हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के छात्रों को भाषाएं सीखने के लिए गैर हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में भेजने के लिए क्या सुविधायें दी गई हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) से (ग) : यह मन्त्रालय अन्य क्षेत्रों की क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं की पढ़ाने वाले हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के छात्रों को कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं देता है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय भारतीय भाषा संस्थान, मैसूर के माध्यम से शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है तथा छात्रों के उपयोग के लिए उपयुक्त सामग्री तैयार की जाती है। शिक्षकों की तैनाती राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की जाती है। माध्यमिक स्कूलों के उन हिन्दी भाषी छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय एकता भिन्न-भिन्न आयोजित किए जाते हैं, जो हिन्दी के बजाय अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का अध्ययन कर रहे हैं। संस्थान से अब तक 24 भाषा संवर्धन शिविर आयोजित किए हैं, जिनमें 419 छात्रों ने भाग लिया है।

ग्राम की खराब फसल

4701. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष ग्राम की फसल बहुत खराब हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसा किसी जहरीली गैस के विद्यमान होने के कारण हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कार्यवाही करने का है कि भविष्य में इस गैस के कारण ग्राम की फसल प्रभावित न हो और इसके उत्पादन में बाधा न हो ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह धरमाला) : (क) इस वर्ष बिहार, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और गोवा राज्यों ने ग्राम की बम फसल होने की सूचना दी है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ भागों में ईंटों के भट्टों के धुएँ से ग्राम पर कुप्रभाव पड़ा है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ग्राम के फसलों के निवट ईंटों के पुराने बनाए भट्टों के निपटन तथा नये भट्टों के स्थापना करने के विषय में एक विधेयक बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है।

सिला गवेटियर प्रकाशित करना

4702. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतर्गत राजस्व वार कितने गजेटियर प्रकाशित हुए थे और कितने प्रकाशित होने शेष थे ,

(ख) क्या इन शेष गजेटियरों को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल कर लिया गया है और यदि हा, तो क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सभी जिला गजेटियरों का प्रकाशित कर दिया जायेगा , और

(ग) जिला गजेटियर योजना के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी धन राशि रखी गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) (क) विवरण सलग्न है।

(ख) जी हा। जिला गजेटियरों का मुद्रण राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है जिन्हें कार्य जल्दी पूरा करने के लिए कह दिया गया है।

(ग) 14 06 लाख रुपये।

विवरण

क्रम	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	प्रकाशित किये जाने वाले जिला गजेटियरों की संख्या	राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों द्वारा पूरे किये गये जिला गजेटियरों की संख्या	प्रकाशित किये गये जिला गजेटियरों की संख्या	मुद्रणाधीन जिला गजेटियरों की संख्या	तैयार किया जा रहे जिला गजेटियरों की संख्या
संख्या						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	20	20	11	9	
2	असम	8	6	2	4	2
3	बिहार	17	16	15	1	1
4	गुजरात	18	18	14	4	
5	हरियाणा	9	2	2		7
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	12	7	5	2	5
7	जम्मू और कश्मीर	3	3		3	
8	कर्नाटक	19	14	14		5
9	केरल	10	9	9		1
10	मध्य प्रदेश	43	36	13	23	7
11	महाराष्ट्र	26	25	23	2	1
12	मणिपुर	1	1	1		
13	मेघालय	2				2
14	नागालैण्ड	6	2	1	1	4
15	उड़ीसा	13	7	7		6
16	पंजाब	12	5	2	3	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	राजस्थान	26	24	20	4	2
18	सिक्किम	1				1
19	तमिलनाडु	13	13	6	7	
20	त्रिपुरा	1	1	1		
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	54	47	13	34	7
22	पश्चिम बंगाल	16	13	7	6	3
23	अदमान तथा निकोबार	1				1
24	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5	2		2	3
25	चण्डीगढ़	1				1
26	दादरा तथा नागर हवेली	1				1
27	दिल्ली	1	1	1		
28	गांधी दमन और दाद	1	1		1	
29	न्याय द्वीप	1	1	1		
30	मिज़ोरम	1	1		1	
31	पाण्डिचेरी	1	1		1	
कुल		343	276	168	108	67

पब्लिक स्कूलों और वावेंट स्कूलों को दी गई
धनराशि

4793 श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा क्या
शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में राज्यवार कितने
पब्लिक स्कूल और वावेंट स्कूल हैं,

(ख) 1977-78 में अनुदान के रूप
में इन स्कूलों का कितनी धनराशि दी गई
और

(ग) 1978-79 के लिए कितनी
धनराशि मंजूर की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी
बराहटकी) (क) पब्लिक स्कूल

सामान्य रूप से वे स्कूल होते हैं जाइण्डियन
पब्लिक स्कूल बोर्ड के सदस्य होते हैं।
देश भर में इस समय 54 स्कूल हैं जो इस
बोर्ड के सदस्य हैं। राज्यवार ब्यौरा
इस प्रकार है —

आंध्र प्रदेश	4
बिहार	2
गुजरात	3
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2
हरियाणा	2
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	1
कर्नाटक	5
केरल	1
महाराष्ट्र	5

मध्य प्रदेश	5
उड़ीसा	1
पंजाब	3
राजस्थान	7
तमिलनाडु	2
उत्तर प्रदेश	6
पश्चिमी बंगाल	1
दिल्ली	4
कुल	54

Guidelines for Voluntary Agencies Engaged in Adult Education Programme

4704 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister at a recently held State Education Ministers Conference in New Delhi in July 1978 has stated that the voluntary agencies engaged in propagation of education be made free from Government control except the proper utilisation of grants sanctioned by the State Governments to these agencies

(b) if so the details of the state ments made by the Prime Minister in this respect at the conference

(c) whether any guidelines in this respect have been issued to the State Governments and

(d) if so what are the details thereof and if not what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN DER) (a) to (d) The Prime Minister in the Conference of State Education Ministers held in New Delhi in July 1978 had said that educational institutions should be free from Government control and that Government should only ensure that financial assistance given for education was not misused. The involvement of voluntary agencies in the National Adult Education Programme is broadly speaking on these terms. The State Governments are not expected to undertake routine inspections of the work of voluntary agencies but the work of the latter as of other agencies implementing this programme is to be systematically evaluated. It is also intended to ensure that voluntary agencies do not engage themselves in activities which are at divergence

(ख) और (ग). शिक्षा मंत्रालय किसी भी पब्लिक स्कूल को कोई अनुदान नहीं दे रहा है। तथापि कुछ राज्य सरकारें उनके अपने अपने क्षत्रीय अधिका। म स्थित कुछ पब्लिक स्कूलों का अनुदान दे रही है। मानीलाल नेहरू खेल सस्थान राई जो 54 पब्लिक स्कूलों में से एक है एक राज्य सरकारी सस्था है तथा इस स्कूल का पूरा खर्चा हरियाणा राज्य सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जा रहा है। मित्रिटी स्कूल जो इण्डियन पब्लिक स्कूल काफेस के सदस्य हैं रक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत हैं और उनका खर्चा रक्षा सेवा प्रावकों में से किया जाता है। जहां तक सैनिक स्कूलों का सम्बन्ध है केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इन स्कूलों को कोई प्रावर्ती अनुदान नहीं दिए गए हैं। तथापि भवन निर्माण उपस्करा की खरीद और फर्नीचर इत्यादि सम्बन्धी कुछ जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा करने के लिए छात्रवृत्ति सस्वीकृति प्राधिकाशिका द्वारा कुछ सैनिक स्कूलों का तदर्थ अनुदान दिए गए हैं।

जहां तक वा'बेण्ट स्कूलों का सम्बन्ध है इस मंत्रालय के पास कोई भूषणा नहीं है। उन्हें इस मंत्रालय से कोई अनुदान नहीं मिल रहा है।

from the nationally accepted Policy Statement on Adult Education and the conditions of grant."

-State Governments Grants to Voluntary Agencies for Propagation of Primary Education

4705 SHRI DURGA CHAND. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the voluntary agencies which are engaged in propagation of primary education are not given cent per cent grant and some State Governments give only 25 per cent to 30 per cent grants to that account,

(b) whether the Central Government have asked the State Governments to furnish the details of the percentage of grants given to such agencies for primary education,

(c) if so, what are the details thereof, and

(d) whether any guidelines are being issued to State Governments for liberalising the formula of grants for primary education, if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (d). School education including primary education is primarily managed by the State Governments. The Government of India have not issued any guidelines to the State Governments in the matter of quantum of assistance to voluntary agencies engaged in primary education.

Maintenance of Flats by DDA

4706 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No 160 on the 17th July, 1978 regarding maintenance of flats by DDA and also the

details appended to reply given to USQ No 771 dated 27th February, 1978 regarding break up price of DDA flats wherein it has been shown that the cost of the flats includes maintenance charges also, and state which of the two replies is correct; the action Government propose to take against the erring officers for giving wrong information?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्लेटों पर
मनमाना अधिभार लगाया जाना

4707. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या निर्माण और प्रवास तथा वृत्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्लेटों के सम्बन्ध में विक्रय मूल्य तथा अन्तिम रूप से वसूल किए जाने वाले मूल्य में अन्तर के बारे में 24 जुलाई, 1978 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 1180 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उपर्युक्त प्रश्न का उत्तर 17 जुलाई, 1978 को दिए गए अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 161 के उत्तर से, कि अधिभार कालोनी को स्थिति और लोकप्रियता का ध्यान में रखते हुए लगाया जाता है, कैसे मेल खाता है और क्यों स्थिति और लोकप्रियता का सिद्धान्त कालोनी को केवल एक गली पर लागू हो सकता है अन्य पर नहीं, और

(ख) इस बात का ध्यान में रखते हुए कि आपान स्थिति के दौरान अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बिना अधिकार के मनमाने और अदृष्ट रूप से अधिकार लगाया गया था, इसे अलाटियों की कब तक लौटाया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिक्न्दर बख्त) : (क) दिनांक 24 जुलाई, 1978 के प्रश्न संख्या 1180 के उत्तर में उल्लिखित फ्लैट पुनरोक्षित मूल्य निर्धारण नीति के अनुसार सितम्बर, 1977 के बाद बेचे गए थे और दिनांक 17 जुलाई, 1978 के प्रश्न सं० 161 के उत्तर में उल्लिखित फ्लैट तत्कालीन मूल्य निर्धारण नीति अर्थात् पुनरोक्षित किए जाने से पहले लागू मूल्य निर्धारण नीति के अनुसार बेचे गए थे। अतः दिए गए उत्तरों में कोई असंगति नहीं है।

(ख) जिस मूल्य पर फ्लैट बेचे गए थे उस मूल्य का कोई भाग वापिस करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम, लखनऊ द्वारा अरहर दाल का स्वीकार किया जाना

4708 श्री हरमोबिन्द बर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के लखनऊ तथा कानपुर कार्यालयों ने रक्षा मंत्रालय के लिए अरहर की दाल सप्लाई करने का आदेश एक ही मील का दिया था,

(ख) क्या निगम के कानपुर कार्यालय ने दाल के घटिया होने के कारण सप्लाई रद्द कर दी थी,

(ग) क्या वही दाल लखनऊ कार्यालय द्वारा स्वीकार कर ली गई; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इसने क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर सिंह बरनाला) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम, लखनऊ ने रक्षा मंत्रालय को

सप्लाई करने हेतु अरहर से अरहर की दाल तैयार करने के लिए कानपुर की दो विभिन्न मिला को दौं ठेके दिए थे।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा रक्षा मंत्रालय को दालों की सप्लाई

4709. श्री हरमोबिन्द बर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम, लखनऊ और कानपुर द्वारा वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान रक्षा मंत्रालय को जिन दरों पर दाल सप्लाई की गई थी,

(ख) क्या बाजार दरों और भारतीय खाद्य निगम की दरों, जिन पर दालों की सप्लाई की गई थी, में काफी अन्तर है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसने क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 1977-78 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा सुरक्षा सेवाओं को सप्लाई की गई दालों के दामों को खाद्य विभाग के मुख्य निरीक्षण बोर्ड ने अग्रिम अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में एंजोक्पूटिव इजीनियरों का प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि स मान्य होने के बाद भी क्या निरुद्ध रहना

4710 श्री हरमोहिन्द धर्मा क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा भूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करण कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में बाहर स प्रतिनियुक्ति पर नियुक्त एंजोक्पूटिव इजीनियरों को उनकी प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद भी वापिस नहीं भेजा गया है और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उनकी सख्या क्या है तथा प्राधिकरण इस प्रकार उन पर प्रति मास कितना प्रतिरिक्त व्यय कर रहा है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा भूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) ऐसे कायपालक इजीनियरों की सख्या दो है ।

जहाँ तक प्रतिरिक्त मासिक व्यय का सम्बन्ध है सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Applications for Allotment of Government Accommodation

4711 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the fresh applications for the allotment of Government Quarters from the Central Government employees have been asked for by the Estate Office

(b) years upto which applications were called for previously in category A B and 'C

(c) what are the reasons for asking the fresh applications while Estate Office could not provide accommodation to the employees who had earlier applied

(d) if so is it not a wastage of manpower and a lot of stationery

(e) what are the expected dates of priority in category A B and 'C that the Estate Office will cover during 1978 and

(f) number of quarters under construction in category 'A B and C which will be completed and handed over for allotment in 1978?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Yes Sir

(b) New classification of quarters namely Type A B, C etc is being introduced w.e.f. 1st October 1978. Previously the classification was type I II III etc. Priority dates upto which applications were invited last in 1974 were as follows —

Type I — 31.12.68

Type II — 31.12.62

Type III — 31.12.60

(c) and (d) With the passage of time, officers have become entitled to different types of quarters. Rules provide for periodical invitation of applications for allotment. Further entitlements of officers are proposed to be revised and quarters reclassified. Government is embarking on a crash programme of construction of quarters in Delhi. Invitation of fresh applications has therefore become necessary.

(e) No likely dates can be indicated at present.

(f) The following quarters are likely to be completed by December, 1978 —

Type I 690

Type II 632

Type III 806

सोया-दूध की बिक्री और मूल्य

4712. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक किलोग्राम सोयाबीन से 10 किलोग्राम सोया दूध तैयार होता है और यह दूध लोगों को 3 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम की दर से बेचा जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन डेरियों के नाम क्या हैं जो इस समय सोयाबीन का दूध बनाती तथा बेचती हैं तथा 1 क्विंटल सोयाबीन से दूध तैयार करने में कितना खर्च आता है, और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार सोयाबीन से दूध तैयार करने तथा बेचने वाले उत्पादक लाभ कमाने वाले लोगों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का है, और क्या सरकार का विचार सोयाबीन के दूध का मूल्य कम करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) और (ख). देश में कोई सरकारी डेरी सोया-दूध नहीं बना रही है। तथापि, गोड्डिन्ग बरलम्पन्त विश्वविद्यालय, पन्तनगर में किए गये अनुसंधान कार्य से ज्ञात हुआ है कि एक किलोग्राम सोयाबीन से 10 किलोग्राम सोया-दूध तैयार किया जा सकता है और उत्पादन-लागत 2 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम से कम बैठेगी। तथापि, कुछ प्राइवेट पार्टियां छोटे पैमाने पर सोया-दूध तैयार कर रही हैं और उनकी स्थानीय तौर पर बिक्री की जा रही है। देश में सोया-दूध का कोई

संगठित उत्पादन नहीं होता है और सरकार इसके मूल्य को विनियमित नहीं कर रही है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठना।

राज्य की क्षारीय और लवणयुक्त भूमि क सुधार के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों को केन्द्रीय सहायता

4713 श्री दयाराम शास्त्री . क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1 जून, 1977 के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को क्षारीय और लवणयुक्त भूमि में सुधार के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता में से 3 हेक्टर से कम और 3 हेक्टर से ज्यादा भूमि वाले किसानों को एक-एक दी गई सहायता की राशि का जिला-वार व्यय क्या है, और

(ख) यह सहायता किस सरकारी सस्था के माध्यम से किसानों को दी जाती है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) .

(क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार स जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

भू-संरक्षण अनुसंधान प्रदर्शन और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, चतरा द्वारा पौधों का वितरण

4714 श्री दयाराम शास्त्री . क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भू-संरक्षण अनुसंधान, प्रदर्शन और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चतरा ने काजू और घनाकास की पौधों के वितरण पर 2 23 लाख रुपये खर्च किये थे।

(घ) यदि हा ता किसानों और भूत-
पूर्व मंत्रियों का वितरित पीढ़ी का राज्यवार
व्योम क्या है और

(ग) क्या उक्त कदम स भवनास
बाजू नारियल आदि की पीढ़ी की सप्ताह
क लिए व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री : (श्री सुरजोत
सिंह बरनाला) (क) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता

(ग) केन्द्र द्वारा भारतीय दूतावास
क पराम (नवान) स्थित बेतन एवं पेंशन
क कार्यालय क माध्यम स भारतीय सना
के भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों को तथा स्थानांत कृषकों
को निशुल्क वितरण करने के लिए एक हजार
रुपये क वार्षिक व्यय स केन्द्र की नसरी में
काज तथा भवनास के पीढ़ी का उगाया
जाता है ।

Supply of Text Books to Schools in
Delhi

4715 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY

SHRI SHANKARSINGHJI
VAGHELA

SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN

SHRI MAHI LAL

SHRI D D DESAI

Will the Minister of EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that NCERT
has not been able to supply some of
the text books to several schools in
Delhi and

(b) if so the reasons therefor and
steps taken to make available the
books to the students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN
DER) (a) No Sir In fact NCERT
does not supply its textbooks direct-
ly to the schools in Delhi. The text-
books are distributed in Delhi by
NCERT's National Distributors the
Publications Division of the Ministry
of Information and Broadcasting. All
the textbooks required for the acade-
mic session 1978-79 have been sup-
plied by the NCERT to its National
Distributors who had made them
available

-(b) Does not arise

Discrimination in Food Subsidy

4716 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's atten-
tion has been invited to the statement
of the Chief Minister of Kerala and
published in Patriot of 14th July
1978 Centre is pursuing a policy of
discrimination in regard to food sub-
sidy and

(b) if so the reaction of the Gov-
ernment thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU
PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The suggestion of the Kerala
Chief Minister will be taken into con-
sideration while formulating the pro-
curement and price policy for the
ensuing Kharif Marketing Season of
1978-79

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में गुजरात के लिये
सिचाई योजनाएं

अथवा निर्णय लिये जाने हैं और यदि निर्णय
नहीं लिये गये हैं तो कब तक लिये जायेंगे ?

4717. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :
क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताते
हैं कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने छठी
पंचवर्षीय योजना में सिचाई योजनाओं
को भारत सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गुजरात सरकार
द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को कार्यक्रम अथवा
योजना में कब भेजी गई है और छठी पंचवर्षीय
योजना में गुजरात के लिए कितनी सिचाई
योजनाएं शामिल की गई हैं और उसमें शामिल
की गई बड़ी, मध्यम तथा लघु योजनाओं
की अलग-अलग संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) इनमें से प्रत्येक बड़ी, मध्यम तथा
लघु योजना का नाम क्या है और उसकी
अनुमानित लागत क्या है ; और

(घ) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में
गुजरात की इन योजनाओं के बारे में केन्द्रीय
सरकार ने अब तक क्या निर्णय लिये हैं

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजोत
सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग) .
गुजरात सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना
के लिए सिचाई स्कीमों सम्बन्धी अपने
अनन्तिम प्रस्ताव अग्रस्त/सितम्बर, 1977 के
दौरान भेज दिए थे। उन्होंने इन प्रस्तावों
में 1977-78 के अन्त तक पहले से मंजूर
की गई स्कीमों के अलावा 10 नई बृहद
और 31 नई मध्यम सिचाई स्कीमों को
शामिल किया है। राज्य सरकार
से प्राप्त गुजरात की स्कीमों का व्योरा,
जिनकी आंशिक केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में
समीक्षा की जा रही है, सलग्न विवरण में
दिया गया है।

(ख) छठी योजना के प्रस्तावों को
अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	जिला	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपयों में)	जांच की स्थिति
1	2	3	4	5
नई स्कीमों बृहद				
1	सीपू	बनासकांठा	1872.67	संशोधित प्रस्ताव राज्य से 24-7-78 को प्राप्त हुए थे और इनकी जांच की जा रही है। आंशिक टिप्पणी- निर्णय राज्य को 17-8-78 को भेज दी गई है।

1	2	3	4	5
2	जनवारी जलाशय	सुरत	1030 34	राज्य को टिप्पणिया 5-9-1975 और 30-6-1976 को भेजी गई थी। जल विज्ञान निदेशालय की और टिप्पणिया 18-5-78 को भेजी गई थी। उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा है।
3	भादर	राजकोट	417 29	राज्य को और टिप्पणिया 22-2-78 को भेजी गई थी।
4	वतरव	साबरमती	1000 00	टिप्पणिया राज्य का 22-7-78 को भेजी गई थी।
5	नवगाम	बरोच	29161 00	राज्य सरकार द्वारा परियोजना के विस्तार का अन्तिम रूप नर्मदा न्यायाधिकरण के पचाट के सदर्भ में दिया जाना है।
मध्यम				
1	हारमावे चरण दो	साबरमती	90 35	7-7-76 की हुई अंतर्राज्यीय बैठक में लिए गए निर्णयों के आधार पर सशोधित रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार से अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।
2	भादर	पंचमहन	336 42	सशोधित परियोजना रिपोर्ट अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। राजस्थान के साथ अंतर्राज्यीय पहलु निहित है।

Area under Cotton and its Production

4718 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state—

(a) what is the area under cultivation of cotton State-wise for 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 and the estimated production for 1976-77 and 1977-78

(b) the quantum of cotton imported during these years and the estimated cost thereof,

(c) whether the Government have formulated any integrated scheme for increasing production of cotton in the country and details thereof alongwith financial and physical achievements, year wise for the last 3 years—

(d) whether the Government have taken action to ensure fair return/remunerative prices of the cotton to the cotton producers in the country and details thereof and

(e) whether the Government have received any proposal in this regard

seeking Central Assistance and the reaction of the Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Statements (I and II) showing State-wise final estimates of area and production of cotton for the year 1976-77 and preliminary estimates of area under the crop in 1976-77 and 1977-78 are placed on the table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-2713/78] Similar information for 1978-79 has not yet become available. The area under cotton in India during 1977-78 is higher by 10.7 per cent compared to the corresponding estimate for 1976-77. According to the current assessment the production of cotton (lint) in India during 1977-78 is likely to be around 69 to 70 lakh bales of 170 Kgs each as against 57.81 lakh bales in the previous year.

(b) During the cotton season 1976-77 the Cotton Corporation of India contracted for import of 11.61 lakh bales of cotton valued at Rs 318 crores. Out of this 8.18 lakh bales of cotton was imported during 1976-77 and spill over quantity of 2.07 lakh bales of cotton has been received during 1977-78. As regard 1978-79 there is no proposal at present to import cotton.

(c) For increasing cotton production in the country a comprehensive Intensive Cotton District Programme (ICDP) sponsored by the Government of India is being implemented in all the major cotton growing States since 1971-72. During 1978-79 this programme is being implemented in 24 districts (8 irrigated and 16 rain-fed) in nine major cotton growing States at a total cost of Rs 550 crores. During the current year, a production target of 75 lakh bales has been fixed. Cotton is also sought to be introduced in non-traditional areas like West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar. The pattern of financial assistance provided under the scheme and physical and financial targets and achievements made from 1975-76 to 1977-78 as well

as targets for 1978-79 are given in the Statements (III and IV) placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-2713/78]

(d) and (e) With a view to protecting the interests of cotton producers in the country, the Government have been fixing minimum support price for cotton (Kapas) on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission which inter alia, considers the available estimates of average cost of production of the crop, possible changes in input prices and the changes effected in the administered prices for competing crops and the various suggestions made by the State Governments. For the 1977-78 cotton season the Government of India fixed a minimum support price of Rs 255 per quintal for the Punjab American 320 F variety. Consequent on the decline in the prices of cotton generally since March 1978, representations from Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab etc. were received by the Government requesting that Cotton Corporation of India should make purchases of cotton lying unsold in the market. The matter was considered at the highest level and the Government permitted the CCI to intervene in the market not only when the market prices fall to support levels but even when they are approximating support prices. The CCI has been asked to make purchase of cotton both for sale to NTC and non NTC mills. The Government has also increased the limits of cotton stocks that can be held by the mills.

Financial aid for Agricultural Universities in Maharashtra

4719 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) scheme-wise details of proposals submitted by the Agricultural Universities in Maharashtra to the ICAR seeking financial assistance during 1978-79 and the number of

proposals cleared, amount sanctioned and the number of proposals under consideration university-wise with reasons for not clearing the proposals,

(b) the financial assistance received by the Agriculture Universities in Maharashtra during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 university-wise and how does it compare on an average with the universities in other parts of the country, and

(c) whether the Agricultural Universities have submitted fresh proposals during the current year to the ICAR and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

UGC Grants to Universities and Educational Organisations

4720 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N PATIL Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what type of grants/special assistance is provided under various schemes to the universities and other educational organisations in the States by the University Grants Commission and details thereof alongwith the State-wise details of assistance sought during 1976-77, 1977-78 and the current year and the amount actually released by the UGC, and

(b) University-wise details of assistance sought and actual assistance received by the universities and

the other organisations in Maharashtra from the period mentioned above with reasons for refusing the grant/assistance sought?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) The requisite information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Water Logging in Shahdara, Delhi

4721 SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4617 on 25th July, 1977 regarding conversion of Kachcha Nala in Shahdara and state

(a) the further action taken in the matter so that thousands of poor people may not suffer any more, and

(b) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor and by what time the problem of water logging in several square kilometres of area would be solved and action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Shahdara Storm Drainage Project

4722 SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer

to replies given to Unstarred Question No 1819 on 27th June 1977 and Unstarred Question No 4623 on 25th July, 1977 regarding draining out of stinking water in Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi and state

(a) the progress so far made in the work of Shahdara Storm Drainage Project during the last one year and the work to be done during the current year

(b) the time by which the work of the project would be completed, and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to drain out the stinking water near Kanti Nagar and Azad Nagar in several square miles of area till the project is completed so that lakhs of people could get a relief? -

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) From 1-4 1977 to 31 3 1978 an expenditure of Rs 131.16 lakhs was incurred. From 1-4-1978 to 31-7 1978 an expenditure of Rs 30.22 lakhs was incurred. The total expenditure so far incurred on the execution of Shahdara Drainage Scheme is Rs 475.16 lakhs. The provision for the current financial year for the said scheme is Rs 160 lakhs.

(b) It is expected that the project will be completed by the end of 1982.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

जिन लोगों की भूमि आवंटित की गई थी
उन्को सुविधाएं देना।

4723 श्री छोटूभाई गामित क्या
कृपि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन लोगों के
बारे में विशेष कर, समाज के कमजोर
वर्गों के उन लोगों के बारे में कोई, सर्वेक्षण
किया है जिन्हें फालतू भूमि का आवंटन
किया गया था और जिन्हें भूमि की जुताई
के बारे में बठिनाइया हो रही हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार द्वारा उन्हें
दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं का ध्योरा क्या
है ?

कृपि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत
सिंह धरनाला) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Effect of Tornado on buildings in
Delhi

4724 SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION be pleased to state-

(a) whether Government had set
up any Committee to study the effect
of tornado on the buildings in Delhi,
and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR
BAKHT) (a) and (b) The informa-
tion is being collected and will be
laid on the Table of the Sabha.

हासदेव बागो परियोजना

4725- श्री कब सान हेमराज जैन

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जल आयोग ने इस बीच मध्य प्रदेश की हासदेव बागों परियोजना सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट का तकनीकी अध्ययन पूरा कर लिया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो कब और योजना आयोग द्वारा इस बारे में मजूरी में क्यों विलम्ब किया जा रहा है,

(ग) क्या बिलासपुर जिले में महानदी के किनार की लाखों एकड़ भूमि में जो भस्तर भूखण्ड रहती है, इस बाग परियोजना के पूरा होने पर सिंचाई हो सकेगी,

(घ) क्या इसके शीघ्र पूरा किये जाने से कोरवा के निकट स्थित बिजली घरों के विस्तार व लिए और नये बिजली घर स्थापित करने तथा भारी उद्योगों का जल की सप्लाई करने में सहायक होगी, और

(ङ) इस राष्ट्रीय महत्व की बड़ी परियोजना को केन्द्रीय सरकार कब तक मजूरी देगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री गुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) परियोजना को स्वीकृत करने से पहले जिन मुख्य बातों के बारे में फैसला

किया जाना है, वे हैं, प्रस्तावित स्कीम के जलाशय में कोपला-भण्डारी का जलमग्न हो जाना और जलाशय व घास-पास के क्षत में कोयले की खुदाई में आने वाली कठिनाई।

(ग) इस परियोजना से बिलासपुर और रायगढ़ जिलों में प्रतिवर्ष 320 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई हो सकेगी।

(घ) जी, हाँ।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त (घ) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित मामले का अध्ययन किया जा चुका है और इस बारे में शीघ्र ही फैसला करने के लिए सभी प्रपत्र किए जा रहे हैं।

माही बजाज सागर बांध

4726 श्री कचरु सान हेमराज जैन :

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) माही बजाज सागर बांध का प्रस्तावित अधिकतम जल स्तर क्या है तथा इस समय प्रस्तावित जन स्तर इतना कम है कि इससे मध्य प्रदेश में लगभग 2 से 9 एकड़ अतिरिक्त भूमि के जलमग्न होने की सम्भावना है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस पुनरीक्षित योजना को केन्द्रीय जल आयोग ने मजूरी दे दी है,

(ग) क्या इस पुनरीक्षित योजना पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की सहमति प्राप्त कर ली गई है,

(घ) क्या इस परियोजना से हान वाले विद्युत उत्पादन में मध्य प्रदेश का भाग निर्धारित कर दिया गया है,

(ङ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश न यह प्रस्ताव किया है कि माही नियंत्रण बाड में उसका प्रतिनिधि सम्मिलित किया जाये तथा क्या इस स्वीकार पर लिया गया है, और

(च) उपर्युक्त परियोजना के निर्माण के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

कृपि और सिवाई सन्नी (ओ मुल्जोत सिंह बरनाला) (क) से (ग) योजना आयोग द्वारा माही बजाज सागर परियोजना को नवम्बर, 1971 में मजरी दोगईयो, इसमें यह व्यवस्था थी कि बाध का अधिकतम जन स्तर 281.33 मीटर (923 फुट) तथा पूर्ण जलाशय स्तर 280.72 मीटर (921 फुट) होगा।

1961 में बनाए गए प्रारम्भिक अनुमानों के आधार पर राजस्थान सरकार का अनुमान था कि राजस्थान में माही बजाज सागर बाध के निर्माण से 921 फुट के पूर्ण जलाशय स्तर पर मध्य प्रदेश में लगभग 85 हेक्टेयर (209 एकड़) क्षेत्र जलमग्न हो जाएगा। राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा 921 फुट के पूर्ण जलाशय स्तर वाले माही बजाज सागर बाध के निर्माण के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की सहमति प्राप्त कर ली गई थी और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में जलमग्न होने वाले 85 हेक्टेयर (209 एकड़) इलाके का अन्तर्गण करना मान लिया था।

1972 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में जलमग्न होने वाले क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण किए जाने की अनुमति दे दी थी। हाल में राजस्थान सरकार ने भूविन किया है कि 921 फुट के पूर्ण जलाशय स्तर पर मध्य प्रदेश में 622 हेक्टेयर

(1538 एकड़) क्षेत्र जलमग्न होगा जिसमें 144 हेक्टेयर (358 एकड़) भूमि गैर-सर्कारी है और 477 हेक्टेयर (1180 एकड़) भूमि सरकारी है। 1971 में योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमादित परियोजना में परिवर्तित पूर्ण जलाशय स्तर अथवा अधिकतम जल स्तर में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) इस परियोजना में उत्पादित बिजली में से मध्य प्रदेश का कोई हिस्सा दिए जाने की संभाव्यता नहीं की गई है।

(ङ) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस तक के आधार पर कि माही नियंत्रण बाड की गतिविधियाँ में उनकी गहरी रुचि है अपने प्रतिनिधि का नियंत्रण बाड में शामिल किए जाने का प्रस्ताव किया है। भारत सरकार द्वारा इस मामले का जांच की गई थी और यह महसूस किया गया था कि चूंकि मध्य प्रदेश माही बजाज सागर परियोजना से लाभान्वित होने वाला राज्य नहीं है इसलिए नियंत्रण बाड में उस राज्य के प्रतिनिधि को शामिल करना जरूरी नहीं है।

(च) परियोजना के यूनिट-एच (बाध) और यूनिट-डी (नहरे) के निर्माण कार्यों पर काम चल रहा है। बाध पर लगभग 82 प्रतिशत मिट्टी का काम और 65 प्रतिशत चिनाई तथा कंक्रीट का काम पूरा हो चुका है। जहाँ तक नहर प्रणाली का सम्बन्ध है दाईं मुख्य नहर का 56 प्रतिशत मिट्टी का काम और बाएँ चिनाई की नहर का 47 प्रतिशत काम पूरा हो चुका है। परियोजना के यूनिट-टीन (विद्युत) का काम भी हाथ में लिया जा चुका है।

मुन्दरगढ़ के किसानों द्वारा कोयलगा बांध में पानी का बहाव रोकना जाना

4727 श्री कचरुलाल हेमराज जैन
डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय *

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उड़ीसा में मुन्दरगढ़ के किसानों ने वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा रायगढ़ जिले में बनाये गये कोयलगा बांध पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की अनुमति प्राप्त किये बिना एक बच्चा बध्न बनाया था जिससे नाके का पानी रुक गया ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उससे मध्य प्रदेश में कोयलगा बांध से पानी न मिलने के कारण खेती की फसल का क्षति पहुंची है, और

(ग) क्या यह तथ्य केन्द्रीय सरकार के ध्यान में लाया गया था और यदि हा, तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई और क्या यह बात सुनिश्चित कराई जायेगी कि उड़ीसा के लोग अब बच्चा बध्न नहीं बनायेंगे और भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं होगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भूक्षित किया है कि उड़ीसा के किसानों ने 1976-77 में और फिर 1977-78 में उनकी अनुमति के बिना कोयलगा बांध पर बच्चा बध्न बनाया था और कोयलगा बांध से जल के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण राज्य में खेती की फसलों को भारी क्षति पहुंची।

(ग) जी, हाँ। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भारत सरकार को उपयुक्त स्थिति से अवगत कराया था। इस मामले को केन्द्र द्वारा उड़ीसा सरकार के साथ उठाया गया था। उड़ीसा सरकार ने मई, 1978 में केन्द्र का भूक्षित करते हुए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का भूक्षित किया कि कोयलगा बांध के प्रतिप्रवाह में अस्थाई बांध के निर्माण से मध्य प्रदेश के क्षेत्र में कोयलगा बांध पर बच्चा बध्न की नहर में जल की सप्लाई पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है तथा मुन्दरगढ़ जिले (उड़ीसा) के बलकर नारायण जिले के छपने नमकदा अधिकारी से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया था और परस्पर विचार-विमर्श के बाद उहने दोनों ओर के प्रामाणिकों के मध्य पदा हुई मततफहमी को सौहार्दपूर्ण ढंग से सुलझा लिया है।

Construction of Government Quarters

4728 SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state how many 'C' & 'D' Type Quarters were constructed in New Delhi during 1977-78 and how many are under construction at present?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) During the year 1977-78, 94 Type III and 68 Type IV quarters were constructed in general pool in New Delhi 1567 Type III and 134 Type IV quarters are under construction. From the next allotment year to commence from 1st October 1978 these types would be classified as type 'C' and 'D' respectively.

Outstanding problems in the Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Refugees in West Bengal, Tripura and Assam

4729 PROF SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal Tripura and Assam have placed schemes and projects for dealing with the outstanding problems of Rehabilitation of the former East Pakistan refugees;

(b) if so, details of the facts about the schemes and projects submitted by them, and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) to (c) The Central Government have received communications from the Governments of West Bengal and Tripura regarding residuary problems of rehabilitation of migrants from former East Pakistan. No communication has been received from the Government of Assam.

The salient points in the Memorandum submitted by the Government of West Bengal are conferment of right and title to land allotted to refugees in the Government sponsored and squatters colonies, rehabilitation of rehabilitable families in P.L. Homes in West Bengal, economic rehabilitation of refugees, utilisation of vacant plots in Government sponsored colonies remission of non type loans and rehabilitation of refugees of miscellaneous categories

The Government of West Bengal have been advised that the economic uplift of the displaced persons who have now become part of the normal population will need to be considered by the State Government alongwith other weaker sections of the population within the framework of its own State Plan for area development pro-

grammes that the Central Government would provide funds for the rehabilitation of rehabilitable families in P.L. Homes pending further arrangements that the vacant plots in Government colonies could profitably be utilised to meet the present obligations of the State Government to provide alternative sites either to displaced persons at present residing in requisitioned houses or to those who are squatting on costly lands that there is no justification for remission of non-type loans which were advanced to displaced persons whose economic condition was much better than that of the recipients of type loans and that the families occupying private houses but protected from eviction could be rehabilitated on the vacant plots in Government sponsored and approved colonies

The Government of West Bengal have also recently urged upon the Seventh Finance Commission to grant Rs 500 crores to the State during 1979-84 for tackling the problem of the displaced persons in the State, they have also requested that the entire amount of rehabilitation loans outstanding for repayment to the Government of India should be written off in full and the remission scheme extended to all relief and rehabilitation loans which are not recoverable. This matter is under examination by the Finance Commission

Information about the contents of the Tripura Government's communication have already been laid on the Table of the Sabha on 24.7.1978 in reply to Unstarred Question No 1079 and again on 31.7.1978 in reply to Unstarred Question No 2153

Cashewnut and Coconut Development in Contai, West Bengal

4730 PROF SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Minister of State visited Contai area of West Bengal,

(b) if so, whether he found much potentiality of development of cashewnut and coconut,

(c) if so, whether the Central Government will extend help for development work there, and

(d) if so, assistance proposed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to send a team of scientists to visit the Contai area to study the potential and problems of that area and suggest plans for development

(c) and (d) Any decision would be possible only after the team of scientists has been received

Publication of Books on Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

4731 **PROF SAMAR GUHA** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) Whether Government have undertaken publication of books on Mahatma Gandhi, Pt Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose,

(b) if so, names of the publications so far brought out by the Government on these great personalities,

(c) if so, whether all these publications have been brought out in various Indian languages, and

(d) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER). (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course

Medium of Instruction in Central Schools

4732 **PROF SAMAR GUHA** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether in Central Schools English and Hindi are used as media for instruction,

(b) if so, whether complaints have been received that only Hindi is being forced as the only medium of instruction by some Central schools in various States,

(c) if so, facts thereabout, and

(d) whether such complaints have been reported by Calcutta press regarding Central School functioning in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) (a) English is used as medium of instruction for teaching Science and Mathematics and Hindi for Social Studies

(b) Some complaints have been received recently from the Parents' Association of the Kendriya Vidyalaya, Salt Lake City, Calcutta

(c) and (d) The complaints and representations made related to the demand for teaching subjects of Social Studies through English. The demand made in the representations could not be accepted as it was contrary to the policy of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan regarding the medium of instruction.

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, गोल भाकैट, नई दिल्ली में
पेय जल की व्यवस्था

4733. श्री चतुर्भुज :

श्री मही सात :

श्री राम कवर बेरवा .

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सङ्कृति
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, गोल
भाकैट, नई दिल्ली में पेय जल की कोई
व्यवस्था नहीं है जिस के कारण विद्यार्थियों
को पानी के बिना प्यासा रहना पड़ता
है ,

(ख) क्या पानी का टैंक मिट्टी तथा
यहाँ तक कि किटाणुनाश के कारण गढ़ा हुआ गया
है और इसे साफ करने की आरम्भ तक
कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और
इसका पानी स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक
हो गया है ,

(ग) क्या इस विद्यालय में अध्यापकों
के लिए पानी मिट्टी के घड़ों में रखन
की व्यवस्था है और विद्यार्थियों को उस
में से पानी पीने नहीं दिया जाता है,
और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस केन्द्रीय
विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों के पीने के पानी
के सङ्कट का दूर करने के लिए सरकार
क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सङ्कृति
मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी
बरकटकी) : (क) स्कूल का समय
प्रातः 8.30 बजे से दोपहर 3.00 बजे तक
का है । इस दोहरे में प्रातः 10.00 बजे
से सायं 4.00 बजे तक नलों में पानी
नहीं आता है । तदनुसार, 4

बड़े टैंकों तथा 10 बड़े मिट्टी के घड़ों में
पेय जल को भरकर रखा जाता है ।
प्रत्येक दिन इन पात्रों को भरने तथा
निश्चित रूप से इनकी सफाई करने के
लिए एक पानी-पिलाने वाला व्यक्ति नियुक्त
किया गया है । भूत छात्रा को पेय जल
की सप्लाई के लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था
विद्यमान है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । जल के टैंकों को
स्वच्छ रखा जाता है और उन की घुलाई
नियमित रूप से की जाती है । जल
का एक टैंक चुने लगा था और इससे
स्थान पर नया टैंक रख दिया गया
है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । शिक्षक तथा
छात्र इन्हीं पात्रों से पानी लेते हैं ।

(घ) शमिया में पानी की सप्लाई
अचानक रुक जाने का छोड़कर, पेय
जल की कमी नहीं होती है ।

Inquiry against Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas

4734 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will
the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL
WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased
to state

(a) whether it is a fact that C.B.I
is investigating into some cases of
corruption in Kendriya Vidyalaya
Sangathan

(b) which are the Vidyalayas and
who are the Principals being inquired
into, and

(c) the reasons why the teachers
who assisted C.B.I were suspended
and transferred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SOCIAL
WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI
MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA
TAKI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangur and
Kendriya Vidyalaya, Srinagar;

1 Dr G S Shukla now working as Principal Kendriya Vidyalya Mathura Refinery

2 Shri G C Jauhari now working as Principal Kendriya Vidyalya Armapur Kanpur

(c) No teacher has been suspended or transferred solely for the reason that he assisted the CBI.

Complaints against Medical Officer Government of India Press Koratty

4735 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government received complaints against the Medical Officer of the Government of India Press Koratty and

(b) if so what steps have been taken on the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) No complaint from any employee of the Government of India Press Koratty has been received. However complaints have been received from two Unions of the Press.

(b) The complaints were looked into. One complaint related to a personal transaction between the Medical Officer and an employee of the Press. Since this has been settled by them mutually and as there was no formal complaint from the employee to the Management, no action was taken. The other complaints have been found

to be either vague or incorrect on verification by the Manager. No administrative action was therefore taken.

Recruitment in N.B.C.C Ltd., New Delhi

4736 SHRI K. LAKHAPPA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of persons for the post of Sr Draftsman and Sr Planning Assistant were interviewed during the last quarter of the year 1977 and early 1978 by National Buildings Construction Corporation in respect of an urgent demand in the Corporation

(b) if so whether a panel of successful candidates has been prepared and the selected candidates have been asked to join and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by what time the persons selected for these posts are likely to be appointed and number of posts to be filled etc., giving full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) to (c) The National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited being a Commercial Organisation have to keep panels of suitable candidates ready for its anticipated requirements of various posts so that the candidates are appointed on the existence of a vacancy without loss of time. The Corporation had, therefore advertised the following posts against their normal anticipated

requirement and interviewed candidates for preparation of panels —

S No	Name of the Post	No of posts	Date of advertisement	Date of interview
1	Sr Planning Assistant	2	July 1977	15.11.1977
2	Sr Draftsman (Structural)	1	July 1977	21-9-1977
3	Sr Draftsman (Programming Scheduling)	3	Nov 1977	9-2-1978

Panels have been prepared in respect of the 3 categories of the posts mentioned above and the 3 posts of Senior Draftsman (Programming and Scheduling) have since been filled up from amongst the empanelled candidates. In the case of remaining 2 categories viz Senior Planning Assistant and Senior Draftsman (Structural) no vacancy has yet occurred due to shrinkage in workload. The panels will remain operative for a period of one year from the dates of interview. As and when any vacancy occurs during the validity period of the panels it will be offered to candidates on the panels.

Demand for Allotment of DDA Flat for Members of Parliament

4737 SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that many Members of Parliament who do not possess any house or plot in Delhi have made a demand therefor

(b) if so the concrete action taken by Government in this regard and the percentage of the middle income group houses reserved by Government for allotment to the Members of Parliament and

(c) whether Government have under their consideration any proposal for construction of houses in a separate colony and if so the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Government are aware that some Members of Parliament have made requests for allotment of flats built by the DDA.

(b) 1½ per cent of flats are to be reserved for allotment to the Members of Parliament on their turn in the serial order as their application.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration as it is not considered necessary.

Survey for New Variety of Jute

4738 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to conduct the survey for new variety of jute and

(b) if so when?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) The Department of Agriculture is not aware of any such proposal to conduct the survey for new variety of Jute.

(b) Does not arise

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD, CALCUTTA FOR 1976-77 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) (SIXTH AMDT) RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956 —

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited Calcutta for the year 1976 77

(ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited Calcutta, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers [Placed in Library See No LT-2697/78]

(3) A copy of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) (Sixth Amendment) Rules 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G.S.R 1016 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August 1978 under sub-section (3) of section 46 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library See No LT-2698/78]

NOTIFICATION UNDER PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ACT 1960 AND DELHI AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING (ELECTION) RULES 1978 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 —

(1) The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Application of Fines) Rules 1978 published in Notification No 14 21/76-LDI in Gazette of India dated the 27th May 1978

(2) The Transport of Animals Rules 1978 published in Notification No 18 6/70 LDI in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1978 [Placed in Library See No LT-2639/78]

(3) (i) A copy of the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Election) Rules 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No F 6()/77 DAM/2323 in Delhi Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1978 under sub-section (6) of section 63 of the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1976

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification [Placed in Library See No LT-2700/78]

AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF SALAR JUNG MUSEUM BOARD HYDERABAD FOR 1976-77 UGC (FITNESS OF TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITIES FOR GRANTS) RULES, 1978 ETC ETC

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) I beg to lay on the Table

(1) (i) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Salar Jung Museum Board Hyderabad for the year 1976 77

(ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above

Accounts [Placed in Library See No LT 2701/78]

(2) A copy of the University Grants Commission (Fitness of Technological Universities for Grants) Rules 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No GSR 785 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June 1978, under sub section (3) of section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 [Placed in Library See No LT 2702/78]

(3) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur for the year 1976 77 along with the Audit Report thereon under sub section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act 1961

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons (a) for delay in laying the above document and (b) for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version thereof [Placed in Library See No LT 2703/78]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of Banaras Hindu University Banaras for the year 1974 75 together with the Audit Report thereon

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document [Placed in Library See No LT 2704/78]

(5) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the working Group on Art and Culture for Sixth Five Year Plan [Placed in Library See No LT 2705/78]

(6) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University New Delhi for the year 1976 77

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above docu-

ment [Placed in Library See No LT-2706/78]

AUDIT REPORT ON ACCOUNT OF RUBBER BOARD KOTTAYAM FOR 1976 77 AND CARDAMOM (LICENSING AND MARKETING) AMDT RULES 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Accounts of the Rubber Board Kottayam for the year 1976 77 along with the statement of Accounts [Placed in Library See No LT 2707/78]

(2) A copy of the Cardamom (Licensing and Marketing) Amendment Rules 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No GSR 1000 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August 1978 under sub section (3) of section 33 of the Cardamom Act 1965 [Placed in Library See No LT 2708/78]

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu, you cannot get up and raise like that It will not go on record We will look into it

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore) On a point of order

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER What is your point of order

SHRI SAUGATA ROY This is with regard to rule 334A It says

A notice shall not be given publicly by any member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to Members "

In today's paper it is said that a no-trust motion in Lok Sabha is to be moved on Monday by the Leader of the Opposition Mr C M Stephen the Congress (I) Parliamentary Party is understood to have issued a whip to all its members to be present

[Shri Saugata Roy]

in the House at Zero Hour I do not know whether such a motion has been moved or given notice of It was not circulated along with the list of business today But I find in the papers that a no trust motion is being put

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER It is the business of the Party concerned whether they want to move or not

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) Have you got any notice?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER On the one hand you say that it should not be divulged to the press thus and that and on the other hand you are asking in the House whether I have received notice (Interruptions) Mr Vayalar Ravi

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayin ki) I am rising to seek a clarification from you I have given notice of breach of privilege against Shri Raj Narain—under rule 334A—because Mr Raj Narain made a statement that he was moving a motion of privilege against the Prime Minister I have nothing against that, he can do whatever he wants

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I have received your notice I have to go through the newspaper report which I have mentioned Without going through that I cannot take a decision (Call revert to it tomorrow)

Am

and AMENDMENTS ON COMMITTEES—
Notification No G.S.R. 10.
Gazette of India dated 1st
August 1978 under sub-section (1) of section 46 of the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum [Placed in Library No LT-2698/78]

Now, we
NOTIFICATION UNDER PREY (Inter-
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS) At look into it
DELHI AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES IN THE HOUSE
AND (ELECTION) REFORMS AND I will
STATEMENT e notices and take

decisions on them Some of them have been received only this morning Please do not rise up in the House and try to air your notices Notices are notices and they will be taken notice of and only after they have been taken notice of that decisions will be made

Now we take up the Call-Attention
Mr Sarsonia

12 05 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INCIDENT OF TWO HARIJANS
HAVING BEEN SHOT DEAD IN VILLAGE
MOPKHERI (HARYANA)

श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया (करोल
वाग) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्रविलम्बनीय
लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की
झोर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ
झोर प्राथना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में
एक वक्त य दें —

“ग्राम मारखेडी, जिला राहतक
(हरियाणा) में दो हरिजनों के गाली से
मार दिये जाने और कई अन्य के
घायल हो जाने की घटना का समाचार”।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
धनिक लाल मण्डल) महोदय,
सरकार 21 अगस्त, 1978 का हरियाणा
के जिले राहतक के मारखेडी गांव में
घटा घटना जिस में दो हरिजन मारे गये
तथा छ अघ घायल हुये की निन्दा करती
है और शाव प्रकट करती है ।

हरियाणा सरकार संप्राप्त सूचना के
अनुसार मोहल्ले के दो खानी प्लाटा पर
पिछले तीस साला से एक दिवाना मुकदमा,
एक झार सबंधी समे, चदन जा अन-
सूचित जाति के थ और दूसरी झार उसी
गांव के एक सवर्ण हिन्दू श्री उदयसिंह के

बीच चल रहा था। इस दोपानी मुकदमे का नौला उदयसिंह का पक्ष मही गया जिसने इस घटना का लगभग दो महीने पहले एक चारदीवारी बनवाई थी। श्री चन्दन, जिसने प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दज करवाई थी व अनुसार इस चार दीवारी न उन्हें उनके मकाना में जान में राख दिया था। 21 अगस्त 1978 की रात के लगभग 11 बजे श्री समे तथा सात अन्य जिसमें उनकी पत्नी श्यामती रानी तथा दो अन्य महिलायें शामिल थी इस चार दीवारी को गिराने लगे। उदयसिंह के पुत्र था जयपाल और राजपाल ने अपने मकान की छत से चिल्ला कर कहा कि यदि व पीछ नहीं हटता व उन पर गोली चला देंगे। इस के पश्चात उदय सिंह ने छत से दो गोलियां चलाई जिस में एक महिला विमला सहित पांच व्यक्ति घायल हुए। कि उदय सिंह और उस के दो पुत्र नीचे उतर कर प्लाटा पर आए और 5-6 गोलियां चलाई जिस के फलस्वरूप श्री समे और उनकी पत्नी रानी की घटनास्थल पर मृत्यु हो गई। एक अन्य महिला पानो का चोटें आई। इस प्रकार इस दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना में कुल मिला कर दो व्यक्तियों की जानें गई और छ अन्य के चोटें आई।

श्री चन्दन की शिरायत पर सावला यान में 21 अगस्त को ग्रामस एक्ट का धारा 27/54/59 के साथ पठित भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 302/307/34 के अधीन एक केस दज किया गया। तीन अभियुक्त व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया जा चुका है और बरूक जव्त करली गई है। डिप्टी कमिश्नर और वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक मौके पर हा आए हैं। इस घटना में मारे गये व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों को तथा जिन के चोटें आई

हैं उन को अनुग्रह पूर्वक अनुदान राहत दी गई है।

हरियाणा सरकार के अनुसाधन स्थिति नियंत्रण में है। गांव में पुलिस बल को तैनात कर दिया गया है।

श्री शिवनारायण सरसूनिया उपाध्यक्ष महादय यह अभी जो बतलव्य पड़ा गया है, उस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मैं मौक पर जा कर आया हूँ और हमारे साथ पांच और भी सदस्य सदस्य गए थे। जिस जगह यह घटना हुई है वहां पर पहले से तय करके उन को इस तरह से मारा गया है क्योंकि उस गांव में जाने का एक तरफ से रास्ता पहले ही जलमग्न था केवल एक रास्ता बाकी था वह भी 19 तारीख को वहां की नहर काट कर गांव वाला न पहले ही जलमग्न कर लिया था। यह गांव वाला न बताया कि वह रास्ता पहले ही नहर काट कर पानी से डुबाया गया। इस से यह सिद्ध होता है कि पहले ही दिन से साजिश बन गई थी। उस दिन एक रैली थी और उस रैली से वे वापस आए थे। इन्होंने वहां पर जाकर कहा कि मोरारजी दसाई जो प्रधान मंत्री हैं उन के बतलव्य जो लाल किले से दिया गया को न बघाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक अच्छा स्टप लिया था। उस की दोहाई देते हुए कि वह हाई वार्ट के बर्डिकट को भी नहीं मानत और हमारे हज में यह फैसला हुआ है इस लिए इस जमीन पर हम इस तरह से कब्जा करेंगे यह कहते हुए वहां पर जाकर उन्होंने गोलियां चला कर लोगों का भून दिया। सारी रात वहां पर गोली चलती रही। मिला कपू लगा रहा। कोई भी आदमी वहां पर गांव का घर से बाहर नहीं निकला। हम दोनों पक्षों के पास गए हैं वहां के जाटों के पास

[श्री शिवनारायण सरसूनिया]

हरिजनों के पास थी। जाटों ने स्वयं इस बात को माना कि उस रात शाम को 8 बजे में सबेरे 6 बजे तक बराबर गोली चलती रही। इसीलिए पुलिस के द्वारा या सरकार की तरफ से यह जो बताया गया है कि वहाँ पर केवल पाँच गोलियाँ चली, यह ठीक नहीं है। वहाँ तो रात भर गोलियाँ चलती रही, यह वहाँ ने दूसरे स्थानीय लोग भी बताते हैं।

दूसरी बात — यह भी कहते हैं कि उन को अनुग्रह की राशि दी गई। यह रीझियों पर हम ने सुना और भ्रष्टाचारों में पड़ा कि पाँच पाँच हजार रुपया मृतकों के परिवार को और एक एक हजार रुपया जो कहते हैं, तीन-तीन हजार तक बढ़ा दिया गया है, इन्जब को दिया गया। साथ ही पाँच पाँच सौ रुपया डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने रेडक्रास से दिया है। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक उन को एक घंटा भी नहीं दिया गया। सब झूठ है।

इस के साथ साथ यहाँ को हमारी एक ससद सदस्या ने भ्रष्टाचारों में यह स्टेट-मेंट दिया है कि उन को यह राशि न दी जाय। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह राशि जो एनाउंस की है मुख्य मंत्री ने उन ससद सदस्या से पूछ कर क्यों नहीं एनाउंस की? यह भ्रष्टाचारों में आया है उन्होंने क्लेम किया है कि जब तक यह फैसला न हो जाय कि अभियुक्त कौन था तब तक उन को यह राशि न दी जाय। क्या इसी कारण से राशि रुकी हुई है? (व्यवधान) वहाँ क एम० एल० ए० हैं श्री सत कुमार जिनका इस प्रकार बयान भ्रष्टाचार में आया है और उस दिन जा रैली हुई थी उसको यहाँ को एक ससद सदस्या ने एड्रेस किया। (व्यवधान)

उत्तमपल महोदय : आप मुझे एड्रेस कीजिए।

श्री शिवनारायण सरसूनिया : वहाँ पर पोस्टर लगे हैं—खुली दुकान हमारी और बन्द दुकान तुम्हारी। इस प्रकार की स्थिति वहाँ पर थी जिससे प्रेरित हो कर उन्होंने कहा कि देखो, प्रधान मंत्री किस तरह से बचाते हैं? यह कह कर उन लोगों को गोली से मारा गया। इतना ही नहीं, उन लोगों ने सारी रात गोली चलाई। जो पति पत्नी थे, जिन के साथ सन् 50 से मुकदमा चल रहा था उसका लोवर कार्ट ने पटले हरिजनों के हक में फैसला दिया था। मैं ने वहाँ पर जाकर मोका देखा है, हरिजनों के घर से जाने के लिए केवल-मात्र एक रास्ता वही था जिसको उन्होंने दीवार खड़ी कर के रोक दिया। यह ठीक है कि सन 73 या 74 में हाई कार्ट से उदय सिंह के हक में फैसला हुआ था लेकिन तब से दीवार नहीं बनाई गई थी। वह दीवार एक विशेष प्रक्रिया में बनाई गई। (व्यवधान) जिस समय यह दीवार खड़ी की गई उस समय भी हरिजनों ने कहा था कि आप हमारा रास्ता रोक देना चाहते हैं, हम किस तरह से अपने घरों में जायेंगे? हम दीवार नहीं बनने देंगे। उस के ऊपर 107 और 151 में मुकदमा दर्ज हुआ। मुकदमे के हिसाब से, जिस अभियुक्त ने वहाँ पर दीवार खड़ी की है उस से बन्दूक ले लेनी चाहिए थी लेकिन अभी तक उसी तरह से उसको बन्दूक दे कर रखी गई है और उसका यह परिणाम निकला। इस तरह से यह एक बड़ी भारी साजिश थी और एक लहर की बड़ी थी। कसाबका में जो कांड चल रहा है उसके साथ सवाल यह खड़ा होता है कि आज तक जो कल्याण के प्रावधान हुए हैं या अभीन सुधार के जो कानून

बनाए गए हैं या सविधान में हरिजनों के लिए जो वायदे किए गए हैं क्या उनसे यह ससद और सरकार मुकर जायेगी ? क्या इस तरह स देश में जो लोग दीवारें खड़ी कर रहे हैं उन से सखी के साथ निपट कर उन को इस बात के लिए तैयार किया जायगा कि वे सविधान को मानकर इसके अनुसार आचरण करें ? (ध्ववधान) मैं यह इस लिए बता रहा हूँ कि एक जगह पर यहाँ जो खून बहाया गया है उसके बाद और भी जगहों पर खून बहाया जायेगा । (ध्ववधान) ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप दस मिनट बोल चुके हैं ।

श्री शिवनारायण सरसूनिया मेरे पास दिल्ली के बीसों गांवों से प्रेजेंटेशन आए हैं । उन का पीटा जा रहा है उन के बच्चा को मारा जा रहा है ।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Sarsonia you will have to end it. You can only ask for clarifications But, you cannot go on making a speech.

श्री शिवनारायण सरसूनिया मैं आप से माग करता हूँ कि जितने भी इस तरह के सम्मेलन और रैलियाँ हैं उन के ऊपर नियंत्रण किया जाये और दिल्ली तथा हरियाणा के जितने देहात हैं जहाँ पर इस तरह की लहर चल रही है और हरिजनों का दबाया जा रहा है वहाँ पर फौरी तौर से जितने भी हथियार हैं उन के लाइसेंस रद्द करके सारे हथियार जमा करवाये जाय । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन को अनुशासित अभी तक नहीं दी गई है । क्योंकि मैं उनके

पास अस्पताल में मिल कर आया हूँ । उनके घर भी गया था, हर एक भ्रातृमी से बड़ा मिला और बड़ा जितने लोग थे । सब ने यही बतलाया कि पति और पत्नी के गोली से मरने के बाद कुछ लोगों ने उनका बरछे से काटा । यह बड़ा पचासों लोगों ने बतलाया । लेकिन जब हम एस० एस० पी० से मिले और उनसे पूछा कि यह पोस्टमार्टम रिपोर्ट कैसे बनी, एक बाई बँठा कर वह तैयार की गई यह गलत है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सरसूनिया जा आप बोलें जा रहे हैं (ध्ववधान)

श्री शिवनारायण सरसूनिया क्या हम जीवित रहें या मर जाय—यह प्रश्न है । आज हिंदुस्तान भर में इस तरह का वातावरण बन रहा है

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह ठीक है कि आप बहुत अच्छे बोलने वाले हैं—आप सुनिये

श्री शिवनारायण सरसूनिया इन्होंने तीन भ्रातृमियों को गिरफ्तार किया है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ जब गिरफ्तार किया है

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Please take your seat now I know it is a very serious issue and I will allot time according to that. Please resume your seat now Nothing will go on record

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Let me make it very clear to the other hon'ble Members that just because a certain sections gets up and makes some kind of demonstration, I am not going to break the rules. You can take it from me I know the seriousness of the issue being discussed and accordingly I know how much time is to be allotted. There is no use just trying to pressurise me

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj) You should adhere to the rules for every person.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr Ram Dhan as far as I am concerned I will abide by the rules for every person You have made very uncharitable remark I know you do not mean it I do not make any distinction between member and member to whatever party he belongs even at the cost of becoming angry Please take your seat now

(Interruptions)

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती (भिवानी) इन्होंने मेरा नाम लिया है

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER There are only five names and your name is not there

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस घटना के बाद जो सक्मस्टेंस है—उसको लिया जाय तो उससे इस बात का आभास नहीं मिलता है कि यह घटना पूर्व नियोजित थी। महोदय 11 बजे रात में जैसा मैंने कहा—वह जो प्लाट आफ शेंड है जिस पर हार्डकोट का फैसला हो चुका था और उदय सिंह के पक्ष में हो चुका था और जिस पर दोवार खड़ी थी—चार-पाच फुट ऊंची उसको गिराने का प्रयास किया गया और जो सप्ते साहब है और चन्दन

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) वह रिपार्ट गलत है। (ध्वजधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य हमने कहा जाकर स्थिति को देखा है—बदूक से गोली चला कर हरिजनों को मारकर गिरा दिया गया—आप कहना क्या चाहते हैं (ध्वजधान)

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल अच्छी तरह से जांच कर ली गयी है सभी सम्बन्धित लोगों से जांच कर ली गयी है। घटना इस प्रकार है। यहाँ बाँतिंग दी गयी व नहा स्ट इसलिये नीचे उतर कर बंदूक चलायी। दो आदमियों की मृत्यु हुई और 6 व्यक्ति घायल हुए। कुल मिला कर आठ फायर हुए। यह बात गलत है कि रात भर गोली चली है।

ऐसी बात नहीं है। (ध्वजधान) आठ फायर हुए जिनमें दो आदमियों की मृत्यु हुई और छ आदमियों घायल हुए। यह सगट के मामले बहुत दिनों से चल रहा था। बीस वर्षों से यह मामला कोर्ट में था। 1976 में क्राफ्ट स फैसला हुआ। अभी दो महीने पहले उस पर दोवार बनी थी। यह कहना कि यह घटना पूर्व नियोजित थी, यह प्रतीत नहीं होता है। इस घटना को बसावला घटना से या रोहतक में जो किसान रैली हुई उससे जोड़ना भी ठीक नहीं लगता है। यह गांव रोहतक स 35 किलोमीटर पर है। (ध्वजधान) मैं कह रहा हूँ कि ऐसा नहीं लग रहा है।

श्री श्याम सुंदर लाल (बयाना) यह सारे अवधारों में लिखा हुआ है कि वहाँ बहुत टेंशन है इसके लिए आप बयान कर रहे हैं?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr Shyam Sunder Lal please dont get excited

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ये कह रहे हैं ऐसा नहीं लग रहा है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) I can understand the anger of my hon. Friends on this matter It is not section against section but it is person against person Regarding whatever is going on in Kanyhawala we are taking full steps to see that if any wrong is done it will be met very sternly and properly I have given strict instructions to the Police Commissioner and the Police Officers about it. In the whole area there is something going on as it appeared from the papers and we are alive to it Whatever steps are necessary we will take to see that they are not able to do mischief That is what we shall do But this was a long standing case Then, if the wall is created and even if they were right in creating the wall, these people were wrong in raising any objection to it They had no business to open fire and on that score I have no doubt, Nobody can

take the law into his own hands like that The moment I learnt about it I phoned to the Chief Minister and asked him to take immediate steps and the persons concerned have been arrested

एक माननीय सदस्य वहा 24 फायर हुए है ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI There is always a little time lag in this matter But when I had talked to him, I talked to him on the very day it appeared in the papers. That is how I learnt about it otherwise I would not have learnt about it That very day he told me that they were arrested Then he has given some help but I am told that it has not reached them We will see that it reaches them quickly There is no question of anybody saying that help should not be given No other view is going to prevail All steps will be taken to see that that is not extended to any other area nor anything done like that Whatever hard steps have to be taken will be taken

श्री राम विनास पासवान (हाजीपुर)
एक कहावत है जय ज्यों देवों की मज बढ़ता गया । इसी सन्त मंत्र हम लोग। क कुछ कहन में भी नहीं बनता है । जब भा हम प्रश्न पूछते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि हम हमेशा रिपीट करत हैं और यहीं जवाब दे दिया जाता है । यदि रोज घटनायें घटें रोज हथारों ही तो क्या पूछा जाए ? जिसकशन भी इस पर चलता है । म प्रधान मंत्री जो से पूछना चाहता है वह राज्य मंत्रीजी से पूछना चाहता है कि सदन म जो आश्वासन दिए जात है क्या उनका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन भी होता है । आपका ध्यान दिखाना चाहता है कि इस सदन म कसाबल के सम्बन्ध म क्या वाक्य प्रस्ताव म मन पूछा था कि क्या सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे रही है कि वहा लोग संगठित होकर हरिजनों पर अत्याचार कर सकें ? तब

माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री ने उत्तर दिया था कि सरकार इस के बारे म एलट है और सरकार ऐसा करने की इजाजत नहीं देगी । वसा हुआ भी । व लोग प्रधान मंत्री जी के यहा भी पहुंच गए । क्या इस तरह की जा घटनायें घटती हैं तो केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल के लोग घटना स्थल पर पहुंचते हैं या कोई केन्द्रीय टीम घटना स्थल पर जाती है ? अगर नहीं तो क्या यह सही नहीं है कि राज्य सरकार जा रिपोर्ट दे देती है उसी का यहा पड कर सुना दिया जाता है । मैं समझता हू कि यदि केन्द्रिय अध्ययन दल वहा जाए ता वह वस्तुस्थिति का दूसरे तरीके सपता या करके आपका बता सकता है और आप इस सदन का जानकारी दे सकते हैं और उस के दूसरे रिजल्ट निकल सकते हैं ।

शुरू म कहा गया था प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा कि जहा कहा भी हरिजनों के ऊपर अत्याचार किए जाएंगे वहा के जा आरक्षी अधीक्षक अथवा जिला अधीक्षारी हैं उनका दखित किया जाएगा । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या आज तक पूरे देश के विभिन्न भाग। म प्रत्येक राज्य म नहीं तो क्या बहुसंख्यक राज्या म इस तरह की घटनाएं घटी हैं क्या किसी भी पुलिस अधीक्षारी का आरक्षी अधीक्षक का या जिला अधीक्षारी का आज तक दखित किया गया है या नहीं किया गया है ?

302 के जितने मुकदमे इन बसिस म चलाए जाते हैं दखन म आया है कि शड यलड कास्टस और ट्राइज कमिशनर का रिपोर्ट यह हाता है कि पांच प्रतिशत लोग भा दापी नहा पाए जात हैं और सभी लोग छूट जात हैं । हाईवाट सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जात जात सभी लोग बरी हो जाते हैं और इसका नतीजा यह हाता है कि हथारों हाती रहती हैं । यह जो घटनाया का सिलसिला चल रहा है मैं समझता हू कि यह इना

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

तरह से चलता रहेगा। भविष्य में जहाँ वहाँ भी इस प्रकार की घटना होती है वहाँ क्या आप तुरन्त केन्द्रीय दल भेजेंगे? साथ ही सरकार ने जो यह कहा था कि जिला अधिकारी, एस० पी० आदि को तुरन्त सस्पेंड किया जाएगा, डिस्चार्ज कर दिया जायेगा, क्या वह इस को भी करेगी? जहाँ तक कोर्ट का मामला है क्या आप स्पेशल काट बिठा करके तुरन्त जजमेंट दिलाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल कसावला की जा बात माननाय सदस्य ने उठाई है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं जो आश्वासन दिया था उस पर मैं अब भी कायम हूँ। वहाँ पर सभी प्रकार के प्रिवेंटिव मोजरुं लिए जा रहे हैं ताकि इस तरह की कोई दुघटना न घटने पाए।

एक माननीय सदस्य बन्दूकों वगैरह जमा करवा ली है?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल यह भादेश दिया जा चुका है कि जहाँ वहाँ भी तनाव है और

श्री श्याम सुन्दर लाल वहाँ बहुत तनाव है।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल इस के बारे में भादेश भी है और ऐसा करने का विचार भी चल रहा है।

यह भी पूछा गया है इस तरह की घटनाओं की जांच के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है। इस का स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि जहाँ वही भी ऐसी घटना हुई है वहाँ या तो ज्युडिशल इनक्वायरी हुई है या पार्लियामेंट की जो स्टैंडिंग कमेटी है गैड्यूल्ड वास्त और ट्राइबुनल की उसको इजाजत मिली है जाने की। इसको आप जानते भी हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह मन्त्रालय से कोई टीम जाती है या नहीं? स्पेशल कोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में मैंने पूछा है उसका भी जवाब नहीं मिला है। समरी ट्रायल की व्यवस्था क्या आप करेंगे? एस० पी० आदि को सस्पेंड करने की बात का भी जवाब नहीं मिला है।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल मैंने कहा है कि जहाँ वहाँ भी हरिजनों पर भयाचार की घटना होती है जिस में मृत्यु होती है तो उस घटना की जांच के लिए यदि राज्य सरकार ज्युडिशल इनक्वायरी की व्यवस्था नहीं करती है तो वहाँ से पार्लियामेंट की जो स्टैंडिंग कमेटी है उसको जाने की इजाजत दी जाती है और दी गई है (इटरपाज)।

श्री श्याम सुन्दर लाल एस० पी० को क्या कभी आपन सस्पेंड किया है?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI The hon. Members are spoiling the case by excitement

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Yes that is what I do not understand.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI It is a murder case, which is going to be tried by a sessions court. How can there be any further and a different inquiry? That ought to be understood. The case has been registered, it will be prosecuted with whatever speed is necessary. That will be done, but there cannot be a judicial inquiry into this

श्री भगत राम (फिल्लौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जमशेदपुर में आदिवासियों के हत्याकांड के बाद रोहतक जिले के मोरखेड़ी गांव में हरिजनों का बहुत ही दर्दनाक वारंटा हुआ है और इसमें दो हरिजन, जिनके नाम श्री समे और उसकी पत्नी श्रीमती रतनी है, यह गोलियों की बौछार से मारे गये हैं और 6 लोग जखमी हुए हैं। जो जखमी हुए हैं वह बुरी तरह जखमी हुए हैं, उन के जगह, जगह गोली लगी हैं। हम 5 आदिमियों की एम०पी० की टीम उन को देख कर आयी है। किसी के मुँह में, किसी के कान में, किसी के हाथ में, और किसी के पेट में गोलियाँ लगी हैं। यहां तक कि उन में एक 14, 15 साल की बच्ची है और एक लड़की गर्भवती है। जो स्टेटमेंट यहां दिया गया है, जो स्टेटमेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से गृह मंत्रालय को भेजा गया है यह बहुत ही गलत है। इस में बहुत से फैक्ट्स छिपाये गये हैं। मैं इसी रिपोर्ट को लेकर आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, यहां पर यह बताया गया है कि :

"The civil case was decided in favour of Uday Singh who then constructed the boundary wall about two months prior to this incident."

और जब उन्होंने चारदिवारी खींची थी तब भी खगडा हुआ था और 107/151 का केस दर्ज हुआ था याने मैं जो इस में कहा नहीं बताया गया है। अगर यह बता दिया जाय तो पुलिस अधिकारियों की लापरवाही साबित हो जाती है, सरकार की लापरवाही साबित हो जाती है। जब यह केस खगडा हुआ था तो सरकार ने प्रोवेटिष मेजर्स क्या नहीं लिए, बन्दूक को क्यों नहीं छीना गया? अगर ऐसा किया गया होता तो यह घटना नहीं घटती। इसलिये यह खास प्वाइंट है जिसको इस रिपोर्ट में कमसील किया गया है। और यह भी बताया

गया कि इनक्लूडिंग विमला, जिसको कि औरत बताया गया है। जब कि यह कोई औरत नहीं है बल्कि 13, 14 साल की मासूम बच्ची है जिसको बुरी तरह से गोलियों से भून दिया गया है। और यह जो बताया गया है कि 5, 6 राउंड वहां गोली चली है, ऐसा नहीं है। वहां पर हमें बताया गया कि 5, 6 राउंड नहीं चले बल्कि इतने राउंड चले हैं कि सारी रात 15, 20 मिनट के बाद गोली चलती रही। एक तरह से मिनी करप्स लगा रहा। इस बात को स्टेटमेंट में छिपाया गया है। हमें वहां से पता चला है कि बाद में जो मृतक हैं उनको गडासे से काटने की कोशिश की गई। लेकिन पुलिस इसको छिपाने की कोशिश कर रही है। पनवई या पन्नो नाम की लड़की का वहां पर मंचा है और अपने माई को राखी बांधने आयी थी और गर्भवती है, और जब पेशाब करने के लिये निकली तो गोलियों की बौछार की गई और सारी की सारी छलनी कर दी गई।

यह भी बताया गया है कि यह केस 21 को रजिस्टर कर लिया गया। तो जो बलप्रिट्स हैं उन को 72 घंटे के बाद पकड़ा गया है, यह इसमें नहीं बताया गया है। और भी वहां पर कुछ लोग हैं जिनको पकड़ा नहीं गया है। यह हमें वहां लोगों ने बताया है। इसमें घागे यह भी बताया गया है कि डिप्टी कमिश्नर और सीनियर एस० पी० वहां पर गये। यह गये जरूर हैं। लेकिन कब गये? 23 तारीख को गये। कितने घंटे की बात है कि वहां का एम०एल०ए० भी अभी तब घटनास्थल पर नहीं पहुंचा है, न कोई मंत्री पहुंचा है और न मुख्य मंत्री पहुंचे। यह भी कहा गया है कि उनको ग्रांट दी गई है। हमें बताया गया है कि कोई ग्रांट उनको नहीं दी गई है। मैं इस के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो घटना है यह स्वयं अपने आप में एक व्यक्ति का दूसरे व्यक्ति पर हमला नहीं है, बल्कि प्रीप्लाग्ड

(7)
[श्री भगत राम]

लगती है और इसका पिछला इतिहास है। इस क पीछ जैसा कि मेरे सपने वालन वाले श्री सरभुनिया जा न कहा एक बड़ी लम्बी कहानी है। यह सब प्री प्लैड था। अगर प्री प्लैड न हुना तो इतने श्रादमी न मरते। मेरा यह प्री मायता है कि जनता पार्टी की फू मा इसमें एक कारण है। कगावला म जा घटना हा रही है वह भायहा एक कारण है। आप श्री सत लाल एम०एल०ए० और श्री देवीलाल का स्टेटमें देखिय वह बजा कहते हैं। यहा क लोग बहा लैटर भेज रहे हैं। यहा का घटना उमका हा रिप्लै-मगन है। जनता पार्टी के शगड इन का बहावा दे रहे हैं। वा सघप का यह कास्टवार जाट और हरिजन क शगड का रग दिया जा रहा है। एसी घटना ए हमारे दश के लिए बड़ी शमनाक है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER You will have to end now

श्री भगत राम प्रधान मंत्री जा ने इन घटनाओं का दवान क लिख कुछ ऐलान किये हैं यह अच्छे है लेकिन मैं समझता हू कि इन थोडे सैलाना से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। इन शगडों की बुनिया में जाना चाहिये। तभी यह हल हो सकते है।

जितने भी हरिजनों क इस प्रकार क शगडे हैं उन सब को ले लाजिये लगभग सब में गरीब हरिजनों और खेतिहर मजदूरों के बतव श्री जमान का मामला हा भाता है। जेड कभी जमीन का बटवारा ठीक नहा हुआ एक मगड हुने है। लैडलाड की जमीन खरीदरा का नहीं दी जाती इसीलिए शगडा हाता है। यह बड अफसास का बात है कि हमारी सरकार इस तरह ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER I have been repeatedly telling you so that you can wind up

श्री भगत राम जा लैडलाड लावों है उनका उदाहरण नि रहा है सरकार क फैसला स। इसलिय मैं सरकार स प्रशील करुगा कि वह इनकी बुनिआद में जायें। (श्ववधान)।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER I do not know why you are getting up There is no provocation for you to get up Mr Bhagat Ram you wind up in one or two sentences Otherwise abruptly I will ask you to sit down

श्री भगत राम पालिटिकल पार्टी क क लाग भी ऐस शगडा म हिस्सा लत है। मैं सरकार और पालिटिकल पार्टी स निवेदन करुगा कि जा भी पालिटिकल पार्टी क लाग इस तरह क शगडा में हिस्सा लें उन सब बुरी तरह स पश भ्रामा जाये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Please take your seat If you persist nothing will go on record I have been warning you again and again that you should wind up your speech. I have told you a dozen times I must make it clear not only to you but to all hon. members concerned I have given you ample warning When I say you should wind up I give you another minute. Again I say you should wind up and I give you another minute. But if you persist, I cannot tolerate it. You could have wound up but now you have to end abruptly Please sit down. Nothing will go on record. Don't take down.

(Interruptions)**

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डन उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय यह घटना 21 तारीख को रात क 11 बज घटी। सुबह का रिपोर्ट होती है। दूसरी रात 22 तारीख को बहादुरगढ़ के एम०एल० पी० और एम० पी० बहा पदुचत है। यह सही है कि

डा० सी० 23 तारीख को पहुंचत है लेकिन डा० सी० का घोर जो भी एनगजमेंट मध । इसलिए ऐसा नहीं माना जा सकता है कि इस में प्रशासन की भार स काई डिलाइ वरती गई है । जहां तक रिलाफ दन का बात है मैं ने कहा है कि पाच पाच सौ रुपये पांच परिवारों को 25 ताराख का डो० मा० न दे दिया जा रडक्कास स नायटी स मिले थ । पाच पाच हजार रुपये मृतकों के परिवारों के लिए और तीन नान हजार रुपये सारियसली इ जड क लिए है । बाकी जो पायल हैं उन म स प्रम्प क लिए एक एक हजार रुपय का पमट भ्राज कर दिया जायगा । डा० सी० का 26 तारीख का रुपया मिल चुका है । अब वह उन का पमेट कर दिया जायेगा ।

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री (उदमपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । यह सही है कि इस विषय पर वही माननीय सदस्य प्रश्न पूछ सकते हैं जिन के नाम इस कालिग एटन्शन नाटिस म है । लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि माननीय सदस्य जो मुह उठा रहे हैं माननीय मंत्री उन के उत्तर नहा दते हैं, ता वगा सारा हाउस मूक दशक बन कर देखता रहेगा ? क्या हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय उन प्रश्नों क उत्तर दें ? मंत्री महोदय न बताया है कि उन लोगों को इतना इतना रुपया दिया गया है । लेकिन यह रुपया उन लोगों का नहीं मिला है । मंत्री महोदय इस बात का जवाब दें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER He is giving whatever information he has with him. You are satisfied, that is evident. If he is deliberately trying not to answer I will intervene. You cannot have a say under the guise of a point of order.

श्री डी० जी० गवई (बुलडाना) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्रीजी मैं जो प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ वही सही है । उनके बारे में सदन में कालिग एटन्शन नाटिस के

रूप में वह सब चल रही है । हम मार छोड़ा मैं गद थे और माननाय सदस्य हमारे साथ थ । हम दोनों साइड क लोग—हरिजन और जाटों—स मिन । वहां पर हम न सही बात का जानन का पूरा पूरा कासिस को । ममा मन्ना महादय न कितना झूठा उत्तर दिया है । इसमें मैं नहा जाना चाहता हू । मन्ना महादय न बताया है कि यह जगह का मामला है । यह सही है कि जगह का मामला बहुत दिनों स का म चल रहा था । हाई का न गाला चत्तान वाला क पक्ष म नियम दिया था । हम न हरिजन क घरों म जाकर देखा । उन वचारा क घरा म खान क लिए दाना नहा है पहनन क लिए कपडा नहीं है ऊपर स नाचे पाना न जाय इसकी काई सुविधा नहीं है । वे बहू धारियों का मुकाबला किस तरह क सकते हैं ? नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

जब नियम दूसरे लोगों क पक्ष म हा गया ता हरिजन वचारे चुप बैठ गया । व बिनता करते रहे रिक्वेस्ट करत रहे कि हमारे जाने क लिए रास्ता दिया जाय हम झगडा नहा चाहते हैं । उन्म और उस क लडके न हवा म फार्मलिंग का भार उन लागा का डरया । व कुछ करन के लिए तैयार नहीं थ लेकिन उनको डराया गया । वहा एक दीवार खींचा गई । उन्होंने उसको राकन का कोसिस नहीं का । उन्होंने यह कहा कि यह दीवार न बनाया । यह सवाल उन्होंने नहा उठाया । 21 तारीख का यह घटना हुई । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जल्दी बटा न देंगयें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER But do not waste your time by saying all this. It is only going to eat into your time.

श्री डी० जी० गवई उस तारीख का राहतक मे एक चलता हुआ जिसमें जनता पार्टी क तीन सदस्य (भाषण देने के लिए लोगों का नाम दिवान क लिए । 5

उसमें मेरी वही यह न बन नहीं थी कि जिन लोगों ने गोली चलाई उनका मैं समझकर रहा हूँ या उनका घवाब कर रहा हूँ। मैं स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि जिन्होंने भा गोली चलाई है और मारा है उनके खिलाफ कायवाही का जायेगी। मैंने कबल घटना का वर्णन किया था। यदि दोबारा गिरा रहे थे या नष्ट गिरा रहे थे उनको बहुत चान का कोई अधिकार नहीं था। उनका कानून प्रान्त हाथ मलने का कोई अधिकार नहीं था यह स्पष्ट है और मैं इनका मानता हूँ।

जहाँ तक उन्होंने दूसरी बातें कही हैं कि दश भर में हरिजन पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं ता उससे लिए जो भी सम्भव प्रयत्न है वह सभी उठाए जा रहे हैं। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ मुझे सारे प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं और उसमें हम सभी माननाय सदस्यों और विराध पक्ष के नेताओं का सहयोग चाहते हैं। क्योंकि यह इतना बड़ा काम है जो बिना सब के सहयोग के सम्भव नहीं होगा और इसा सद्यः में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—स्वतंत्रता का आरंभ ज्यादा तनावपूर्ण बनाने के बजाय स्वतंत्रता जैसे नामोल्लेखनीय जा सकती है—इस में सब के सहयोग का आवश्यकता है।

श्री शिव नारायण सरस्वती मिनिस्टर ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि उनका अनुग्रह राजि दे दा गई है लेकिन बाद में इन्होंने यह कहा है कि याजवी जायेगी। जिन लोगों ने यह गलत रिपोर्ट देवाई है उनको बिना कस कायवाही का जायेगा?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल मैंने कहा है कि 500-600 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति का रेड क्रॉस से मिलना था, यह 10 सी० न दे दिया है। इनके प्रतिरिक्त जिस राशि का जमाना किया गया है वह मात्र उनका दे दो नामों का।

श्री चारुलाल कुरील (माहनलाल गज) भादराय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय हम कुछ एम० पी० भारवेदी गाव गये थे।

हम न वहाँ स्थिति को देखा और लोगों से पूछा। जैसा गवई साहब ने बताया है और दूसरे मेम्बरों ने बताया है मैं उनसे पूरा तरह से सहमत हूँ। हम का मालूम हुआ कि वह दोबारा हरिजनों के द्वारा नहीं गिराई गई वह उन्हीं लोगों के द्वारा गिराई गई। गाला से मारने के बाद जब उन्होंने देखा कि अब क्या वहाना लें ता उन्होंने उस के बाद उस दोबारा का गिरा दिया। हम यह भी बताया गया कि राहुतक में जा मीटिंग हुई थी उस के प्रावोकेशन से वे लोग वहाँ आए वहाँ आ कर गालियाँ दाँ और उस के बाद गोलीयाँ चलाई। जसा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वे दोबारा गिरा रहे थे—यह बात मरारर झूठी है इस में कोई सत्यता नहीं है। जहाँ तक अच्छी तरह से जांच कराने की बात है—इस तरह की गवाही पुलिस स्पाटमट की तरफ से हुआ हा करती है इस में कोई बिजोय बात नही है।

अब मरा निवेदन है कि सफर का तरफ स इस की इक्वायरी की जाती चाहिए। आज हमारा सुरक्षा हर जगह खतरे में है। यह कबल यही का काण्ड नहीं है हम देखते हैं लगातार हर दिन वही न-वही एम काण्ड हो रहे हैं। चूक हमारे बाँके बाग शडपूल वास्टस और शडपूल ड्राइव के लाग, कोड-मकीड का तरह से मरने के लिए पैदा हुए हैं—इसलिए यह कोई नई बात नहीं है—जहाँ तक हमारी समस्या का सवाल है—The problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are for sale विप्री के लिये हैं। वहाँ पर हम लागाने बताया—रात भर गालियाँ चला। यहाँ प्रधान म बताया गया कि 6 राउण्ड चल जबकि 10 निशान गालियों के दावा मु हम न स्वयं देखे। उन का गालियाँ से छलनी कर दिया गया दो वही पर मर गया, उन के हाथों पर बाटे गये एसा दुष्प्रहार वहाँ पर हुआ।

मेरा यह निवेदन है—अगर आप इस आतंक को बंद करना चाहते हैं तो हर जगह से हर व्यक्ति से जितना फायरा आम्ब उन के पास है व सव आपसल लिए जाय न हरिजनता को दिय जय और न किसी भाय का दिय जय । उन के वाद लाठी का मुकाबला व कर लग—इस म कोई सन्त नहीं है । अगर आप वास्तव में उन को सुरक्षा दना चाहते हैं तो किसी भी व्यक्ति को सुरक्षा के नाम से किसी भी तरह के आम्ब न दिये जाय । ये लोग सुरक्षा के नाम से आम्ब ले कर चकितिया और करत करवाते हैं । उन का उत्पीडन करते हैं । हमने देखा है—जहा-जहा शङ्खुलड वास्टस और शङ्खुलड टाइम्स व लोग रहते हैं उन को अपना मर्जी के हिभाव से मारा जाता है जब उन की मर्जी आती है तब मारते हैं । इसलिए इन का रिहैमिलिट किया जाय । पापलेशन के हिभाव से उन को अलग जगह दे दया गये दो या तीन प्रान्ता में जितन म ये आते हा उन को जगह दे दी जाय । वहा पर हर एक चाछ उन का दे दी जाय आप हमें ऊपर दे दीजिए रेगिस्तान दे गजिए हमारे लोग मेहनत से उस को भी ठाक कर लग लेकिन वहा का पूरा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन उन के हाथ में दाजिए । आज एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हमारे हाथ म न हान से हमारे साथ पाय नहीं होता है । जितन वानन वन हुए हैं—व वड आधमिया के लिए हैं गरीबा का उ से पाय नहीं मिलता है, केवल पसे वाला को मिलता है । आज हम को कोई भी रिक्पारिटी हासिल नहीं है । हमारी रक्षा खतरे म है । हम आज गुनामा की तरह स जा रहे हैं । हम शांतिपूवक नहीं रहन दिया जाता है । आज हम इस्तान नहीं समझा जा रहा है । यह एक शांत का ही बात नहीं है । कुत्त बिल्लियों की तरह रु हमें मारा जा रहा है ।

कितना बिडम्बना की बात है । हमारे ऊपर जब इस प्रकार व भयाचार हात है तो उन पर क्या नहीं आप विचार करत है ? एक समय गारे लोग न भारतायों को काले लाग कहा था जिस पर सारा हिन्दुस्तान मरन तक के लिए उठ खडा हुआ था । सारे हिन्दुस्तान न आज दा के लिए लडाईं शुरू कर दा था । आज हमारे ऊपर बार हा है हमें हम लाग पर जुल्म हा रहे हैं परंतु फिर भी हम धुप हैं । इस समय सारा देश वालकों के ऊपर खडा है । मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ और आप कह करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस पर विशेष ध्यान दें और इस भयानक स्थिति का राक । अगर इस स्थिति को आज नहीं रोका गया तो एक दिन यह स्थिति और भा भयानक हो जायगी । आज हरिजनों का स्थिति बहुत खराब है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इसके लिए आप व्यवस्था करें जिससे भविष्य म इस तरह व कोई भा भयाचार न हो इस तरह से लाग को न मारा जाय यह मेरा निवेदन है । अगर इस तरह से भयाचार हात रहे तो बहुत हा भयानक स्थिति आ जायगा ।

13 hrs

म पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वहा लाग का क्या दिया गया ? अब हम मोखड़ी थान म पहुच ता मालूम हुआ कि एक मी पसा विसा का नहीं मिला । लाग का एक भी दाना खान का नहीं मिला । वहा लाग मजदूरी करन भा नहीं जा सकते हैं । वहां आतंक छाया हुआ है । आज उनकी रक्षा करनी है । आज वहा के जाट लाग उनसे कह रहे हैं कि यहा स भाग जाभा हम देखेंगे कि कब तक यहा पर पुलिस पड़ी रहेगी । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर विशेष ध्यान

[श्री डी० जी० गवई]

उन के नाम मेरे पास हैं—रवि राय हैं, जन्मश्वर मिश्र हैं और चन्द्रावती जा हैं, एम० पी०। इन्होंने वहा पर भाषण दिए। भाषण में उन जमींदारों को जोज दिलाया गया कि जमीन के मालिक तो हम होते हैं, हमारे पास से जमीन काई छीनने वाला नहीं है। हम मोरार जी को भी नहीं मानेंगे। मोरारजी हरिजनता को बहुत फैंसिलिटोज दे रहे हैं, बहुत सहूलियतें दे रहे हैं। हम मोरार जी की भी विरोध करेंगे। उन जलसे को मुन कर बिजय श्री उन के जो लड्डे थे और दूसरे लाग, उनके 13 नाम मेरे पास हैं, यह मेरे पास उन की लिस्ट है, मैं नाम बता सकता हूँ, वह लोग गांव में आए। राहतक से आने में उन को 11 बज गये। रोहतक से आए, उन के सिर पर भूत सवार था हरिजनों का मारने का। वे आए हाथ में बन्दूकें लिए हुए और उन्होंने आधाज दी कि अगर कोई मा का पूत है हरिजनों में तो वह हमारे सामने आ जाय, हम उस को सीधा कर देते हैं। ये लोग बेचारे दब गए। वह सम राम था जिसका घर उस उदय के घर के सामने है। जिस पर दीवार खींची है उस के बाजू में सम राम का घर है। वह बेचारा खाट पर बैठा हुआ था तो उस को ऊपर से गोली मार दी। गोली की आवाज आई। वह बेचारा पायल हो गया। उस की औरत पकड़न की आई, वह बेचारी पचड़ा गई। उस को भी गोली मार दी। उस को गोली मारने के बाद सारे हरिजनों के घरों पर फायरिंग चालू हो गई। हमारे सदस्यगण गए वहा पर। ऐसे ऐसे होल बन गए हैं दीवारों में। गोलियां घुस गई हैं दीवारों में। उस के बहुत से निशान हैं और हमारे मंत्री महोदय बोलते हैं, कि पांच गोलियां चली। वहा पचास गोलियां चली हैं, पचास गोलियों के होल हैं, निशान हैं।

सम राम मरा नहीं, ऐसा उन को वहम हो गया कि सम राम तो जिन्दा है,

उस की औरत जिन्दा है, तो फरती ले कर गए उस के दरवाजे में और दोनों के हाथ बाट लिए। वे दोनों बेचारे मर गये। जिस खाट पर सम राम बैठा था उस खाट पर गोली लगी, वह धून से लयपय हुई। उसने नीचे जो गरीब की गुदडी थी, कोई अच्छा कपड़ा नहीं था, उस गुदडी के ऊपर भी खून चारों बाजू में लगा है। मैंने वह गुदडी ला कर गेट पर रख दी है। अगर सदन देखना चाहे तो मैं दिखा सकता हूँ। यहा सदन में मैं उसे नहीं लाया हूँ।

हमारे मंत्री बोलते हैं कि उन्होंने दीवार गिराना चालू कर दिया था तब गोली चली। उन भूखे लोगों में इतनी हिम्मत थी कि वे दीवार गिरा सकते थे? गोली तो भीतर चली, गोली तो घर में चली और गिन गिन कर हरिजनों पर गोली चलाने की साजिश की गई और वह बोलते हैं कि दीवार गिराने लगे तब गोली चली। क्या आप इस बेस को कुछ और अलग रूप देना चाहते हैं या और इस देश में हरिजनों को मरवाना चाहते हैं?... (ध्वजध्वन)...

ठीक है मैं जल्दी खतम करूंगा। क्या आप और इस देश के हरिजनों को मरवाना चाहते हैं? क्या इन लोगों ने जो भाषण दिया रोहतक में, इन लोगों के ऊपर आप कोई कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं कि जिन्होंने जमींदारों को बहकाया? वहा जो खून बहा गया है, जो सड़कों पर पड़ा है, चप्पे चप्पे पर पड़ा है, पत्थर पत्थर पर पड़ा है, क्या उस खून की कोई कीमत सदन को नहीं है? किसी सदस्य को उस खून की कोई कीमत नहीं है? आप लोग आपस में बात करते हैं लेकिन हरिजनों का खून बहता है तो क्यों नहीं वहा जा कर देख कर आते हैं कि वहा पर अपने देशबन्धुओं का, अपने देश-भाइयों का, अपने भादमियों का खून बहा गया है, चलो जरा देखने को? न कांग्रेस वाले जाते हैं न जनता वाले जाते हैं न (आई) कांग्रेस वाले जाते हैं, न सी० पी० एम० वाले जाते हैं, न सी० पी० आई० वाले

जात हैं। यहाँ सदन में देखत रहत है कि क्या हो रहा है? क्या आप देश में सारे हरिजन का मरवाना चाहते हैं?

(ध्यक्षान) क्या नहीं आप साग वहा जात? क्या नहीं जा कर देखत हैं?

(ध्यक्षान) ता मैं मंत्री महोदय से विनती करूंगा, य 13 नाम हैं जिन साग न उन लोगों पर हमला किया उन के। मैं यह चाहता हूँ, प्रधान मंत्री जी स विनती करता हूँ, हाथ जाड़ कर विनती करता हूँ कि इस देश में हरिजन का भविष्य ठीक नहा है। और वहा पर मुझे मानूम हुआ जब मैं रोहतक हास्पिटल गया, वहा पर कुछ किसान छडे हुए थे उन्होंने कहा माराजा के भरोसे पर आप भत बूझिए। हम हरिजन का साथ में घुसन नहीं देंगे। मेरे साथ 25 भाइयों से मैं वहा ठीक है हमारे ऊपर आप हमला कर देंगे ता हम भी वहा के हो जायेंगे। (ध्यक्षान) हम गाड़ी में बैठे हुए थे और फिर हम चल भाये। ता इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी कुछ बयानवाही करे वहा के भाजू-भाजू के साथ घबराये हुए हैं। आज 30 लोग मेरे पास भाये हुए हैं मैंने उनको घासरा दिया है, वे गांव में जाना नहीं चाहत हैं। वो भाजू-भाजू के कस्बे के लोग हैं वे भाग रहे हैं। ता हुआ करके आप इस देश के हरिजनों को बचायें, उन पर आप दया करे और उनको इस देश से मिटाने की कोशिश न करें। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से, राजा मंत्री जी से सभी मंत्रियों से और सदसदस्य से हाथ जोड़ कर विनती करता हूँ और इसी के साथ आपण समाप्त करना हूँ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि मेरा नाम लिया गया है इसलिए मैं व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहता हूँ। मेरे ऊपर यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि मैंने जमींदारों को उत्तेजित किया कि जाओ हरिजन को सताओ।

मैं समझता हूँ मेरे सारे जीवन के लिए यह बलक है, इस पर मुझे स्पष्टीकरण देना वांछनीय मिला ही चाहिए।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER There is a procedure for that

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र यह आरोप मिथ्या है शरासतपूर्ण है और जान-बूझ कर मुझे हरिजन का बीच में और देश के बीच में बदनाम करने के लिए लगाया गया है। मैं उस मीटिंग में गया था वहा पर वही किसी न भी जमादारा का हरिजन पर जुल्म करने के लिए नहा उकसाया जितनी देर कि मैं वहा पर रहा और न प्रधान मंत्री की शान के खिलाफ काइ बात कहा गई। यह सही है कि जब से इस देश में जनता पार्टी में किसान और कारखानदारों के बीच सघर्ष छिडा है तब से जानबूझ कर किसान हरिजन को लड़ाने के लिए कारखानदारों और समर्थकों द्वारा न साजिश चला रही है। (ध्यक्षान)।

श्री कल्याण जैन (इंदौर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय (ध्यक्षान)

DR SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi)
on a point of order

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Jain, please take your seat I do not know why you are standing This is not the way You cannot get up like that Nothing that you say will go on record

Dr Sushila Nayar

DR SUSHILA NAYAR I want to know under what rule are other people beside the five whose names have come in the ballot giving explanations and intervening in the call attention notice debate like this (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Some Member took the name of Mr Janeshwar Misra and somebody else They are answering on personal explanation. That is the end of it. Now Mr Minister will answer to Mr Gawai.

श्री धनिक सात मंडल महोदय मैं जब इस घटना का बयान किया तो

[श्री धार० एल० कुरील]

दिया जाए और उनकी रक्षा करने का आश्वासन दिया जाए, भग्योरेंस दिया जाए ताकि भविष्य में दुबारा ऐसी घटना न घटे।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई - सब से पहले तो सम्मानित सदस्या से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जिस भाषा का प्रयोग उन्होंने किया है वसी भाषा का प्रयोग वे न करें इससे किसी को मदद नहीं पहुँचेगी। यहाँ इतना धमकिया दी, ये बहा जा कर सुरक्षित कैसे वापस आय, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। इसलिए ऐसा भाषा का प्रयोग करने से क्या फायदा है? यह बात बहुत खराब हुई है। इस तरह से करना, बन्दूक मारना बहुत खराब हुआ है। इससे कोई इकार नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन ऐसा कहना कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में लोग लाठिया से मूकाबला करेंगे, इस से क्या फायदा होगा? इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि महरबानी करके ऐसा भाषा का प्रयोग न करें और जा काम हम करना चाहते हैं उस काम में हमारी मदद करें। यही मेरी उन से प्रार्थना है।

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR.
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) I move

"That this House do agree with the Twenty fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 24th August, 1978"

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Just a minute Shrimati Chandravati wants to make her personal explanation. Smt Chandravati

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

—Contd.

REPORTED INCIDENT OF TWO HARIJANS
HAVING BEEN SHOT DEAD IN VILLAGE
MORIKHERI (HARYANA)—Contd

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती (भिवानी) : जनाब मेरा नाम लिया गया। जनाब मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि ला एण्ड आर्ब की जिसकी जिम्मेदारी है जो ला एण्ड आर्ब रखन के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं अगर वे इसे नहीं समाल सकते हैं तो इस्तीफा दे दें।

जनाब मैं जल्द से जल्द से बात करना चाहती हूँ। वह जल्द से जल्द ही प्रोवोकेटिव था। कई लोग बहा गये थे, आर० के० मिथ भी गये थे, मैं भी बहा गई थी। किसी ने भी वहाँ कोई प्रोवोकेटिव स्पीच नहीं दी। गांव के लोग गरीब हैं वे भी जिन्दा रहना चाहते हैं। उन लोगों का गला सस्ता बिका, कपास सस्ती बिकी। तम्बाकू सस्ती बिकी। उन्होंने एजिटेशन किया है कि उनको ठीक भाव मिलें। लेकिन आज मैं कहना चाहती हूँ—

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपन जा सजेशन दना था दे दिया है।

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती कुछ पूछोपत्तिया के प्रश्न हैं, उनके एजेंट हैं जो चाहते हैं कि गांव की जो कम्युनिटीज हैं वे आपस में लड़ें। उन में घृणा पैदा की जाए। गांव में चमत् है बनिया हैं, अहीर हैं ब्राह्मण हैं, जितनी भी कम्युनिटीज हैं वे वहाँ सदियों से बसती आ रही हैं। हमारे दादे परदादे वहाँ बसे थे और हम सब वहाँ बस हुए हैं। लेकिन आज एक पट्टिकुलर संगठन है कुछ लोग हैं जो यहाँ बैर भाव फैला रहे हैं, इस संगठन को बन्द होना

चाहिए। यह जा प्रावोनेटिव काम हो रहा है इससे देश का भला नहीं हो सकता है। ये लोग गांव के लोगों का सडाना चाहते हैं। मैं क्षयोल करती हूँ कि ऐसे अनासुर को बन्द भाषको करना चाहिये। जो गांव के लोगों का सडाना चाहते हैं, जो गांव के गरीब लोग का शापण करना चाहते हैं जो पूजीपतियों के एजेंट हैं उनका आप बन्द करें।

श्रीशिवनारायण सरसूनिधा (करोल-बाग) इन्होंने खुद कहा था कि हिम्मत कैसे हो गई अखबार की यह खबर छापने की।

13 07 hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE —Contd

TWENTY FOURTH REPORT—Contd

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Sir I have been trying my level best to have discussion on five very important things. One is about de-control of sugar. De-control of sugar has put the weaker sections of the society all over the country in serious distress. Secondly, mills have now been exempted from the obligation of producing cheap and standard textile cloth. This is one of the worst misdeeds of the present government. We want a discussion on the same. Thirdly now they have removed the price preference which the public sector undertakings were enjoying in the matter of quoting rates for government works execution and supply. Price preference for the public-sector undertakings has been removed. As a result there is domination of private sector in the business. Fourthly they have now surreptitiously given an additional export incentive allowance which will mean beyond the Rs 400 crores which has been explained earlier—this money will again be given to cushion those tycoons and kulaks (Interruptions)

Fifthly, very recently it has come to my notice that at least 1000 sailors from various ships and establishments of Indian Navy were dismissed or imprisoned on the ground that they were suspected to have protested against inhuman service conditions. These sailors were brought to Red Fort and put in solitary confinement for one year. In Red Fort they were threatened with dire consequences in case of their refusal to make confessional statements. Most of these sailors were sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment, without giving any opportunity of self-defence. An ex-leading telegraphist as per my information committed suicide in Tihar Central jail. Sir, it is a very serious matter and I want the Defence Minister to make a statement in this respect (Interruptions)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय • (उज्जैन)

एक बज चुका है। क्या आज लंच थावर नहीं है ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER There is no lunch hour

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir the honble Labour Minister has made statement on the question of bombs on 22nd August. That statement is totally inadequate and unsatisfactory. We are getting so many complaints and there are many deputations from the various groups of trade unions in the country. I would like to know from the Minister one thing. The P&T and the Defence employees and Railway employees are constantly demanding—bonus and of course the Janta Party and the Hon. Minister are committed to it. I would urge upon the Minister to come out with a comprehensive statement and to fix some time for a full and detailed discussion in this matter.

Another thing which I would like to know from the Minister is this. In this session Government has introduced a Bill for the formation of a Coconut Development Board. Sir, it is a vital question as far as Kerala is con-

[Shri V M Sudheeran]
cerned and also as far as Karnataka and Tamilnadu are concerned They are all coconut-growing areas Gov ernment has promised that they will have a discussion and that the Bill will come in this session Unfortunately the BAC has not provided any time for it I urge upon the Minister to allot some time for the discussion on this Bill regarding the Coconut Development Board He should concede the demands of the coconut cultivators in this country

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore) With regard to the Twenty-fourth report of the Business Advisory Committee, the third item is this, among those items which are to be discussed You have discussion on the motion given notice of by Shri Unnikrishnan and Shri Vayalar Ravi regarding the collection of election funds for which some hours have been allotted This subject is very important as it is very topical and very relevant, and in view of the disclosures made by Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri C B Gupta, about collection of election funds

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Please don't go into it

SHRI SAUGATA ROY I just want to make only one submission, Sir I want that the time should be extended by two hours and a more comprehensive motion taken up because this is a very serious matter It has been stated that there was intervention by the Prime Minister on behalf of an ex-ruler

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Don't bring in extraneous things

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Mr Chandrappan raised it in the last week when the BAC report was presented that the Prime Minister had written to the Andhra Chief Minister for exempting a Raja in Andhra Pradesh from the stipulation of 2,000 acres of sugarcane land The newspapers have reported that 2,000 acres of sugarcane

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Don't look at this side and that side Please address me

SHRI SAUGATA ROY I want that discussion should be held on this item which has already been raised by my colleague Mr Chandrappan Lastly I want to say something about the Business, Sir (Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I will call everybody who has given notice You cannot just stand up and say, out-of-turn, I have given notice If you have given notice, your name will be there I will call you according to your turn (Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY The time for the discussion of the motion given notice of by Shri Unnikrishnan and Shri Vayalar Ravi may be raised to ten hours This is my submission. We should discuss all these matters including the intervention by the Prime Minister on behalf of the ex-ruler Then, with regard to the Business of the House,

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You can not bring in all the subjects under the sun just now

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Only one minute It has been said that the session will last upto 31st of August Sir, I am told that from today the Rajya Sabha is taking up the Constitution Amendment Bill Suppose it is accepted with amendments there, the Bill has to come back to Lok Sabha I want to know from the Parliamentary Affairs Minister what steps he is taking to meet this contingency

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the Parliamentary Affairs Minister may look into it Perhaps it was precisely for this reason that extension was proposed

SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore). Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for the last two weeks, I was trying to get a statement from the Government and it seems, the Government is not coming forward and this is the

last week of the session. It was in the last week that the Minister presented the Report. I mentioned about the subject which my friend, Shri Saugata Roy, has just now mentioned. The Prime Minister should be like Caesar's wife, above suspicion, but it has been alleged that the Prime Minister had written repeated letters to Shri Ven-
gal Rao when he was the Chief Minister and to Shri Chenna Reddy, who is now the Chief Minister for giving exemption to the Raja of Challapalli from the Land Ceiling Act of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, you are elected from Vijayawada and you know, who the Raja of Challapalli is. The Prime Minister seems to have used his office, rather misused his office, to influence the State Government to exempt that Raja from the Land Ceiling Act of Andhra Pradesh. The matter is very serious and I wanted two things to be done. First, a statement should be made so that it is known whether what has been alleged is true or not. Secondly, the concerned letters or copies of the letters should be placed on the Table of the House, there is no reason whatsoever for the Government to refuse this. If they refuse, the whole world will have to believe what the Andhra Pradesh Assembly has debated about two weeks ago. The hon. Minister at that time had said that he would consider about making a statement, but he is silent.

Then, Sir, about the reported deal for deep penetrating strike aircraft. It has been reported in the press that people in high places connected with very high offices in the country are involved in this deal and five per cent slash money has been there in the deal of Jaguar aircrafts. The Defence Minister should state whether it is necessary for India to go in for these aircrafts which are considered to be obsolete.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That does not arise out of the report.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: We have already an agreement with the

Soviet Union and they have one of the excellent aircraft like MIG 25. We would like to know whether the Government is negotiating with them.

Lastly, the hon. Minister had promised a full-fledged debate on the foreign policy, the so-called genuine non-alignment policy.

I want these to be clarified.

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, इसका क्या होगा, यह तो बोलते ही चले जा रहे हैं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . इसी पर है ?

श्री राज नारायण जी हा, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि 23 तारीख का जगवार, विगेन और मिराज, इन तीनों तरह के जहाजों के खरीदने के सम्बन्ध में हमने नियम 377 के तहत एक नोटिस दिया। उसे स्वीकर साहब न मजूर नहीं किया, भाज फिर नोटिस दिया इसका बहुतना चाहते थे,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as matters to be raised under Rule 377 are concerned I have not got any notice from you.

श्री राज नारायण यह कैसे है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पता नहीं। यह आपने पिछले हफ्ते दिया था, स्वीकर साहब ने उसको नामजूर कर दिया था।

श्री राज नारायण नहीं साहब पिछले हफ्ते दिया था और भाज फिर दिया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . वह मेरे पास नहीं आया है।

श्री राज नारायण आप पता लगाइय
वह आया है या नहीं। आप अपन दफ्तर
स पता लगाइय।

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN
(Badagara) My short notice question
is also pending

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA
(Delhi Sadar) This is the last
week of the session and I am sorry the
Minister has not included some of the
very important items for discussion.

श्री राज नारायण मेरा पायट
आफ़ फ़ाडर है। आप का हिन्दी डिपार्टमेंट
कहता है कि मरा नाटिस आया था गया है।
अगर वह हिन्दी में आया है तो उन्होंने
आप का खबर क्या नहीं दी? मैं न
9 बजे भेज दिया था।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER If it
has been given today, it will come be-
fore me at 4 O' clock. आज के रूल 377
के नोटिस मुझ खिलवट हो जाते हैं।
अगर आप का नोटिस उसके बाद
आया हो तो वह 4 बजे मुझे दिखाया
जायेगा। उसके बाद उसके बारे में फ़ैसला
होगा।

श्री राज नारायण आप न कहा
कि मरा नाटिस आया ही नहीं। उन्हें कह
दीजिए कि हमारे साथ ऐसा ट्रीटमेंट न करें।
हमन झूठ पकड़ लिया।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER There is
a procedure. When you give notice
it does not automatically mean it will
immediately strike me. It has to come
through the office.

श्री राज नारायण हमन 10 बजे
दिया। उस दिन भी 10 बजे दिया
था।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I have
already told you I have not seen it.

(Interruptions) This is not the way to
waste the time of the House. This is
not a matter to be discussed on the
floor of the House but in the Cham-
ber.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA You
are well aware that the Government
promised to have a discussion on the
autonomy of Akashwani and Door
darshan in the last session and in this
session also. There is the Verghese
Committee report and he is not finding
time for that. Secondly, the hon.
Minister of Home Affairs introduced
the Constitution 47th Amendment Bill
1978. The Government of Union Ter-
ritories Bill provides for legislative
assembly and a council of ministers in
the Union Territory of Delhi. After
15 months the Government is intro-
ducing the Bill and people of Delhi
want to get it passed at the earliest.
We want unified authority and res-
ponsible government. In spite of intro-
duction we are very much dismayed
to find that the government did not
find time for this Bill. May I request
the government to get it passed in this
very session? Thirdly, my motion on
the deteriorating social, educational,
political and economic conditions of
the people residing in the tribal areas
in the country was accepted by the
Minister for discussion in the last
session and in this session also. They
are backward people and no discussion
had taken place. May I request the
hon. Minister to find time at least
two or three hours for these poor
people so that we may discuss some-
thing about them. Lastly, I want a
discussion on the Lok Pal Bill. The
Select Committee report was given on
the first day of this session. I do not
know the reason why the Lok Pal Bill
has not come before the House. It
should also come up for discussion.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA
(Tezpur) Sir floods come and recede.
But they do not vanish. But talks on
flood appear to have vanished from
this House. The discussion that we had
in this House on the flood situation in
the country remains inconclusive. At-

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur) Sir floods come and recede But they do not vanish But talks on flood appear to have vanished from this House The discussion that we had in this House on the flood situation in the country remains inconclusive At least the Minister should answer the points raised by the Members of the House There is no attempt to restore the incomplete discussion on the subject that discussion should be resumed and completed I would therefore request the hon Minister through you that some time should be found say another hour or so for discussing this some Members may speak and the Minister should give a reply The matter should not be kept pending like this

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA A number of items have been raised by the hon Members and it is understandable because this is the last week of this particular session I am sure the hon Members distinguish between the statement that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs makes about government business for the next week and the report of the Business Advisory Committee As far as the report of the Business Advisory Committee is concerned it can only record what the Business Advisory Committee decided. Most of the subjects that the hon Members have raised here were brought up by some of the hon Members who raised them here as well as by others in the Business Advisory Committee After taking into consideration the number of days available and the number of hours per day available and the priorities to be accorded the Business Advisory Committee came to the decisions that have been recorded in the report I do not therefore think it is necessary for me to deal specifically with each one of the points that have been mentioned I can understand that these points were raised because they are uppermost in the minds of the hon Members But the Business Advisory Committee has to apportion time and a lot priorities on the basis

of the time available and the importance of the subjects concerned

Now Sir If I may refer to some of the suggestions made by Shri Chandrapann particularly I shall convey the observations that he has made to the hon Prime Minister because he was very keen to know whether the letter that he referred to was a genuine letter or not I shall convey it to him As far as the other questions regarding deep penetration aircraft etc are concerned the fact that a question is raised here when the report of the Business Advisory Committee is before the House does not mean that the Minister should answer the content of each of the questions right on the spot

(Interruptions)

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN You can accept my short notice question

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA I shall deal with each question He should have patience

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Don't give statistics You were about to give some statistics'

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA I was not I know the hon Member does not like vital statistics about himself to be mentioned He has to undergo a rigorous regimen before he can talk of vital statistics And that is true of me as well'

As for as the time allotted to Mr Unnikrishnan's motion is concerned it was the Business Advisory Committee which decided that 3 hours should be set apart for it But it was mentioned that if the discussion warranted that there should be more time spent on it, the House could sit for some more time That was the decision of the Committee

My good friend Mr Raj Narain the Rt Hon. Member from Rae Bareilly raised a question under Rule 377 That

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

is not part of the Business Advisory Committee's report. That is between the hon. Member from Rae Bareilly and the Speaker. Therefore, I have no answer to give either here or in the chamber.

My good friend Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta referred to some items like the autonomy of Door Darshan, the Verghese Committee Report and Lok Pal Bill. I wish to inform him, if he is not already informed, that these items were brought up before the Business Advisory Committee week after week by the Government but unfortunately because the time of the House is consumed in different matters—and it is not always under the control of the Government—it was not possible to find time for them. I regret the situation, but this is the unfortunate situation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 24th August 1978."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up legislative business. Bills to be introduced. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One by one. Mr. Limaye.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Before that, I have a point of order. I invite your kind attention to Rule 198 which says

"(1) A motion expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers may be made subject to the following restrictions, namely—

(a) leave to make the motion shall be asked for by the Member when called by the Speaker;

(b) the Member asking for leave shall, before the commencement of

the sitting for the day give to the Secretary a written notice of the motion which he proposes to move."

(2) If the Speaker is of opinion that the motion is in order he shall read the motion to the House and shall request those Members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places."

There was a lot of publicity in the press as was read out by my friend, that the Congress (I) people are moving a no confidence motion, and in this way they are maligning our party. Rule 198 says that the moment you receive the motion of no confidence, it is your duty to read it out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are now on the introduction of Bills.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Before that you see the Order Paper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no item on the Order Paper except the introduction of Bills. Therefore, we are taking up the introduction of Bills, and I have called Dr. Chunder to move for leave to introduce the Bill. *(Interruptions)*

श्री कवरलाल गुप्त: आज तब ऐसा कभी आर्डर पेपर पर नहीं आया है। अब आपके पास कोई चारा नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि आप नोटिस को पढ़ें। पचास आधमी इनके पास नहीं हैं इसलिए ये लाना नहीं चाहते हैं। इस तरह से क्वेश्चन चांजेज लगा कर एक पार्टी को बेलाइन करना यह बहुत गलत बात है।

They are misusing the House, they are misusing their rights. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have heard you enough. There is nothing on which you can raise a point of order. I am asking the Minister of Education to move for leave to intro-

duce the Bill Just by flourishing the book, you cannot ho'd the House to ransom I have heard you I have said there is no point of order just now

13 31 hrs

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-EIGHTH AMENDMENT) BILL

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayin kil) My point of order is this This is a very important Bill. The Bill has to be introduced by Shri Shanti Bhushan It is in the name of the Law Minister You have received notices from many hon Members to oppose the Bill. The rule says that if a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed the Speaker, after permitting

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question of opposing the Bill will come once he has moved once he gets up to move for leave to introduce the Bill

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) He is on a different point Who is in charge of the Bill?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr Ravi's point is not that

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI That is my point. My point is very simple This stands in the name of Shri Shanti Bhushan The Law Minister is expected to reply to the points raised by Mr Limaye and others It is a very bad precedent to allow Dr Chunder

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The Minister of Law has written a letter to the hon Speaker asking that Dr P C Chunder should be permitted to move the Bill on his behalf and the Speaker has allowed Now, Dr Chunder may move

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) Sir on behalf of Mr Shanti Bhushan I beg to move for leave to introduce a

Bill further to amend the Constitution of India

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr Madhu Limaye, you want to oppose (Interruptions) Mr Mavalankar, your name has also been given All those who want

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tunkur) Sir, I have written a letter

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Lakkappa please take your seat now

SHRI K LAKKAPPA Why should I take my seat? I have written a letter So I should speak first You are bypassing a Member

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Please sit down Where is the question of first or second in this? Mr Lakkappa, you want to oppose the Bill. If you are not given permission to oppose, then you can ask But this is not the way There is no question of first or second here When I called a Member, I called him to speak. That is all Please take your seat

SHRI K LAKKAPPA I don't take my seat I am opposing it (Interruptions)

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) I have already given a notice

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER All of you have given Mr Mavalankar, please take your seat now Your name is also there You will also be called (Interruptions)

SHRI K LAKKAPPA It is not the convention in the House We are also Members here

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I know. Mr Lakkappa you are an active Member But it does not mean that you can disobey the Chair (Interruptions) Mr Lakkappa please take your seat now Don't behave like this in the House

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA I am with my rights.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Then I shall deal with you according to the rules

SHRI K LAKKAPPA I know the rules

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER If you know the rules you don't behave like this This is not the way to behave You shall be dealt with according to the rules

PROF P G MAVALANKAR I have given my name to oppose the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER All those who have given their names to oppose the Bill will be called

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Even if I may be called last I do not mind But I should be called That is my point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER You may be last or first I do not know

PROF P G MAVALANKAR My point of order is with regard to what you just now said to my friend Mr Ravi You said that the hon Speaker had in response to the letter of the Minister of Law to the Speaker permitted the Minister of Education in place of Shri Shantiji Bhushan to introduce the Bill I agree I am not disputing the Speaker's permission What I am submitting to you now as a fresh point of order is that although the hon Speaker has permitted the Minister of Education to introduce the Bill in view of the fact that serious legal and constitutional objections would be raised by my friend Shri Madhu Limaye myself and others how we will expect that the Education Minister however distinguished he may be can reply to the legal points on behalf of the Minister of Law who is busy in the other House? At least Mr Shantiji Bhushan should come to reply to so many points That is my request (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Mavalankar when Dr P C Chunder takes

charge of the Bill I suppose he does so with the full confidence that he can deal with the legal points that would be raised Therefore that question does not arise and I may also tell you something Just because you mentioned the legal and other competence and all that that is precisely why I called Mr Madhu Limaye because Mr Madhu Limaye was the only person who has given in writing at least questioning the legal competence that is the legislative competence of the House That is why I called him and there is no point in some other hon Members getting up and getting excited (Interruptions)

SHRI K LAKKAPPA I would like to clarify this to the House Sir I have written that the Constitution (Forty-eighth Amendment) Bill stated for introduction on Monday is not in conformity with the Constitution of India and the Representation of People Act and further I would like to say that the Representation of the People Act provides for election of an individual as representative of the people and the Constitution does not have any provision with regard to the election of a member of the political party Therefore I feel that the Bill is unconstitutional I am mentioning this because you have referred to the legal point I am saying that legislative competency is also absent and so it is unconstitutional

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER There is a certain wording about legislative competency it is on that wording I go

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore) Sir I rise on a point of order Like other Members I have also given notice under Rule 27 to oppose the introduction of the Bill But I was told by the Chair that I will not be allowed to speak

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER You will be allowed to speak Let us proceed with the discussion

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Shri Madhu Limaye Prof Mavalankar and Shri Lakkappa have given notice of their intention to oppose the introduction of the Bill. There are other members who have given notice (Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Will you kindly listen to me? Or are you so fond of listening to yourself? The moment legislative competence of the House was questioned by Shri Madhu Limaye I decided that every Member who has given his name will be allowed to speak. Therefore there is no question of one being allowed and another not being allowed.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bengal) Sir I have to make a submission in support of what the hon. Member Prof Mavalankar said. Do we want only a ritual of a debate or do we want a debate which would be concerning itself with the issues raised by the hon. Members here? The hon. Minister of Education cannot be transformed all at once into the Minister of Law who has conducted all the negotiations and discussions earlier. Now the hon. Minister of Education is catapulted into the House as Minister of Law to deal with the points which we would be making after a great deal of study and labour. So what seems to be the intention of the Chair is that the matter should be decided by the physical process of voting and not by the process of ratiocination and debate.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I have already told you that when Dr Chunder took up the piloting of the Bill he must have had full confidence that he can deal with the points.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Would it be a right assumption by the Chair? We want the reality of debate and not a formal type of debate.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I think it would be a reality. Shri Madhu Limaye

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) अध्यक्ष महादय आज मैं लगभग एक घण्टा बोल रहा हूँ और परिस्थिति न मुझ मजबूर किया है ऐसा करने के लिए। इसनिष्ठ मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप मरी बात गौर से सुनेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महादय यह जा मैं बहम उठाना चाहता हूँ यह नियम 72 के तहत है। नियम 72 इस प्रकार है —

If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed the Speaker after permitting if he thinks fit a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion may without further debate put the question.

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon.

इसनिष्ठ मरा पहला माग यह रहेगी कि न कवल उन लोगों का जिन्होंने इस पर बालन की माग की है बल्कि उन लोगों को भी इसमें शिरकत करने का मौका दिया जाए जिन जिन लोगों ने इस पर बालन की इच्छा प्रकट की है। उनका इच्छा को भी पूरा दिया जाए, क्योंकि यह जाभूली विधेयक नहीं है। यह सविधान की धाराओं में परिवर्तन करने वाला विधेयक है। इसनिष्ठ इसमें कुछ बुनियादी सवाल उत्पन्न हो जाते हैं। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को पारित करने का या इस की पेश करने का कानून मन्त्रालय को अधिकार नहीं है।

13.45 hrs

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

[श्री मधु लिमये]

पहला प्वाइंट मेरा यह है कि कानून मन्त्रालय को इस बिल का पेश करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। इसका कारण यह है कि जिस विधेयक पर यह सदन विचार ही नहीं कर सकता है, पारित भी नहीं कर सकता है उसका यहाँ प्रस्तुत करना मैं मानता हूँ कि संविधान के बुनियादी सिद्धान्तों का हनन है।

'It is against the basic features of the Constitution. It militates against the fundamental principles of the Constitution.'

कैसे? मैं जानूँगी बहुत यहाँ पर नहीं करता हूँ। मैं राजनीतिक बहुत करना चाहता हूँ, मैं सिद्धान्तों की बहुत करता चाहता हूँ। लेकिन चूँकि मैंने वैसिक फीचर्स का खयाल उठाया है इसलिए अदालतों के द्वारा निर्णय उद्धृत करने का मुझे न केवल अधिकार है बल्कि मैं जरूरी भी मानता हूँ। इसलिए मैं केशवानन्द भारती केस से प्रारम्भ करना चाहता हूँ। यह जो केशवानन्द भारती बाला निर्णय है यह बहुत बड़ा निर्णय है इसलिए पूरा मैं नहीं पढ़ूँगा। लेकिन इस निर्णय के अंत में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के नौ जजों ने इस निर्णय के सारांश का अपने हस्ताक्षरों से दिया है। उसमें से दो मुद्दों का पढ़ कर मैं सुनाना चाहता हूँ। इस पर इस तरह लिखा है

The view of the majority on these writ petitions is as follows

उत्तम नम्बर दो मुद्दा यह है

'Art 368 does not enable Parliament (which includes this House also) 'to alter the basic structure or framework of the Constitution'

संविधान के बुनियादी ढाँचे में, बुनियादी सिद्धान्तों में परिवर्तन करने का अधिकार संविधान की धारा 368 के तहत इस सदन

को और दूसरे सदन को नहीं है पार्लियामेंट का नहीं है। यह इस मजहब पर है।

दूसरा अपने इस निर्णय के आधार पर मेरे खयाल में पहली बार सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो संविधान संशोधन का कानून पास हुआ था वार्टीट्यूशनल एमेंडमेंट एक्ट उसके एक हिस्से का उसने असंवैधानिक घोषित किया था। मैं उस धारा का पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। अभी अभी हम लोगों ने जो संविधान संशोधन विधेयक पारित किया है उसमें हमने सुप्रीम कोर्ट की यह जो इच्छा थी यह जो आदेश था उसका पालन किया है। वह धारा इस प्रकार है। 31 (सी) धारा का जो हिस्सा सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने असंवैधानिक घोषित किया है 368 के तहत वह इस प्रकार है जिसका हम लोगों ने काट दिया है

'And no law containing a declaration that it is for giving effect to such policy would be called in question in any Court on the ground that it does not give effect to such policy'

यह धारा थी कि अगर राज्य का विधि मंडल केवल यह घोषणा कर देता है कि फला फला जा धारा है यह निर्देशक सिद्धान्तों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए है तो उसमें अदालत दखल नहीं दे सकती है। इस धारा का हम लोगों ने काट दिया है क्योंकि केशवानन्द भारती का जो निष्कर्ष है उसका हम लोगों ने माना है, कि वैसिक फीचर्स या फ्रेमवर्क का बदला नहीं जा सकता है। जब हम लोग जेल में थे तब यहाँ धामती इंदिरा गांधी के चुनाव का मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने आया था। उस मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस समय की जो धारा थी मेरे खयाल से 329 एफ क्लॉज 4 समाप्त महोदय, यह धारा इस प्रकार थी

"No law made by Parliament before the commencement of the Constitution" (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1975, in so far as it relates to election petitions and matters connected therewith, shall apply or shall be deemed ever to have applied to or in relation to the election of any such person as is referred to in clause (1) to either House of Parliament and such election shall not be deemed to be void or ever to have become void on any ground on which such election could be declared to be void or has, before such commencement been declared to be void under any such law and notwithstanding any order made by any court, before such commencement, declaring such election to be void, such election shall continue to be valid in all respects and any such order and any finding on which such order is based shall be and shall be deemed always to have been void and of no effect."

मुझे पता नहीं मेरे मित्र श्री राज नारायण इस समय सदन में हैं या नहीं है।

श्री राज नारायण : (रायबरेली)
है।

श्री मधु तिमये : यह आपका मामला था।

श्री राज नारायण : जी हा।

श्री मधु तिमये : आपकी यह चुनाव याचिका इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में थी इसमें आपकी जीत हाई कोर्ट की और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को 6 साल के लिए चुनाव लड़ने से मना कर दिया गया था और उनका जो चुनाव था उसको भी रद्द कर दिया गया था। ता एक व्यक्ति के चुनाव को रद्द ठहराने के लिए यह वास्टीटमेशन अमेन्डमेंट बिल का इस्तेमाल किया गया था। और उस समय हम सब लाग जेल में थे, मुझे पता नहीं इस पर जब बहस हुई तो उसमें क्या हुआ ?

क्याकि मुझे जानकारी नहीं थी। लेकिन जो लोग बाहर थे हमारे मित्र उन्होंने जरूर इसका विरोध किया होगा। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के 5 जजों में से 4 जजों ने, जिसमें श्री ए० एन० रे भी थे, उन्होंने भी यह कहा कि संविधान में परिवर्तन करने की जा शक्ति, ताकत इस पार्लियामेंट की है, एण्डर 368 उसका इस्तेमाल यह जायाचिका में होती है, जूडिशियल केसेज होते हैं, उनका फैसला करने के लिए नहीं किया जा सकता है। It is beyond the competence of Parliament सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चार जजों ने, जिसमें अब वर्तमान सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मुख्य न्यायाधीश भी हैं। मैं यह दो उदाहरण इसलिए दिये कि कोई यह न बहे कि संविधान में मनमाने ढंग से संशोधन करने का पार्लियामेंट को अधिकार है। क्योंकि दो उदाहरण मैंने दिए जिसमें संविधान संशोधनों को ही सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने रद्द किया। यह तो कानूनी पहलू हुआ।

लेकिन समापति महोदय, मैं केवल कानूनी पहलु की बात नहीं करता हूँ, और मैं जो आज बोल रहा हूँ यह भी आज की परिस्थिति को देख कर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ क्योंकि सिद्धान्तों की जहाँ बात आती है, बुनियादी बातें आती हैं तो मैं एक ही राय हमेशा रखता हूँ और मैं अवसरवादी दृष्टिकोण से किसी चीज को नहीं देखता। 1973 में इसी तरह का एक कानून संविधान संशोधन विधेयक, इस सदन के सामने आया था और उसकी जो मूल धारा थी और इस कानून की जो मूल धारा है, वह एक ही है। क्या जनता पार्टी का और जनता सरकार का इतना पतन हुआ है समापति महोदय, कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की जो सरकार है उस सरकार ने जो विधेयक यहां पर रखा और जो विधेयक अन्तर्गत विरोध के चलते या विरोधी दल के विरोध के चलते जो

[श्री मधु लिमये]

विधेयक आखिर तक पास नहीं हो गया,
जोइट पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी में गया था
लगा-तार . . . (Bell was rung)

मनापति जी, यह घण्टी ध्वजाने के बाद नहीं
चलेगी। इनके लिए 15 दिन भी बहुत
चलेगी तो चले। क्योंकि यह सरासरी क्या है।

This is a battle between dicta-
torship and democracy. This is a
battle between bossism and free-
dom of the Members of Parliament

इस बात में मैं अभी सम्प्रामाण्य नहीं
करूंगा, चाहे मुझे जा भी कीमत देनी
पड़े। मैं आज चर्चीला दे रहा हूँ कि किस
के दिमाग से यह बिल निकला है।

This is the most sinister Bill that
has come before this Lok Sabha

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ, श्रीमती इन्दिरा
गांधी ने अपना नियंत्रण अपनी पार्टी पर
बैठाने के लिए, इतना डरती थीं, दा-निहाई
का बहुमत था, ता भी डर था, क्योंकि उस
पार्टी में सबकी आत्मा नहीं मरी थी, उसमें
मेरे मित्र, जा आज नहीं है, उनको यहाँ
रहना चाहिए था, श्री चन्द्र शेखर, जो उस
मदन के सदस्य थे, मेरे साथक मित्र श्री
वृष्णनाथ, रामधन और बहुत सारे मेरे
मित्र उस समय उस पार्टी में थे जाकि झुकते
नहीं थे, दबते नहीं थे, तो समापति महोदय,
जब दो तिहाई विशाल बहुमत के मामले,
श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के सामने यह नहीं
दबते थे, तो आप सोचती हैं मैं आज दबने
वाला हूँ? अभी दबा था?

समापति महोदय, इस बिल में क्या हो
रहा है, यह मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि श्रीमती
इन्दिरा गांधी की जो बातें, ये लोग उस समय
भी थे, उस समय भी इन्होंने पास नहीं होने
दिया, निराश इतना हुआ कि लोक-सभा
वर्ध्वांस्त हो गई, लेकिन वह बिल पास नहीं

हूँ, किफें जगज्जट पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी
से ही निकला, तो अब यह विधेयक कैसे
निकला है, उसका जरा हिमाय देविए।

समापति महोदय, इस पर बोलने के
लिए मैं अपने आप का इसलिए योग्य
मानता हूँ कि चौथी सोच-गमा में इस सदन
ने एक डिफेंशन कमेटी का गठन किया था,
जिसमें श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण अध्यक्ष
थे, उस समय के तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री थे।
वह आज यहाँ नहीं हैं, यह मात्तूम होने
हुए भी चले गये, मैं उनका आज सतर्काने
वाला था। आप उनके साथक दाख है,
उनके जान तक मेरी बात पहुँचा दीजिए—
वह डिफेंशन कमेटी के चेयरमैन थे, आज
कहा है, क्या सायब हैं? सवेरे तो कहा था,
मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह क्यों गये आज
उठकर? हमको यह बताया गया कि
जनता पार्टी में इसकी घटस नहीं हुई है।
यह तो डिप्टी सीकर यहाँ बैठे हैं, यह बता
सकते हैं।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : बिल्कुल नहीं
हुई।

श्री मधु लिमये . . . जनता पार्टी की
जनरल वाडी में इसकी चर्चा नहीं हुई,
इसमें दो राय नहीं हैं। जरा अजबारी में
निकल गया, तब तक यह बिल नहीं आया
था। एग्जीक्यूटिव की बैठक सवेरे बुलाई
गई थी। लेकिन 3 घण्टे पहले एग्जी-
क्यूटिव की बैठक बुलाता, क्या इतना
लोकतन्त्र है?

Is this your definition of internal de-
mocracy?

SHRI K P UNNIKRIISHNAN (Bada-
gara) We are on the point of legisla-
tive competence now Your Party
questions you can discuss outside

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE This is not
a joke for people like me

SHRI K P UNNIKRIISHNAN I
know that

श्री मधु लिमये : यहाँ हुआ, आपकी पार्टी का बरखर्च या आपा बर्बाद के लिए जाने नहीं दिया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि हम लोगों को 19, 20 महीने जेल में रहना पड़ा। उसी दृष्टि से साहब, यह आपने लिये जोक हा सस्ता है। This is not a joke for 150 members and my friends who died in the jail

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN 150 Members?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Yes 150 members of the opposition who died in jail This is not a joke for the family of Mrs Snehata Reddy.

यह सजाव नहीं है, एक लाख लाख जेल में गये हैं। हजारों परिवार बर्बाद हो गये हैं। उसी दृष्टि से और साठे साहस के लिए यह जोक हा सस्ता है, हम लोगों के लिए जोक नहीं हो सकता है।

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN You have always the monopoly of virtues You have not only the monopoly of virtues but you are so self-righteous

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE I am not self righteous like that

14 00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN Mr Limaye, you have to take reasonable time Why indulge in this kind of sidetracking? Kindly be brief and come up to the point.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE I did not interrupt you I did not interrupt him

MR CHAIRMAN Will you kindly speak to the point?

श्री मधु लिमये हम को बताया गया कि इस विधेयक के बारे में विरोधी दल का आप्रह है, विरोधी दल इसको चाहता है। श्री स्टीफन कहा गये कि श्री साठे से

पूछा जा रहा है कि क्या उन का आप्रह या कि यह बिल आज ही भवे और इस सदन में भवे।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) Not at all. I am opposing it.

श्री मधु लिमये. वापस /

SHRI K LAKKAPPA We are opposing it.

श्री मधु लिमये श्री पी० एम०

MR CHAIRMAN This is completely wrong You cannot go on asking questions and answering one by one You will please address the Chair

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Please for God's sake.

MR CHAIRMAN Please don't ask questions from the members direct.

श्री राज नारायण : समाप्ति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य सही कह रहे हैं। हम लोगों को खबर दी गई है कि आपाबीशन के सभी दल इस विधेयक से सहमत हैं और वे चाहते हैं कि यह आज ही भवे। यह बात हम को हमारे मिनिस्टर आफ पोलिटिक्स-मैटरी एक्सेक्यूटिव और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताई। तब हम को प्रकणीय हुआ। हम ने उनका नाटलिय खर दिया कि इन विधेयक में अधिनायकवादी की गंध है ..

समाप्ति महोदय : सब माननीय सदस्य एक मिनट के लिए बैठ जायें। मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि किस ने क्या कहा, क्या नहीं कहा, यहाँ पर उसका फसता मैं नहीं दे सकती हूँ और न देना चाहती हूँ। मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि सदन की यह परम्परा है कि जब आप बोलते हैं, तो बेयर को एड्रेस करते हैं। आप एक एक मेम्बर को पूछ रहे हैं कि आप क्या कहते हैं, आप क्या कहते हैं। ऐसे नहीं किया जाता। इस लिए आपको जो कहना है, वह आप बेयर से कहिए। दूसरे लोगों के भी नाम

[सभापति महाशय]

हैं। जब उन की बारी आयेगी, तो वे जो जवाब देना चाहेंगे, वे देंगे। लेकिन इस तरह से सवाल जवाब से समय भी खराब होता है और परम्परा भी टूटती है। वह आप न कीजिए।

श्री मधु लिये : आपका हुक्म मेरे लिए शिराघात है। लेकिन मैं नहीं टाक रहा था। मैं आप की मार्फत पूछ रहा था कि क्या कांग्रेस (आई) का यह आग्रह था कि यह विधेयक इस अवसर में आये, क्या कांग्रेस का यह आग्रह था कि यह विल आये, जिसके नेता श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण हैं, जा डिफेंशन कमेटी के चेयरमैन थे। मैं आपकी मार्फत सी० पी० एम० के बारे में श्री समर मुर्जी से पूछ रहा हूँ—उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि आज उनके पार्लियमैंट ने निर्णय किया है कि इस विधेयक का विराघ किया जाये। भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के श्री एम० एन० गाविन्दन नायर महा पर मौजूद हैं—क्या उनका यह इन्सिस्टेंस, आग्रह है कि यह विधेयक आज आये। दूसरे भी दल यहां पर हैं। आल-इंडिया अना डी० एम० के० के सदस्य हैं—नहीं हैं?

मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि जब कोई विराधी दल यह नहीं चाहता है कि यह विधेयक आये और जब हम लोग के बीच में तो चर्चा ही नहीं हुई है, तो इस विधेयक को लाने का क्या मतलब है। जहां तक डिफेंशन का सवाल है, उसका खिलाफ कानून तो हम चाहते हैं। क्या मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ?

Janata Party is committed to anti-Defection Bill. Janata Party is not committed to destruction of the liberties and freedoms of Members of Parliament.

1973 के विधेयक की क्लॉज 8(2)
(बी) इस प्रकार है :

"If he votes or abstains from voting in such House contrary to any direction issued by such political party or by any person or authority authorised by in this behalf, without obtaining prior permission of such party person or authority "

इस विधेयक की क्लॉज 2(बी) इस प्रकार है

"If he votes in such House contrary to any direction issued by the political party to which he belongs or by any person or authority authorised by it in this behalf without obtaining the prior permission of such political party, person or authority and he has been expelled from such political party within thirty days of such voting on the ground that he so voted "

लगभग एक ही तरह का यह प्रावधान प्राविद्ध है। अब पिछली सरकार का यह, प्राविद्ध है जिसका मैंने उस समय विरोध किया था। मेरा भावण है, उस मे से मैं कुछ बातें पढ़ूंगा। आज मैं कोई नई बात नहीं कहने जा रहा हूँ। इसके पहले मैं आपको डिफेंशन कमेटी की तरफ ले जाऊंगा, उस की मेम्बरशिप क्या थी, यह पहले आप देख लीजिए। (स्ववधान)

श्री राज नारायण : प्वाइट आफ आर्डर।

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER Madam Chairman, while the hon ble Member is finding out the pas sage, may I intervene? If the hon ble Member wants to go into the details of the Bill, of course, we are prepared to concede that this Bill may be sent to the Joint Committee of the two Houses. This may be considered at that time But if it is confined to legislative competence then he can go ahead with it. (Interruptions)

AN HON'BLE MEMBER Where is the motion for the Joint Committee? (Interruptions)

श्री राज नारायण : सभापति महोदय,
एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर हमारा है।

सभापति महोदय : एक बात मुझे
पूरा बर लेने दीजिए, फिर आप दूसरा पेश
कीजिए। मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि उस के
अन्दर धाराओं में क्या है, यह मधु तिमये
जो हम को बता रहे हैं। अगर धाराओं के
बारे में बात करनी है तो उम के लिए तो घामे
किसी सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनने का प्रकल्प किया
जा सकता है और उम में बट देया जा सकता
है। लेकिन अगर उमूलन उम का विरोध
करता है तो उतने ही पर आप अपने आप
को सीमित रखें, डिस्टेस में न जाय, इतना
ही कहना है। (व्यवधान)...

श्री राज नारायण : मैं आपसे द्वारा
एक व्यवस्था जानना चाहता हूँ। हमारे
माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने जिन को मैं
बहुत ही बड़ा करता हूँ, कहा कि ज्वाइंट
सेलेक्ट कमेटी में इस ले जाने का विचार
है, ऐसा सायब यह कोई प्रस्ताव ला दे।
मेरा प्रश्न है कि क्या ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी
इस के स्कोप का चेंज कर सकती है? क्या
ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी इस के स्कोप को बड़ा
सकती है? ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी में तो
वही बिल जायगा जिस के कि उद्देश्य से आप
सहमत हों। तभी जा कर ज्वाइंट कमेटी
के समर्पन में कोई बोलता है या नहीं बोलता
है। तो ज्वाइंट कमेटी में जाने से इस का
परपज हल नहीं होगा। हम ने इतनीलिए
आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री का मुवह नोट कर के
भेजा है कि इस में प्रश्न बड़ा टेड़ा है, यह
निहायत खराब है श्री तानाशाही इस से
आएगी, इसलिए इस विधेयक को वापस
लिया जाय और अब आप एक और बात समझ
लाजिए कि जिस बुनियाद पर इस विधेयक
को बनाया गया वह बुनियादी वह गई क्योंकि
विरोध पक्ष का कोई दल अब इस विधेयक

के समर्पन में नहीं आ रहा है। हमारे
दल में खुद, मधु तिमये जी के भाषण से
आप समझ गई होंगी कि कितना खबरदस्त
असतोष है क्योंकि जब हम लोग
अप्रेजों की गोली से नहीं डरे तो किसी की
गोली से डरने वाले नहीं हैं।

सभापति महोदय आप का प्वाइंट
ऑफ ऑर्डर यही है कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी क्या
कर सकती है? अच्छी बात है, मैं समझ
गई, मुझे जवाब देना होगा।

सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास बिल जाता है
तो उस का जो मौलिक आशय है, सिद्धांत
है उसको लेकर, उसका स्वीकार कर के आगे
चलते हैं। अगर मैं ठीक समझी हू तो
मौलिक सिद्धांत इस बिल का है कि दल बदलने
का जो चारों तरफ देश में एक वातावरण
बन रहा है, यह आया राम और गया राम
की जो प्रथा चली है वह समाप्त हो।
(व्यवधान) आप जरा शांत रहिए।
जहां तक मैं समझी हू, इस ध्येय को ले कर
ज्वाइंट कमेटी इस की भाषा या इस की
धाराओं कुछ बाट सकती है, निरासल सकती
है, बदल सकती है और सरकार के पास
अपना विचार दे सकती है, ता यह कहना
कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी इस में कोई बहुत बड़ा
परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकती, यह ठीक नहीं
होगा। क्योंकि अगर मौलिक ध्येय
को लेकर सेलेक्ट कमेटी परिवर्तन सुझाती
है तो उसे इसको सुझाने का अधिकार
है।

श्री राज नारायण : एक इफार्मेशन
यह है कि अगर दलों की बैठक हो तो बिल
ही वापस लिया जा सकता है। यदि हल
ही नहीं कि ऐसा बिल नहीं माना चाहिए
तो उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है।
... (व्यवधान)

PROF P G MAVALANKAR I am on a point of order With great respect to my esteemed friend the hon Minister of Education who is now piloting the Bill on behalf of the Law Minister I wish to say that I am amazed at the suggestion which he has thrown out just now At this introduction stage I am amazed to say the least at the suggestion which he has made

MR CHAIRMAN What is your point of order?

PROF P G MAVALANKAR I am saying that I am amazed at the suggestion which he has thrown out that Government are prepared to let this Bill go into a Joint Select Committee Where is the question of a Joint Select Committee? This is not the Second Reading stage This is only the First Reading stage First reading stage is only the introduction of the Bill In the Lok Sabha it is being merely introduced Madam Chairman my point is this

MR CHAIRMAN Will you please sit down?

PROF P G MAVALANKAR The question of reference to a Joint Select Committee does not arise at all at this stage

MR CHAIRMAN Prof Mavalankar this is not a point of order This is utter point of disorder!

PROF P G MAVALANKAR How can the Minister suggest a Joint Select Committee at this stage? He is not the Minister in charge What I say is not disorder at all Madam Chairman He is not the Minister in charge How can he suggest reference to a Joint Select Committee?

MR CHAIRMAN I am here to answer you

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN All of you may please sit down

What has happened is this Mr Madhu Limaye pointed out to certain provisions and certain Articles and certain clauses in the Bill On that the hon Minister intervened and he said that this is not the time to think of the clauses and the details of the Bill (Interruption) Will you please sit down Mr Lakkappa? Please don't interrupt me So the Minister said, if need be, the clauses can be seen to by a Joint Select Committee He is not proposing a Joint Select Committee at this stage

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA It is not within his purview He can't do it

MR CHAIRMAN You cannot challenge like this Mr Lakkappa you please hear me You please sit down I over-rule the point of order raised by Prof Mavalankar I ask Shri Madhu Limaye to continue

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA I rise on a point of order Madam Chairman kindly look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill The Statement of Objects and Reasons seeks to convey that the problem cuts across all parties it has been examined in consultation with the leaders of political parties Now it so transpires after the question had been posed to the leaders and the members of the various groups here that

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur) We will speak on behalf of our party We told the Government about this We are not opposed in principle to the Bill but not the way you are bringing it now That we have made clear to you

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA Any legislation should be respected by the people They can't bring such obnoxious legislation which is against the spirit of our discussion

MR CHAIRMAN You will have your say Don't go on interrupting

SHRI K. LAKHAPPA Not interrupting we are making a useful contribution to the debates (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Madam I was submitting that when a definite question was posed through the Chair to the hon'ble Members of the various parties here whether they had agreed with the Bill, it was stated unanimously by the Members on the other side that it was not so. Please have a look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It amounts to misrepresentation.

Here it claims that it has the agreement or it has gone through the process of negotiations with other political parties. Now it so transpires that the other political parties do not seem to have agreed to the Bill at all. So this is a definite misrepresentation made to the House and I would leave it to the Chair to construe whether it does not amount to a breach of privilege of the House on the part of the Minister of Law when he says so.

MR CHAIRMAN I must say that this is a very strange point of order raised by such a senior Member as Shri S. N. Mishra (Interruptions). I request you not to go on doing this.

I wish to say that the Government has stated that they consulted the leaders of the political parties. It is for the leaders neither Shri Stephen nor Shri Chavan is here (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKHAPPA We are here on behalf of our Party.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Yes we are here (Interruptions).

MR CHAIRMAN I would like to say to my senior colleagues that this is not the way to ascertain the opinion of the Members of the opposition and to ask them whether they had agreed or had not agreed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE I am authorised to speak (Interruptions).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN We are here.

MR CHAIRMAN Will you kindly take your seats?

SHRI VASANT SATHE Please do not commit on our behalf. I speak for my Party. I told you that we have not agreed to this Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN All that I am saying is that consultation with parties is not done on the floor of the House.

The point of order raised by Shri Mishra is therefore overruled (Interruptions).

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER rose.

MR CHAIRMAN Let me hear the Minister.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA But you have not heard my point of order fully.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN On a point of order.

MR CHAIRMAN Under what rule?

SHRI RAJ NARAIN A point of order can be raised at any time when there is disorder in the House.

MR CHAIRMAN No please.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh) Madam you have made certain observations on which I would like the Government to clarify the issue. You said that there is neither Mr Stephen nor Mr Chavan present here. Just as Dr Chunder has a right to represent the Minister of Law, Mr Sathu, Mr Unnikrishnan and others have a right to represent their leaders (Interruptions).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN We have not transferred this right to you (Interruptions).

SHRI KRISHAN KANT The statement of Objects and Reasons says that it has been examined in consultation with the leaders of the various political parties. We would like to know whether the provisions of this Bill were discussed with the opposition (Interruptions).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN No.
SHRI K. GOPAL No (Interruptions).

श्री राज नारायण मेरा प्वाएट ग्राफ आर्डर है।

सभापति महोदय : एक प्वाएट ग्राफ आर्डर चन रहा है उसको हा जाने दीजिए उसका जवाब दे देने दीजिए। उनका पहले है।

(Interruptions)

SHRI K GOPAL I would like to read out the letter written by Mr Y B Chavan to Shri Ravindra Varma it says

"Dear Shri Varmaji,

Please refer to your do No F 11 (1)/78 R&C dated April 11 1978

We agree in principle on the desirability of introducing an Anti Defection Bill and I had already conveyed it to you However, we find in the note you have sent certain departures from what we had agreed It is only after the Bill is received that we will be in a position to formulate our views"

SHRI K LAKKAPPA There is a breach of privilege

श्री राज नारायण . मेरा प्वाएट ग्राफ आर्डर है।

MR CHAIRMAN Is this in continuation of their point of order?

SHRI RAJ NARAIN Yes, माननीया, मैं आप से दिनभरता से निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप इस विधेयक के उद्देश्य की धाराओं का सामन रखें, केवल हमारी बात सुन कर निर्णय मत करिये।

राजनीतिक दल-बदल सब की ही चिन्ता का विषय है। सरकार ने पहले ही घोषित कर दिया कि दल-बदल का राजन के लिए उचित वातावरण बनायी, एग्रीड। यह समस्या किसी एक दल की समस्या नहीं है, एग्रीड। इसके बारे में सभी राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं से परामर्श किया गया है।

यह कब किया गया है? जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है आज सुबह भी हुई थी, और इस बात की जानकारी अब भी अपने मित्रों की बार्ता का सुन कर हुई कि सभी दलों के नेता इस विधेयक की धाराओं पर एग्रीड नहीं हैं। दल-बदल का राजन पर एग्रीड हैं, इसकी धाराओं पर एग्रीड नहीं हैं। (ध्वजध्वनि)

सदन को गुमराह करने के विनेट में अस्तय बालन, के विनेट का गुमराह करने का यह प्रश्न है। (ध्वजध्वनि)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE This is a letter by Mr Y B Chavan Who e is Shri Shanti Bhushan? I demand that Shri Shanti Bhushan should be brought here

श्री राज नारायण इस सदन में उनके खिलाफ त्रिध आफ प्रिविलेज, विशेषधिकार हनन का प्रस्ताव आना चाहिए। (ध्वजध्वनि)

He should be punished and removed from the Cabinet It is a breach of privilege

MR CHAIRMAN Will you please take your seats? Let the Minister say something before I answer it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Let the Government withdraw the Bill and convene a meeting of all the leaders of the parties and then take a final decision Let the Bill be withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Minister

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Since I have raised this point, may I reinforce what I had said earlier?

MR CHAIRMAN No I am hearing the Minister now

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA I have raised a question of privilege.

MR CHAIRMAN Nobody who speaks without my permission will be recorded

(Interruptions)**

श्री राम मूर्ति (बरेला) स्टेटमन्ट आफ् प्रपोजेड एण्ड रीजन्स में जा लैंग्वेज लिखी गई है उसका आप पढ़िय। उसम लिखा है

It has been done in consultation with political parties (Interruptions)

इसके मान यह नहीं है कि जा भा इसम व्यवस्था का गई है उस पर सब सहमत हैं। इसमें कहा गया है कि इसका डिस्कस कर लिया गया है बातचीत कर ना गई है। इसका मान यह हा है कि सब ऐसाड है।

श्री मधु लिमये डेमेंटल्स का बदन देंगे ?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER It is a pity that serious allegations are being levelled against the Law Minister. Shri Shanti Bhushan. Some of the esteemed Members of the House have great experience in this House and so I would like them to examine the statement of objects and reasons with some little patience. What does it say? It does not say that there is complete agreement among all the political parties. That illusion is not in my mind or in the mind of many Members. (Interruptions) Hon Member Shri Raj Narain said that there had been agreement with regard to the first sentence there had been agreement with regard to the second sentence and third sentence but with regard to the last sentence there is objection. What does this last sentence read "It has been examined in consultation with leaders of political parties" What does it mean? (Interruptions) The hon Member

Shri Chavans letter was referred to. There he says that consultations have been made on the matter on the substance of the Bill and not the details. Here the problem is being examined it refers to the principles. It is there. The problem cuts across all parties the problem has been examined in consultation with the leaders of political parties. Therefore it is not right to say that the whole Bill was discussed. The Bill is placed before the House for discussion. (Interruption)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA The way in which it is being interpreted is wrong

MR CHAIRMAN I have heard you all various points of order various aspects of the points of order have been raised

SHRI K LAKKAPPA Please hear what we have to say. Mr Gopal has made it clear the leaders had not been completely consulted on the manner on the form of the Bill. It is a clear case of breach of privilege. That right we will keep

MR CHAIRMAN I have heard you. I have heard everybody enough. You can still talk if you want after Mr Madhu Limaye. I have got a list containing a few names. But let me answer the various points of order that have been raised

Firstly a point of order was raised by Shri Krishna Kant that if the hon. Education Minister can take the place of the Law Minister why cannot Mr Sathe take the place of Mr Stephen and somebody else take the place of somebody else. The Law Minister had given in writing to the Speaker and taken the permission of the Speaker that Dr Chunder will speak on his behalf. Such authorisation is not here for others. (Interruptions)

Will you please sit down? I have heard you. You can speak afterwards again. I will call you

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN You cannot challenge the Chair (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE You are a slave to the rules You are a servant to the rules

MR. CHAIRMAN Mr Sathe I want you to sit down. (Interruptions) I wish to submit to the hon members of this House With due respect to all of you I wish you to understand that the dignity of the Chair is the dignity of the House. I wish you (Interruptions)

Mr Sathe please sit down (Interruptions)

Will you please sit down?

SHRI K. GOPAL. On a point of order

MR. CHAIRMAN I wish you to understand that you cannot challenge. It may be a wrong ruling given by the Chair but you cannot challenge the ruling of the Chair

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHAN KANT On a point of order

I fully bow down my head before your ruling.

You have said that Mr Sathe and others cannot represent. I would request you, let the discussion be adjourned till Mr Y B Chavan and Mr Stephen can come.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS No no (Interruptions)

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUDER The Government thought that defection is such a serious problem (Interruptions) since 1967 Then again the Bill was introduced in 1973 and I find only hon member Shri Samar Guha opposed at the time of introduction. We never thought that there would be such an opposition from the hon. members (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN What is this? This is very wrong Mr Raj Narain

(Interruptions) I am standing. You will please sit.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUDER (Interruptions) I seek your permission to withdraw the motion for leave to introduce this Bill.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) Under Direction 36 of Directions by the Speaker this Bill cannot be withdrawn.

Will you kindly look to Direction 36?

Direction 36 says

"When a Bill pending in Lok Sabha is sought to be withdrawn by Government, a statement containing the reasons for which the Bill is being withdrawn shall be circulated to members by the Ministry concerned sufficiently in advance of the date on which the motion for withdrawal is sought to be made"

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN I request you to please understand that Direction 36 is dealing with a Bill that has been introduced Now so far as this Bill is concerned, the Minister is seeking permission to introduce the Bill. Objection is being taken to its introduction, which is not the usual practice. Therefore the Minister is perfectly within his right, to say that in view of the unprecedented opposition, he does not want to introduce the Bill. (Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO It says "When a Bill is pending in Lok Sabha" The motion has been made and the Bill is now pending in Lok Sabha. Nowhere it is said that the Bill is introduced. From where do you get the idea that this applies only to Bills for which the motion for introduction has been passed? (Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY We must be allowed to have our say (Inter-
ruptions) I understand that in
view of the unprecedented situation
the Government after bringing in all
sorts of authoritarian clauses without
consulting the opposition parties go-
ing behind the back of the opposition
parties, making a wrong statement in
the Statement of Objects and Rea-
sons wants to withdraw it. But we
must have full scope to expose the
Government for its folly before that
(Interruptions)

SHRI K GOPAL We started this
discussion somewhere around 140
One day Mr Sathe tabled a motion
which was to come up for discussion.
When he withdrew it you saw what
happened in the House. So also Mr
Raj Narain came before the House to
make a statement and then he with-
drew. You saw what happened.
Now the Government, which is sup-
posed to behave in a responsible man-
ner comes with a Bill before the
House. They waste one and a half
hours of the time of the House giving
all false things. That is why I had
to get up and read the letter written
by my leader saying that what they
have said in the Statement of Ob-
jects and Reasons is false.

He has stated that he had consulted
all the leaders of political parties and
has come with this. It is not so.
It is a fact that Government consult-
ed leaders but we insisted on certain
things. This is not the way of doing
it. We wanted a draft Bill. We
wanted to know what exactly you
are going to bring. They never did
it. Suddenly we see the Bill com-
ing before the House. The hon-
Minister wasted one and a half hours
and now he says very frivolously
that he withdraws it. I wish they
treated Parliament more seriously.
They should have called the opposi-
tion leaders at least yesterday and
told them this is what they are going
to do. So, every section of the
House should condemn the attitude of
this irresponsible Government.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR I
am rising on several points of order.

mixed into one important over-all
point of order.

I entirely agree with you when you
say that when any motion or Bill is
being sought to be introduced—when
it has not yet been introduced but
only sought to be introduced—because
of the opposition in the House if the
Minister who is in-charge respecting
the opposition to the Bill from
various parts of the House wants to
withdraw it perhaps he is within his
rights to do so. I am not challenging
that at all.

What I am raising is a wholly dif-
ferent set of points of order. Firstly
I wish to point out that the entire
House is in support of getting rid of
this evil of defections, but at the
same time almost the entire House is
in support of the point that the man-
ner in which it is done is wrong. I
am making this point because the
country has the right to know what
happens in this House today. It is
relevant because there are three as-
pects. One is that the country should
not get the impression from whatever
happened just now that all of us be-
longing to different parties and inde-
pendents are not opposed to defection.
We are opposed to defect on but the
manner in which it is done is wrong.

Secondly what the Minister has
done is to withdraw his motion for
leave to introduce the Bill only on
the basis of an incomplete and parti-
al exposition of his objection by my
esteemed friend Shri Madhu Limaye.
We who have also given notices to
oppose this Bill must go on
record as to why we are opposing
this Bill as we have already
indicated in advance to the chair that
we want to oppose it. How is
my friend the Education Minister on
behalf of the Law Minister to know
that my points of objection would be
identical with the points of objection
of Shri Madhu Limaye? I may raise
a different set of objections. There-
fore the House will be deprived of
knowing, and through that the coun-

withdrawn

[Prof P G Mavalankar]

try will be deprived of knowing that the opposition's grounds are different

Thirdly what perplexes and annoys me is the spectacle that in order to get rid of the possible exposure of the differences in the ranks of the Janata Party as a matter of political tactics the Minister has done it. Let him do it if he wants to do it.

MR CHAIRMAN You are not raising a point of order. You are making a speech.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Therefore what I am saying is that he may do it only after listening to the various points.

Finally although I happen to be a Member of the Privileges Committee I am constrained to say that my considered view is that this motion, the very introduction of it is likely to be considered a serious breach of Parliamentary Privilege. Therefore kindly allow all of us to have a say and then let him withdraw. We will support him to withdraw. I want him to withdraw.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA I have also given a notice under the Rules of Procedure to oppose the introduction of the Bill which is repugnant to the Constitution, and which is beyond the scope and competence of Parliament. But in the meanwhile Mr Madhu Lamaye has raised a very pertinent point. I had also the more relevant points to be raised. The first point is the sudden provocation of this Government to withdraw such an obnoxious measure.

MR. CHAIRMAN What is your point of order?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA That means it is nothing but hoodwinking the public hoodwinking this Parliament and cheating the Parliament. On principle our Party never oppose after consultation, bringing forward the anti defection Bill. But unfortunately

is today the manner in which they brought this Bill which is repugnant to the Constitution in order not only to hoodwink the Parliament but also to bypass the spirit of the Constitution the basic structure and the fundamentals of the Constitution is deplorable. Therefore, you can understand the conspiracy of the Government. So would you allow under the Rules of Procedure such a thing in Parliament to happen?

MR CHAIRMAN There is no point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA I want to know whether you will allow such a thing to happen and also allow us to say what we have to say when we have given a notice under the Rules of Procedure.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE (Sangli) Madam Chairman, the introduction has been challenged on the ground of legislative and constitutional competency of the Government. I am challenging the moral competency of the Government in the following words:

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the said Bill it is stated: "There has been widespread concern over the problem of political defections. However the recent experience in Maharashtra State has proved that the Janata Party has not only encouraged political defections, but it has solemnised the defections by amply rewarding the defectors there. Therefore this Government led by the Janata Party has forfeited the moral right to introduce such a Bill. I, therefore request the Minister to withdraw the Bill."

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Please see Directions 36 and 37. Direction 37 says:

"Where a pending Bill seeks to amend an Act which is subsequently repealed it shall be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the House."

Now this 'Register of pending Bills' is very important. As soon as any Bill is brought in the list of business of the House it is included in the Register of Bills of this House. Now a motion for introduction of the Bill is moved. Then this Bill is there in the Register of the House and if you read Direction 36 it says

"When a Bill pending in Lok Sabha is sought to be withdrawn by Government a statement containing the reasons for which the Bill is being withdrawn shall be circulated to Members by the Ministry concerned sufficiently in advance of the date on which the motion for withdrawal is sought to be made"

Now I refer to Shakhder's book on *Practice and Procedure of Parliament* wherein it is stated on page 508

"The Member in charge of a Bill may at any stage of the Bill, move for leave to withdraw the Bill on the ground that—

the legislative proposal contained in the Bill is to be dropped or

the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by a new Bill which subsequently alters the provisions contained therein, or

the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by another Bill which includes all or any of its provisions in addition to other provisions

And if such leave is granted, no further motion is made with reference to the Bill"

So I want to know the grounds on which the Minister is making this motion to withdraw the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN I have heard you. Now Shri Sathe

SHRI VASANT SATHE Kindly refer to rule 110 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha.

MR CHAIRMAN Rule 110 does not apply

SHRI VASANT SATHE Kindly listen to me before listening to some other advice

MR CHAIRMAN I have read it

SHRI VASANT SATHE What have you read? It applies to this Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN No because it has not been introduced

SHRI VASANT SATHE This has nothing to do with the introduction of the Bill (Interruptions) The rule says 'The member in charge of a Bill may at any stage, so where does the introduction business come in? What is the advice given to you? You are jumping at it. The rule says 'at any stage. So it can be even before introduction. The member in charge that is our hon Minister, who has been authorised delegated, may move for leave to withdraw the Bill on the grounds specified in the rules nothing more. He has to mention the ground. The grounds mentioned in the rule are

"(a) the legislative proposal contained in the Bill is to be dropped,"

he has to mention that. Why is this relevant? Madam, do not be impatient. This is relevant. Because, later on they should not come and say that though the Bill was withdrawn the legislative proposal is still there, and we will bring it. That is why they have to say specifically that the legislative proposal contained in the Bill is dropped. The other grounds are

"(b) the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by a new Bill which substantially alters the provisions contained therein, or

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

(c) the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by another Bill which includes all or any of its provisions in addition to other provisions,

and if such leave is granted no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill.

In this case the Minister wanted to withdraw the Bill and we wanted to oppose it from here. Now we come to the later stage. Kindly see rule III, which says

"If a motion for leave to withdraw a Bill is opposed the Speaker may, if he thinks fit permit the member who moves and the member who opposes the motion to make brief explanatory statements and may thereafter without further debate, put the question"

These are the two rules to be followed. Therefore kindly ask him the grounds on which he proposes to withdraw his motion.

MR CHAIRMAN I have heard you enough Mr Sathe. Now let me hear the other side also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Hearing alone is not enough. Understanding is also required. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS* (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE) I am on a point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA I am on a point of order.

MR CHAIRMAN He, Mr Dandavate is also on a point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Let me state my point of order.

MR CHAIRMAN Let him state his point of order first.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Madam, Chairman, the procedure is quite simple. Rule 339 very categorically states that a Member who has made a motion may withdraw the same by leave of the House.

AN HON MEMBER What motion?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Any motion. Let me formulate my point. I am asking your ruling and not from the hon. Member. It is applicable to any motion, a Member who has made a motion may withdraw the same by Leave of the House.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA It is a Bill.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE First he has sought the permission of the House saying that 'I want to introduce the Bill'. After that, he has got up and made a motion that he wants to withdraw the motion. He is perfectly within his right under Rule 339 and as far as the provisions of Rule 110 are concerned which Mr Sathe has raised I would like you to see Rule 109, prior to Rule 110, which says that at any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker and then only Rule 110 comes. Rule 110 is not at all applicable here and it is only the other Rule that is applicable and therefore he is perfectly within his right to withdraw the Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Mishra

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Madam Chairman the House must be clear in its mind about what exactly the hon Minister of Education has sought to do. The hon Minister of Education made a motion to introduce the Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU He did not.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE He did.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA The hon Minister of Education made a motion for the leave of the House to introduce the Bill. That is the position. Cryptically and laconically it might be said that he made a motion for the introduction of the Bill. (Interruptions) The leave of the House.

was sought for the introduction of the Bill. Now the hon. Minister wants to withdraw the motion asking for the leave of the House. At this stage, there can be no discussion on the question there can be only a signification by the House if its pleasure or displeasure to allow it. Therefore, there cannot be any question of going into it. Madam Chairman, the position was complicated by the Minister of Education when he gave the reasons for withdrawing the motion for the leave to introduce the Bill. Now it is not permissible, so far as we are concerned it is not acceptable too that the Minister should say that those who have opposed the motion for the leave of the House to introduce the Bill were not serious about the problem of defecation. In fact, it was the Government which was not quite clear and firm in its mind with the result the Government at one stage said that the Bill could be referred to a Select Committee, and at another stage the Government comes and says that the motion for the leave of the House to introduce the Bill should be withdrawn. Therefore, so far as the House is concerned it is quite serious. Those who have been opposed to the introduction are quite serious about this they were only afraid that the remedy that was being proposed by the Government was worse than the disease. Therefore they opposed it. (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN I have called Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu

15 hrs

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU My name is there because my party's stand was to oppose the Bill, because my Party considers the time totally unsuitable for the introduction of the Bill when political instabilities are there. Now, a mountain is being made of a mole-hill. The Minister has sought the leave of the House to move the Bill. Leave was not granted to him so it was not before the House to say 'yes' or 'no'. At that stage he decided, on second thoughts, after under-

standing the mood of the House, to withdraw the Bill. Why is it we are not gracefully accepting it?

I would appeal to the Hon Minister that after the Bill is withdrawn, they should take all the Leaders of the Parties into confidence and

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Including Independents and not merely Leaders of the Parties

MR CHAIRMAN No, Mr Mavalankar

PROF P G MAVALANKAR What is this? Why only Leaders of Parties?

MR CHAIRMAN No you shall not interrupt like this. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Leaders of all parties—and Mr P G Mavalankar may be included—should be taken into confidence for a thorough discussion. But what surprises me today is that those people who proved themselves to be the bitterest enemies of democracy between 1973 and 1977—who are sitting on my right today—have suddenly summersaulted and become great protectors of democracy! We are constant people but we consider the time inopportune and, therefore, (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Sathe will you please sit down? Others have also a right to speak you cannot monopolise the House. What is this?

SHRI Narendra P Nathwani

SHRI NARENDRA P NATHWANI (Junagadh) It is at this stage absolutely in your discretion to put the question to the vote of the House. Kindly look at Rule 111. Instead of indulging in expressing our individual opinions on this question, let us look at the Rule Book itself. Rule 111 at p 60 is attracted at this stage. It says

'If a motion for leave to withdraw a Bill is opposed, the Speaker may,

[Shri Narendra P Nathwan]

if he thinks fit, permit the member who moves and the member who opposes the motion to make brief explanatory statements and may, thereafter, without further debate, put the question'

So, it is left to you. Kindly bear with me. A motion is now made by the Hon. Minister to withdraw the Bill. Therefore it is left to you even to allow him to make a statement or not, and then put the question to vote.

श्री राघवजी : (विदिशा) . मेडम चैयरमैन, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। आज का कामगुमी में लिखा हुआ है कि श्री शानि भूयग प्रस्ताव करने कि भारत के मविज्ञान का और सनाधन करने वाले विज्ञान का पुर स्थापित करने की अनुमति दो जाए।

सभापति महोदय : आपका प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर हा गया।

सभापति महोदय : गुन लिया है आपका। अब आप बैठ जाए।

श्री राघवजी : दो मिनट में मैं ब म कर देता हू।

सभापति महोदय : श्री कवर लाल गुप्त।

श्री कंरर सल गुप्त : (दिल्ली स्टद) : साठे गहव ने 110 वा और एक अन्य माननीय सदस्य ने 111 वा हुगला दिया (व्यवधान) मुझे दा मिनट गुन सागिए। जा मानन चद्र साहव ने की है यह एण्यो-वेजल हा नहा है। दडवते गहव ने कहा है कि मानन रुदन की आज्ञा मानने की इट्राडयूत करने के लिये है। अब वह आज्ञा नहीं मानना चाहते हैं। यही संघी कहानी है। यह कहना कि सरकार डिफेंडेशन के खिलाफ नहीं है ठीक नहीं है। सरकार बिल लाएगी, सनाह करके

लाएगी, अपनी पार्टी से सलाह करके लाएगी आप सब लोगों से सलाह करके लाएगी। मोटिव इम्प्यूट करना गलत है। रल 339 यह है।

"A member who has made a motion may withdraw the same by leave of the House"

दडवते जी ने जा कहा है यह ठीक है। मोटिव इम्प्यूट करना गलत है। हम पहले भी और आज भी डिफेंडेशन का खराब मानते थे। आपने वास्टाटमेशन-एमेंडमेंट बिल पर राय ली गई है। कई धाराओं के बारे में मतभेद थे। संसद हुई थी। आपने प्रपोज भी किया कुछ धाराओं को। अब मैं आप से सलाह करके लाएंगे।

सभापति महोदय . जा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रोज किए गए हैं उन में दो मुख्य बातें हैं। एक ता यह कहा गया है कि गलत बयानी की गई है, हाउस के प्रिविलेज का तोडा गया है, सलाह नहीं की गई लेकिन कहा गया कि की गई है। इसके बारे में जा अधी पडा गया और जा गणाल जी ने भा कहा उससे दिखुल स्पष्ट है कि सलाह की गई लेकिन पूरी सहमति क्वाजिज पर, बिल पर नहीं हुई। यह बलम भा नहीं किया गया है —

I shall answer to the points of order now. My first answer is that there has been no breach of privilege. The question does not arise (Interruptions) You cannot browbeat me. My answer to the second point is . (Interruptions) Please sit down. I am going to name you. I name Mr Sathe. I have named you, Mr Sathe (Interruptions) I am going to name anybody who stands hereafter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Name; name (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN I have named him. Let him be sent out.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA He has resumed his seat. I hope you will not name him now

MR CHAIRMAN Let him apologise

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) He has resumed his seat now I will plead with you not to name him now

MR CHAIRMAN The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says that, as he has resumed his seat, we may not proceed further

SOME HON MEMBERS No no
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN I severely deprecate and disapprove of the action and behaviour of Mr Sathe. It is unbecoming of a Member of Parliament—and leave it at that (Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL You name all of us.

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN We shall not allow you to go beyond your
(Interruptions)

SHRI K GOPAL You name us one after another (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN The second part of the ruling is

it has been clearly stated in rule 72 and 339 that a Minister has every right to withdraw the motion which he has made for introducing the Bill with the permission of the House

Now, is it the pleasure of the House that permission be given to withdraw the motion?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS Yes

SOME HON MEMBERS No

MR CHAIRMAN I think the Ayes have it

SOME HON MEMBERS The Noes have it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY You must allow us to make a statement

SHRI VASANT SATHE I am not pressing for division.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA I would like to submit at this stage that when we have given our name to oppose the introduction of the Bill it was because that the Bill was not in conformity with the Constitution and also it is against the spirit of the basic structure of the Constitution. Even with all these things you have permitted the Minister to withdraw it

The country should not have the impression that we are opposing the spirit of the Bill. We are only opposed to the manner in which the government is bringing the Bill, which is opposed to every basic feature. Therefore we are not pressing the division.

MR CHAIRMAN So, permission granted to withdraw the motion.

The motion was by leave, withdrawn.

1511 hrs

RE GOVERNMENT OF UNION TERRITORIES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN Shri Shanti Dhusan—item 10 Bill to be introduced

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) I am not moving for leave to introduce that Bill

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) I am entitled to seek certain clarifications from you regarding your ruling

You had unfortunately made use of certain words in protest, I seek your protection There is no breach of privilege There is no motion of privilege before you (Interruptions) Please listen to me Do not argue with me There is no motion of privilege pending before you, nor were you called upon to give any verdict or ruling regarding any issue of privilege.

I am well within my right to move my privilege motion and it should be considered by the House or by the Chair at the appropriate time You cannot give in advance a clean chit to anybody That is why we seek your protection So, I still request you to withdraw those words because they are totally irrelevant

MR. CHAIRMAN Mr Mavalankar said that very vehemently, not once but several times, and my reply was to his statement that there is no breach of privilege and there is no need to withdraw the words. Shri Chaturvedi:

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) Madam, Chairman, I am on a point of order

MR. CHAIRMAN I have called Shri Chaturvedi I have not called anybody. Now, matter under 377.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO Madam, you must hear me I am on a point of order

MR. CHAIRMAN There is no point of order

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO My point of order is on Item 10

MR. CHAIRMAN All right. What is your point of order?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO My point of order is this The list of business must be treated with respect (Interruptions) This is a very serious thing The whole of the Business of this House depends on this No Member, no Minister, not even the Speaker, is permitted by the convention or by simple logic to bypass the list of business without any explanation for it My submission is that the Minister was supposed as per the List of Business, to introduce the Bill He must give some justification as to why he does not move He cannot take the House for granted in a casual way He must give some justification for this What is your ruling on this?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusaral) Madam Chairman I am on a point of personal explanation You are quite right in making certain remarks Those remarks do not constitute any prejudice to any contingent motion on this subject. But my friend has just raised a question and I ask you whether it could be considered a breach of privilege I submit a question of breach of privilege can be raised only through a proper notice So, whatever remarks you are making on this subject should not be construed prejudicial to the subject The question is Has the Member a right to make a motion because the entire Bill has collapsed on the discovery of the fact that there has been no consultation? The word 'examination' to my mind, means something deeper than consultation? The hon Member has sought to ex-

plain that examination does not mean consultation. Examination is something deeper than that. So, the whole thing collapsed there.

MR CHAIRMAN My answer is that if any fresh breach of privilege comes in, it will be considered on its merits. My ruling applies to the day's proceedings in the context of which my ruling was given.

Now, Shri Chaturvedi

15 19 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) REPORTED POLLUTION HAZARDS TO THE TAJ AT AGRA.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra) Madam, under Rule 377 I beg to raise the following matter of urgent public importance

The Committee set up by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals to go into the pollution hazards to the Taj at Agra from the emissions of the Mathura Refinery made an in-depth study of the overall problem of pollution threat to the Taj and has expressed its concern at the existing level of pollution in Agra and concluded that the additional pollution from the Refinery would be negligible.

The committee therefore, recommended that Agra's two Thermal Power stations should be closed down so as to reduce the level of sulphur dioxide and particulate matter in the city. The other steps suggested include transfer of foundries from their present sites and a ban on the location of industries in north-west of the Taj.

All these steps are bound to have serious repercussions on Agra's industrialisation. It is true that in the long run these power stations are likely to be closed down or kept as 'stand by'. But any hasty step in this direction

would simply spell ruination on the existing industries. The closure of these units should instead be linked with the over-all question of adequate availability of hydel power either from Harduaganj or some new project like 600 MVA Mainpuri project and completion of the grid and 440 Volts sub station on Agra Bye Pass.

15 22 hrs

[SHRI RAM MURTI in the Chair]

It is a widely known fact that the city has been a centre of foundries for the last several decades. Has the committee tried to find out to what extent they have caused damage to the Taj as distinct from the power houses. Apart from this, foundries are in the process of transfer to Foundry Nagar. But here again it should be decided once for all whether the newly allocated site also does not involve any pollution hazards to the Taj.

The committee's last recommendation involving ban on new industries in North West zone is equally serious. The refinery is expected to serve as a catalytic agent for promotion of an ancillary industrial development in the adjacent areas. Any such ban would give a death blow to this concept and retard industrial growth of this city. Hence this measure should be studied in greater details and instead of placing a general ban, only such industries producing excessive pollution hazards should be discouraged.

(11) REPORTS DIFFICULTIES FACED BY THE ART SILK WEAVING INDUSTRY IN PUNJAB

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश • (धर्मपुर)
समाप्ति महोदय, मैं आप की आज्ञा से
रूल 377 के अन्तर्गत रूढ़न के सामने एक
महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न को रखना चाहता हूँ।
दिल्ली के फिचमैट यार्न से आर्ट सिल्क
बनाने वाले ...

समापति महोदय आपने जा नाटिस दिया है आपन सिर्फ उस पड़ना है।

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : पहले मैं उन पढ़ देता हूँ।

With the rise of price in viscose filament yarn and its non availability at the ceiling price the art silk industry in Punjab State is completely paralysed. There is imminent danger of wide spread unemployment in the art silk weaving industry as about fifty thousand workers will be unemployed. It is a small scale industry and the big monopolist spinners of the yarn do not pay any attention to the repeated directions of the Government to sell the yarn at ceiling price. Immediate steps to bring down the price and to save the industry are needed.

समापति महोदय मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय से इस बारे में बहुत धक्का खाया गया है...

समापति महोदय : नियम 377 के मातहत किसी सदस्य ने जा नाटिस दिया है, वह केवल उसे पढ़ सकता है।

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में मानोपलिस्ट्स राज कर रहे हैं या सरकार कर रही है। इतना बोलने के बाद भी अगर कुछ नहीं होता है, तो क्या किया जाये।

(iii) REPORTED STRANDING OF PILGRIMS IN GARHWAL REGION

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa) Sir, with your permission, I beg to raise the following matter of urgent public importance

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the fact that about

5000 pilgrims have been stranded in the Garhwal Region and the matter is very serious. I am stating the matter in details later on. There is another serious situation arising out of the collapsing state of Farakka bund, due to rise in Ganga and Padma waters above the danger level. If immediate efforts are not made to prevent this kind of collapsing of the bund the flow of the Ganga and the Padma waters will enter the villages on both sides of Farakka, lakhs and lakhs of houses and people of the State of West Bengal and Bihar will be washed away by the flood. There will be innumerable loss of life and property. Crops on both sides of the Ganges are already on the verge of destruction by the flood havoc. So, the matter should now be dealt with on a war footing to avoid impending dangers and unprecedented disasters.

About the deplorable conditions of 5000 pilgrims in Garhwal region a delayed report from Tehri Garhwal district said that five persons, including three children, lost their lives in a cloud burst on Monday night in Daidhung village. Two villages and 18 cattle had been washed away in the floods that followed. Four villages of the area were completely cut off because of serious road breaches.

Road and Tele communications in the valley, which were badly hit by heavy rain and the two flash floods a fortnight ago are still paralysed and the only link with the district headquarters is through wireless.

A pilgrim from Calcutta, who trekked about 100 KM of difficult terrain with his family to reach Srinagar (Garhwal) told UNI at Lucknow that the Telegraph offices on his way reported their lines down and he could not inform his relatives about his welfare.

While the district administration was trying its best to transport the stranded pilgrims by all available means, the officials were finding it

difficult to move in the area even by the sturdiest of vehicles as almost all the main roads have been badly breached or washed away in the floods

Considering the damage to the bridges and roads in the area it might take quite some time to restore road communications in the Bhagirathi valley. Thank you

(1V) REPORTED ESPIONAGE AND SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGNERS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Mr Chairman Sir Government have very much failed to stop espionage and subversive activities by foreigners. These incidents are again on the increase. Firstly they have failed to clearly and finally identify the saboteurs belonging to CIA which had been causing unprecedented devastation by creating Bhagirathi river blockade very recently according to reports published last week end.

Although the Government have arrested a foreign woman moving in that area without proper travel documents prior to her apprehension she had reportedly thrown her passport in Bhagirathi river on the advice of a Swami and her identity had so far remained unestablished. Even the dust samples which were collected from the pits are not now available and the geologists who were sent to Bhatwari on August 14 have come back to Lucknow on some flimsy pretext. This is a serious failure on the part of the Government.

Secondly some foreigners including some Britishers and others secretly entered Zaskar area in Ladakh after trekking their way through protected area on their way from Manali. The leader of the group one Mr Hughes was involved in an accident but left in a hurry the Srinagar Hospital

without even having been treated fully

I request the Government to make a statement on these two incidents immediately

15.29 hrs

PRESS COUNCIL BILL—contd

MR. CHAIRMAN The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri L. K. Advani on the 24th August, 1978 namely —

That the Bill to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.*

Shri Govinda Munda will continue his speech

***SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA** (Keonjhar) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir the other day I had said about the historical background of the Press Council Bill. In that context I had narrated how the media had been misused during the emergency. I do not like to repeat the same thing today. Rather I would like to confine myself on the composition of the Press Council. I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some suggestions thereto.

Sir the composition of the Press Council is quite good and justified. It is mentioned in Clause 5(e) of this Bill that there shall be three members from the Lok Sabha and two members from the Rajya Sabha. In this way five will be taken as members in this Council. Sir the entire House is aware of the fact that the Adivasis and Harijans are always neglected. In this context I would like to request the hon. Minister to take at least one Adivasi or Harijan

*The original speech was delivered in Oriya

[Shri Govinda Munda]

member either from the Lok Sabha or from the Rajya Sabha Secondly there is certain provision in this Bill to include some members from among the Editors and Journalists of Indian languages Oriya Bengali Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam are also the Indian languages In this context I draw the attention of the hon Minister to give due representation to the editors and journalists of the regional languages

Sir Orissa is always backward in every respect In Oriya language there are certain newspapers for example one is Samaj whose circulation is more than 50 thousand Not only the people of Orissa but the people living in the neighbouring State like Andhra Pradesh Bihar, Bengal and Madhya Pradesh also read this newspaper everyday So the editors and journalists of this type of newspapers should be given due representation in this Press Council

Now there are teleprinters in English and Hindi Devnagri script If the teleprinters had been made in Oriya and other Indian languages the cost of newspapers would have come down No much money will be incurred if teleprinters will be made in Oriya language The total cost of 25 teleprinters in Oriya language will be approximately one and a half lakhs of rupees The State can use these teleprinters and news can be very easily and quickly sent to the district headquarters from the State Headquarters

Sir there are four main pillars in democracy First is Executive second is Legislative third is Judiciary and fourth is Press The role of Press is no less important than the other three items But it is a matter of regret that the press is in a very weak position now We will have to strengthen the press I am happy that the press Council shall preserve the freedom of press and to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies to maintain

their independence It will build up a code of conduct for newspapers news agencies and journalists in accordance with high professional standards Further this Bill will ensure on the part of newspapers news agencies and journalists, the maintenance of high standards of public taste and for a due sense of both the rights and responsibilities of citizenship

I support this Bill wholeheartedly With these words I conclude

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh) Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill I am glad that the hon Minister has brought this Bill

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) I hope you will be following a certain procedure in calling the Members to speak on this Bill

MR CHAIRMAN It would be followed

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI You are not following, it should be one from that side and one from this side

MR CHAIRMAN Not one from that side and one from this side but two from this side and one from your side Mr Ravi you will also get your chance

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN Mr Chairman the Press is called by the society as the fourth estate of the nation or of the administration When these terms were framed, the Press was not so much developed Now it is developed and has other means of communications that is the radio and the television At the same time, what is happening here is also known to the entire world

The Bill is meant to protect the freedom of the Press Really the freedom of the Press should and must be protected But I apprehend that

at the time of urgency or emergency, the Press is not allowed to be free. We know and have experience how the freedom of the Press is curtailed, to what extent I am not giving into it. The hon Members and the country would expect that in future a situation demanding something like emergency may happen. When such a situation arises an emergency is bound to come either in this form or that form. Under such circumstances the freedom of the Press is and will be curtailed to a great extent.

I expect and hope that the hon Minister while making provisions under this Bill will look into that. Another purpose of the Bill is to control the Press which is very influential in the society and in the administration. It can make a good or bad propaganda. So, the Press should be controlled to some, reasonable extent.

Mr Chairman uptill now, it was very difficult to check the reckless publicity that was being given some time by some section of the Press. And as a result they sometimes do immense harm to the society and to the nation, to the administration also they do irreparable harm even to individuals. So, the Press must be controlled to a considerable extent. I see that arrangement rather provision has been made for control in the Bill itself. Newspapers, editors, news agencies and journals sometimes create things which are not at all in existence, sometimes they make a mountain of a molehill, at other times they make a molehill of a mountain. They exaggerate things or hush up things they propagate as they like. During the time of the emergency the government took to such tricky things. We have experienced what the previous government did during the twenty months of emergency. Therefore I think the provisions made in the Bill will be sufficient to have control over the wanton, arbitrary and whimsical propaganda of

the Press. The Council is empowered to warn, admonish, and censure the Pressmen, newspaper editors, journalists and I think it is sufficient.

I want the hon Minister to give special attention to one thing. Somebody gives out a statement to be published in some paper, the paper is interested in that statement and gives broad headlines or it publishes it in the editorial page, when a rebuttal comes, it is not at all given, or if it is given at all it is given in the advertisement page on which nobody casts a look. Such rebuttal should also be published in the front page or editorial page in the same bold letters. I hope that when rules are made the suggestions I have given will be taken into consideration.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) There are several important aspects which the Press Bill seeks to cover but I shall limit myself to speak only on two of them about which I feel very strongly. May I draw your attention to the Preamble or the Long Title of this Bill which says it seeks to establish a Press Council for the purpose of 'preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of news agencies.' It is a very pompous and unrealistic long title because you can preserve only what you have got. Something which does not exist cannot be preserved or maintained. When we talk of preserving freedom of the Press the question I ask is: Is the Press free today so that you may 'preserve its freedom?' My submission is that it is not. Before talking of preserving freedom the Government will be well advised to consider this, the hon Minister will have all our cooperation if he does first things first and the first thing to do is to create the freedom of the Press, and then to ensure the freedom of the Press. To my mind so long as the ownership of the Press rests in the business class—80 per cent or more of the newspapers are controlled by industrialists—so long as the editors the dedicated editors

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

sincere journalists are treated merely as industrial servants and at the disposal of the business men who actually know nothing about journalism, who may know a lot about business but utilise this knowledge to make newspapers merely a vehicle to propagate their business interests so long as this situation continues there will be no freedom of the Press. The question of preservation of freedom of the press will not arise. My submission is that so long as the opinion created by monopoly press exists the question of freedom of the press will be a moot point, but be something non-existent will be a dream which nothing in to-day's circumstances shows that can be achieved.

Very often we lead an onslaught against large newspapers. We say that the ownership of large newspapers should be diffused. We forget about the small and medium newspapers. I would like to say that in this country a large number of even small and medium newspapers are in the hands of the business interests, business families. I say wherever business interests and business families control the newspaper—it may be small, medium or large, their ownership must be diffused. This is the first step that Government should take in case they are really interested in safeguarding the freedom of the press in building the freedom of the press. My submission and my suggestion is wherever a business family controls the newspaper ownership of that newspaper must be diffused. 25 per cent of the shares must go to the Editors, 2 per cent to the journalists and 25 per cent to other workers in the newspaper. The remaining must be disposed of by sale to the public. Management or the Editorial Board of this newspaper should be in the same proportion—it should contain individuals from different categories and not businessmen. The individuals should be persons who have experience as educationists, journalists or eminent public servants. The first step is the diffusion of

ownership of newspapers wherever the newspapers are controlled by business interests. We remember the great days struggle for freedom. There were then so many papers which were not controlled by businessmen but were run by political leaders. Where are these papers today? They are nowhere. There has been more and more hold of businessmen over this industry. This has brought a bad affect for this country. There could not be over-embarrassing public opinion which is required.

We very often think about the controlling influence of Government in newspapers. I say, so long as business interests control newspapers automatically Government influence in newspapers will exist. Businessmen do not have love for the public opinion. They do not have newspapers for charity; they do not have them for social work; they do not have them for contribution to culture of this country. They have them to advance their business interests. In exchange for painting or picturing a favourable opinion of the Government, they want to have a greater award comparatively by way of licences and other Government favours. So long as the press is in the hands of business interests, so long as this situation continues Government will also have a hold over the press and both the things go together. The second is implied in the first. During Emergency many newspapers were there. All these big newspapers were there. During Emergency they were all supporting that Government. Now they have shifted loyalties. Tomorrow when some other Government comes they will support that Government. They are not interested in any ideology. They are interested in knowing which is the Government of the day. They will always support the Government of the day. They are interested only in business because first and last they are businessmen. On this point I would like to mention one instance to show how a paper which is controlled by industrialists and by big business interests will

automatically support the Government of the day. *Illustrated Weekly* became famous after Khuswant Singh became its editor. Till yesterday it was supporting the Government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. But what happened when the Government changed? In the *Sunday Magazine* dated 20th August, 1978, pages 36-37 there is an article written by Mr. Rahul Singh, son of Shri Khuswant Singh, where he describes in detail why he was dismissed in a very un-fair manner. He says

"The cat came out of the bag when Ashoke Jain, the Times of India proprietor, confessed to Khuswant Singh that the Prime Minister himself had asked him to find a new editor. And, being a businessman first, he had no option but to comply."

In fairness I should say that the Prime Minister has denied this. But why this denial should be taken at its face value and why what Mr. Jain has said should not be taken as correct? This shows that so long as business interests are there, they will support the Government of the day and automatically the Government will control the Press. Therefore there should be diffusion of ownership of the Press not only in the case of large newspapers but also in the case of small newspapers which are very often more subservient to the Government. So, wherever business interests are involved, there must be diffusion of ownership.

Secondly, a code of conduct is sought to be established for newspaper men for journalists. But how can we prescribe what is good or what is bad? What is good for me may be bad for you. I may like a particular type of food which you may dislike. Nobody can ask why I like it and why you dislike it. Let us forget food and come to art. I may like a particular type of painting or, price of music which you may not like. You may like some other painting or music. No one can ask the reason for it. Similarly, if

some newspapers are written in bad taste, in that case the public will be the ultimate judge. If they indulge in yellow journalism, the people themselves will reject those papers. It is not for me or for you or for the Government to say what is bad or what the public should or should not read. The point which is sought to be made is that this code of conduct will not be created by the Government or by the Press Council but will be evolved by the journalists. You will remember that odious piece known as the Code of Journalistic Ethics brought out during the regime of the previous Government. Clearly that this code was odious to me and to you but the Minister of Information and Broadcasting at that time, Mr. Shukla, said, 'This was evolved by the All India Newspaper Editors Conference and it was finalised by this very conference!' The fact that the Press itself is evolving a code does not mean that the code is justified. I strongly oppose this code and strongly agree with the dissenting views expressed by Shri Srikant Verma and Prof. Mavalankar in the Joint Committee.

Sir, I have made two points. I will request the Minister to do a favour, not to me but to the House and to the country, by mentioning what drastic steps he is contemplating for diffusion of ownership of newspapers wherever they are controlled by businessmen. I request him also in all humility but with all the strength at my command that he should withdraw this clause which provides for the code of conduct, which is very bad and which will defeat the very purpose which he is trying to serve, namely, the freedom of the press.

श्री हंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :

समापति महोदय, प्रेस काउन्सिल पहले भी थी और जैसे हजारों लोग इमारतों की शिकार हुए, प्रेस काउन्सिल भी उसका शिकार बनी। अब यह जो विपक्ष के सामने आया है मैं समझता हूँ प्रेस

[श्री कवर ताल गन]

वाउरिन् की दुदारा पैदाइश है। जैन देश में प्रर की आजदा का दाग १ पैदाइश हुइ है उगा तह स प्रेर वाउरिन् का भा दवा १ पैदाइश हुई है। अभा मरे राया कह-हे थ फ्रीडम आफ प्रेस एन्जिस्ट ही नही कताता प्राउबेन्स का सवाल कहा आत है। म रमवता हू वि जा कुछ उहान वहा शायद उनका मत-ब यह था वि जा प्रावलम उहोन पाज की है वह बहुत बडी है। सविन इराका मतलब यह नही है जनता पार्टी न 15 महान में फ्रीडम आफ प्रेस क लिए जा बरदम उठाय है, वह हमारे दास्त का मालम हूँ, पहले जब यह भाषण देते थे,

What was the reporting of the press?
"Mr Nehru also spoke

There was a censor officer also sitting in this Lok Sabha Secretariat. Even Rabindranath Tagore's sayings were censored even the Prime Minister's own speech was censored. That was the control over the press.

Now you are free to speak, free to read free to think. That Press Objection Bill is gone there is no control but the problem that you have posed is a serious one I agree. The monopoly press should be diffused there is no difference of opinion on that, but how to tackle that is a very big and very serious question and opinion differs from person to person.

You just mentioned one or two cases about business houses. May I point out one thing about the case of the *National Herald*? This is not a business house this is not controlled by monopoly houses. This is controlled by Mr Gandhi. This is an old paper started by Jawaharlal Nehru and let me quote with your kind permission from Sunday. He says

"But what happened to Chalapathi Rau of the *National Herald* into whose shoes Khuswant Singh stepped? Few people could have been more loyal than Chalapathi Rau has been to the Nehru family for the past 40 years. Many a time against his conscience he stood like a rock not only by Jawaharlal Nehru but by his daughter also. The only principled line he drew was on Mr Sanjay Gandhi he did not go out of his way to build up the rising star of the Emergency." Again he says

One day last month Chalapathi Rau's stenographer was on leave. As usual he wrote his editorial. But the management gave instructions to all typists in the office to refuse to type out his editorial. Chalapathi Rau like any other journalist likes to see his writing in print so he ignored the hint of the management. He sent down his handwritten manuscript to the press. But the management's arm reaches a long way. Instructions had been sent to the press—the linotype operator refused to compose the handwritten piece. The same day when Rau was leaving office the management did not allow him the use of the office car. The heart broken Chalapathi was seen off for the last time from the office over which he had presided for 40 years by only his peon.

What was the reaction of the editor?
He says

Chalapathi Rau wrote "I am not writing it in bitterness. This is a short epitaph which can later be extended of 40 years of dedicated and frustrated journalism. I promise to forget *National Herald*. I hope there will be no second cremation of Jawaharlal Nehru under new auspices and the value and traditions which he loved will be upheld and his name will continue to appear as founder of the newspaper."

But I will emphasize only one point, namely, that by this legislation alone Government cannot give freedom to the press, because it deals only with very few aspects. If Government propose to give freedom to the press then they should mention or adopt some procedures also as to how the monopoly of the press would be abolished. They should also mention how they will give freedom to the press from Government control, whether direct or indirect, and freedom from group or corporate pressure, big business mentality and social blindness. These are the things which have to be done so that the press can function freely, frankly and fearlessly. I have already given some amendments and I will go into them in detail when they are taken up. But I just want to make some submissions at this stage.

The papers carry the news of the cities only and not of the rural areas. There are a number of languages in our country, more than 1600 dialects and the newspapers are being published only in a few languages. The papers should carry the news about the people below the poverty line, the down-trodden people, who are being harassed. It is not that by publishing the nudity of a tribal woman in a magazine, they can say that they have publicised the economic conditions of the tribals. It is nothing but an attempt to capture the eyes of the reader and to sell the magazine. I want to urge that type of publications should not be allowed and the real picture of the economic condition of the weaker sections, the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, should be depicted by the press. I have given an amendment suggesting that the number of Members of the Press Council, which the President may appoint, be increased by two, to include one from Scheduled Caste and one from Scheduled Tribe so that they can go through the publications and can give their opinions in the Press Council. Only a very few people belonging to the scheduled castes and

the scheduled tribes are in the Press. You will find, none from these few press reporters, may be nominated, those belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This is my humble submission and I hope the hon Minister would agree to this amendment to appoint a representative from scheduled castes and a representative from scheduled tribe in the Press Council so that at least something can be done for the people who have been neglected by the society so far.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK (Bhubaneswar) Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Press Council came into being in 1966 and then it was given a goodbye in 1978 during the Emergency.

As you know, Sir, the Press in India had to pass through a period of traumatic experience during the days of Emergency. It was humiliated, victimised and suppressed. It was asked to join the chorus along with the psychopants in praise of the authoritarian regime. It was not only prevented from disseminating news but was also asked to misinform the people. Such was the condition during the Emergency.

It is good that the Press Council is being revived and the rights of the Press are being restored. It is better to have the Press Council than not to have it. But will the press, the fourth estate, be able to discharge its responsibility? Let us have a look at the facts. What is the position today in our country?

If we look to the newspaper coverage, we see that 25 per cent of the newspapers in India are English dailies and 31.2 per cent of them are published in the four metropolitan cities. These four metropolitan cities also account for 48.5 per cent of the circulation of these papers. Common ownership of newspapers account for 31 per cent circulation of all the metropolitan dailies.

[Shri Sinaji Patnaik]

It has been mentioned in the objectives of the Press Council that it will 'concern itself with developments, such as concentration of or other aspects of ownership of newspapers and news agencies which may affect the independence of the press'. As to how it can discharge this responsibility, there is no indication about it.

What we see in India is that there is not only concentration of ownership of newspapers but there is also interlocking of industry and business with press. Naturally, its effects will be there and its effects are there. The press barons are so powerful that they even find to dictate terms to the Government by boycotting the wage board for working journalists.

The renowned jurist Mr M C Setalvad in his Autobiography, has narrated a case with regard to a prestigious daily the *Statesman* of which he was the Chairman of the Board of Trustees for some time. He has narrated how the then editor was sacked by the owners over the head of the trustees because he was not in 'une' with the big business moves against the U F Government of West Bengal in 1967-68.

In such a situation the reporter or editor becomes a prisoner of the views of the proprietor. The earlier Press Commission Report has narrated a number of instances about them. The Press Commission had concluded on this point as follows:

"It would be rather naive to expect a newspaper or periodical run by a leading light of a chamber of commerce to advocate communism or support a proposal for expropriation of capital. It is, however, legitimate to demand that in reporting news of happenings, it should not over-emphasise one side of a picture or black out another, or otherwise distort a despatch so as to mislead the reader."

But it remains a pious wish

Sir, there is an inherent threat to the freedom of press which arises

from the very system itself. The press of a country reflects the kind of society which exists there. Hence we witness in this country, by and large the press has been weighted against the oppressed people against the down-trodden toiling people.

Although it has been proposed in the Bill that the language newspapers will be given adequate representation in the new Press Council, the press in general as well as the Press Council continues to be elite-oriented. Whatever you do it is a question linked up with the system itself. Only when the social struggles of the masses will assert themselves, the things will be otherwise. New values created through these social struggles of the people will be reflected in the press.

Similarly about the Government's interference, as long as the power of patronage is there you cannot avoid interference. The earlier Press Commission Report is full such instances. So, the point is how far the press will be able to resist it. That also depends on the values that are created in this country. If the freedom of press is there, at least there will be some people who will come forward to resist it. Let us wish at least that the formation of the Press Council will help in a process where more and more people will come forward to resist various types of interference in the freedom of press.

SHRI YASHWANT BOHOLE (Jaipur) The Press Council which remained in existence for nine years, was abolished by Mrs Indira Gandhi. The abolition of such an organisation as the Press Council which is a very powerful instrument in the country, has gone unwept, un-noticed, unsung and unchallenged from any quarter, excepting some bold persons who came forward but they are negligible as compared to the whole lot.

Now, why was this done? The question is why was the Press Council abolished? The Press Council was an

obstacle in the way of Mrs Gandhi. She knew very well that the Press exercises an enormous effect on the public at large that news can spread like the wind and take to the minds of millions at a time rather than a speech delivered in one city. So the enormous effect which is produced by the Press was felt by Mrs Gandhi. She did not want that any opposition should be created in this country to Emergency and she did not want there should be deliberations throughout the country. She wanted that the people should never think about what is going on in the country. That was the basic idea and that is why the Press Council was abolished.

We know that the Press Council— if we go through the provisions of the particular enactment of 1965—was not equipped with power sufficient to punish anybody. But it had certainly the basic ingredients needed to expose completely even those persons in power. Of course Niren De has advised the Haryana Government that there are no powers which vest with the Press Council at all to challenge the Government on any ground. Still the Press Council's observations and findings had a tremendous effect and they could produce a different atmosphere at least among the literate classes of the nation. That is why Mrs Gandhi thought that the best way was to abolish it and it was abolished.

It is surprising to note what even persons working and concerned with the Press Council and their organisations like the Indian Federation Working Journalists has to say. If you remember what was the verdict given by it at the time of abolition? It said that the Press Council was fit to be abolished that the Press Council had not been able at all to lay down a code of conduct for newspapers in this country that it has been a complete failure. That was what was proclaimed by this organisation. In fact, it is wonderful that an organisation

which ought to encourage the Council should make observations of this type. But those days were like that. We find that even Kuldip Nayar has stated that when he went to make a complaint to the Press Council, he was not accompanied by more senior journalists. That is the statement he has made before the Shah Commission. Those were days of non freedom of the Press. The question pertinent to be asked to my learned friends on the opposite side is where was freedom of the Press at that time? There is freedom of the Press today.

MR. CHAIRMAN Mr Borole please wind up

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE Yes, we should hurry up it is true. But the hurry was at that time we are at leisure now. Everybody at that time was in a great hurry today we are at great leisure.

I will make my submission only on few points so far as the abolition of the Press is concerned it was unjust and it was not at all in the interest of a free Press. The place of a free Press has high importance in any country and the immense influence it exercises is also greatly felt by all political social and economic organisations in the country.

MR CHAIRMAN Please try to conclude

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE The present Bill reconstitutes it now I want to make certain suggestions.

The first suggestion would be this. The extent of monopoly in the press section is of the order of 80 to 81 per cent. That affects the Press Council also. Therefore some arrangement has to be made so that the Press Council will be in a position to be bold enough to make its observations and findings against the monopoly houses working in the press section.

My second suggestion would be to regard to finance. Though there is to

[Shri Yashwant Borole]

be an independent financing arrangement which will be available now, considering the whole budget which is available to the Press Council—which is hardly Rs 2,40,000—and considering the work which it has to carry, I think the budget is insufficient. It is good that now at least they have been empowered to levy a certain fee and make a collection. If necessary that should be supplemented.

My third suggestion would be in regard to the question of delay before the Press Council because certain matters which were taken up to the Press Council had lingered on for a considerably long time. Therefore, the working and functioning of the Press Council will have to be styled in a manner so as to curtail the delay which may be there so that prompt action will be recommended and action taken immediately.

श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास (सीतामढ़ी) : यह जो प्रेस काउंसिल बिल पेश किया गया है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। प्रेस काउंसिल आपातकाल के दिनों में खास कर जब हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के सम्पादक श्री बी० जी० वर्माजी का मामला उस के समक्ष गया, खत्म कर दी गई थी। वह उसका एक प्रमुख कारण भी रहा है। इस प्रेस काउंसिल बिल के तहत प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता की पुनर्स्थापना का प्रयास किया गया है ताकि एक ऐसी व्यवस्था बन सके जो अपने आप अपनी मर्यादाओं की रक्षा कर सके, प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता का प्रबलण रख सके। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे मुद्दे हैं जिन पर मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिये था। प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता का मुख्यतया दो प्रकार से हनन होता रहा है। एक तो प्राइवेट के द्वारा होता रहा है और दूसरे सरकार के द्वारा। इस बीचवीं शताब्दी में अब ऊपर राज्य

सत्ता के सर्वप्रार्थी, सर्वोपार्थक सत्ता के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित हुई है। इसलिए इस सत्तावादी सरकार के जितने भी भय हैं उसकी रक्षा न केवल सम्पन्निकारी वर्ग के होनी चाहिये बल्कि राज्य की बढ़ती हुई निरक्षरता से भी उरवी रक्षा होनी चाहिये। यहां पर यह कहा गया है कि सरकार से उसका रक्षा की जाएगी। लेकिन पिछली कांग्रेस काउंसिल भी जिस की रिपोर्ट 1969 में आई उस प्रेस काउंसिल ने तत्कालीन सरकार के समक्ष कुछ सुझाव रखे थे। 1970 में प्रेस काउंसिल सम्बन्धी जावानूद था जब उस में सलाह दे दिया गया तो प्रेस काउंसिल ने जिन की धार इशाग किया था उन की धार ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

इस प्रेस काउंसिल में सम्भवतः उन सिफारिशों पर उतना जार नहीं दिया गया है। उसका एक सामान्य उदाहरण मैं रखना चाहता हूँ। प्रेस काउंसिल की पावरों और फंक्शन्स की जो यहां चर्चा की गई है उस में धारा 14 सड़कनाउ (1) और उस की तुलना अगर धाप कर लताउ 15(4) के, लताउ 14 में प्रेस, न्यूज एजेंसीज, जर्नेलिस्ट्स उन के प्रति जा शिकायत है उस शिकायत के प्रति प्रेस काउंसिल को क्या अधिकार दिया गया है कि प्रेस काउंसिल इनकार कर सकती है। शिवायत अगर सही पायी जाय तो they can warn, admonish or censure लेकिन जहां सरकार और प्रेस काउंसिल का सम्बन्ध आया है वहां चितता माइल्ड हो गया है। यहां उतना ही दिया गया है कि

"The Council may, if it considers it necessary for the purpose of carrying out its objects or for the performance of any of its functions under this Act, make such observations, as it may think fit."

अन 14(1) में वार्षिक, ऐडमिनिश और सेंसर करने का है। लेकिन जहाँ सरकार और उसके अधीन दूसरी संस्थाओं से अगर प्रेस की स्वायत्तता और स्वतंत्रता पर आक्रमण होता है तो एक तो कहा गया है कि वार्ड शिवायन हो तो इनकार्यवी की जाय जिसका मतलब है कि प्रचारान्तर में यह अधिकार हा जाता है कि प्रेस वाउन्सिल का यह अधिकार है। लेकिन प्रेस वाउन्सिल की 1968-69 की रिपोर्ट में जो सुझाव दिये थे उसकी स्पष्ट रूप से व्याख्या हो जानी चाहिये क्योंकि 1970 में थी नीरेन डे ने हरियाणा सरकार की ओर और न वालते हुए कहा था कि प्रेस वाउन्सिल का राज्य सरकार का अपन परचम में लेने का वार्ड अधिकार नहीं है। उस माने में यह इतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

दूसरी चीज यह कि प्रेस वाउन्सिल रा जो कम्पाजीशन है उस पर अगर ध्यान दें तो उसमें 28 आदमी हैं। 6 सम्पादक और 6 आदमों या मैनेजमेंट के आदमी हैं। इस तरह से 12 आदमी ऐसे ही होते हैं, क्योंकि सम्पादक की नीकरी या मालिकों की इच्छा पर निर्भर करती है। बा 28 में से 12 आदमी हैं जो प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से मालिकों के हितावा प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि समूचे प्रेस वाउन्सिल की संरचना में मालिकों के हितावा का प्रतिनिधित्व ज्यादा हो गया है। दूसरी चीज यह है कि प्रेस वाउन्सिल के अन्दर रेडियो और टी०वी० को भी शामिल करना चाहिये क्योंकि

इन के माध्यम से भी बिचार निर्माण प- ज्यादा धमक पड़ता है।

आचरण सहिता के बारे में अन्त में मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि तिनच कमेटी का जो रिपोर्ट है उस में आठवें पेज पर लिखा है कि

"The Committee is of the opinion that since the Council is not called upon to lay down any code of journalistic ethics for the Press, there could be no question of vesting it with the power to hold an inquiry into any breach thereof"

यहाँ लगता है कि जैसे कलेक्ट कमेटी के दिमाग में यह धारणा है कि प्रेस वाउन्सिल बिना तरह का जर्नलिस्टिक एथिक्स कोड निर्धारित नहीं करने जा रही है, लेकिन बिल में सका प्रावधान है।

समापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिये क्योंकि बहुत बोलन वाले हैं।

श्री राम सुन्दर दास : मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि प्रेस वाउन्सिल वाउ आफ बडबट ऐडजुडिक्शन के प्राप्त से स्वातंत्र्य करेगी। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका स्पष्ट प्रावधान बिल में होना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI P S RAMALINGAM (Nilgiris) Hon. Mr Chairman, the Government proposes to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India.

Sir, during the past 30 years this House has discussed several times in a heated manner the need for de-linking the newspapers from Press barons and about diffusion of newspaper ownership. The successive Ministers of Information and Broadcasting have

[Shri P S Ramalingam]

given so many assurances on the floor of this august House that a Bill to that effect would be brought forward by the Government. But so far there has been no marked change in the policy of no uniform distribution and Government advertisements to the newspapers. In these two matters the language newspapers are given step-motherly treatment. As the poor people in our country are gradually becoming paupers on account of the economic policies of the Government the language newspapers are nearing slowly but steadily to the stage of extinction. Even if the State Governments condescend to give advertisements the newspapers are short of newsprint. The large newspapers are assuming monopolistic proportions with alarming speed. As per the statistics supplied by the Registrar of Newspapers in India is nourished by the neo-capitalists. I do not think that this Press Council is able to realise the laudable objective of preserving the freedom of the Press, which is as elusive as an eel. Unless there is revolutionary reorientation in the Government's policy, it is not possible to raise the standard of the newspapers. I would like to give a few figures to substantiate my argument and to supplement my suggestions which I hope the hon. Minister will bear in mind at the time of his reply to the debate.

78.5 per cent of the newspapers in the country comes in regional languages. 68.8 per cent of such language newspapers is published outside the four metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. Out of the total circulation of newspapers in the country 51.3 per cent circulation is outside the four large cities. In these circumstances, it will not be possible for the Press Council located in Delhi to exercise its authority. Here it is pertinent to point out that the Press Council is at the moment an entirely nominated institution, which will reduce its impact.

If the working of the Press Council is not to be in vain I would suggest that there should be one Press Council for each regional language. If that is not feasible then there can be regional Press Councils. If that is also not practicable then the representatives of all the official languages enumerated in the Constitution must find a place on the Press Council. If the Government does not favour this suggestion, then I would say that the Press Council should meet at least once in a year in all the State Capitals so that the problems of the language newspapers can be understood and appreciated.

Sir the newspapers have become tabloids of political bickerings, baseless political rumours, mocking political cartoons, news items which would foment and fan linguistic and racial hatred among the people. The people of the country are not enlightened by meaningful political comments, but they are led on the path of anger and frustration by the fertile imagination of newsmen. In a democracy there is no place for yellow journalism which goes counter to the concept of open society. The Press Council has to exert all its energy for extracting the gullible people from the guile of newspapermen.

In this Bill there is no provision envisaging co-ordination between the Press Council and the Registrar of Newspapers who exercises supervisory control on about 16000 newspapers and periodicals. This should be ensured in the interest of the Press Council. Similarly, the Registrar of Newspapers should be authorised to implement the punishment awarded by the Press Council on the erring newspapers.

There should also be a National Registrar of Working Journalists which will go a long way in improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies. Sir I oppose the idea of association of Managing Editors with the

Press Council because of the fact that the Managing Editors are none other than the proprietors of newspapers

In conclusion I hope that the Press Council would become a potent instrument for guarding the Press freedom and not merely a patronising body

SHRI G M BANATWALLA (Ponnani) Mr Chairman Sir the Press Council Bill is under discussion in this House and the Government deserves every credit for reviving the Press Council. However I am constrained to remark that the present measure is a half hearted measure and the Press Council proposed and envisaged in the Bill is devoid of teeth. It is quite clear Mr Chairman, that the concept of the freedom of press implies that the press should be free both from proprietorial oppression and government interference. When we scan the various provisions of the Bill we find that in both respects the Press Council is toothless. As far as the management is concerned there is the power of censure and the matter ends there. But as far as government interference with press is concerned it is sad that there are no provisions whatsoever. On the contrary it is clear that the government is fighting shy of the Press Council. There is no provision to the effect that this Press Council will have jurisdiction with respect to complaints about interference from the government in the same manner as it has jurisdiction to see the complaints of proprietorial oppression, etc. Sir if you look at Clause 13 sub-clause (2) (j) you will find that this Council can give its opinion on such matters as may be entrusted to it by the Central Government. In other words the initiative of the Press Council has also been curbed. The point I am making is that an important aspect of the freedom of Press, namely freedom from government interference has been totally left out from the jurisdiction of the Press Council.

Mr Chairman, one of the objects of Press Council is to build a code of con-

duct for newspapers. In so far as the Press Council is an agency created and nominated by the government I am afraid this evolution of the code of conduct might in the long run prove a type of veiled censor as far as the freedom of the Press is concerned.

Sir the body is heavily nominated. This is a rather undemocratic form and it would have been better if instead of nominations the principle of election had been given full and fair play.

Lastly a word about language press representation. It has been ensured but it is absolutely necessary that the language press of all the languages mentioned in the Constitution gets represented. This is necessary in order that the Press Council should have an adequate representation. Therefore I submit that all the languages mentioned in the Constitution should be properly represented. I must specifically make mention of Urdu because that is a language paper not neglected at the hands of the government. Here I may be a little irrelevant but I may suggest that the location of office of the Registrar of Newspapers in India in Delhi is creating a lot of inconvenience. Many Urdu papers are published from Bombay and for every little purpose declarations have to be submitted to Delhi and then they shuttle between Bombay and Delhi which causes a lot of inconvenience to them.

This is a matter which must be looked into.

I would therefore plead with the Government for the setting up of regional offices especially as far as Urdu is concerned, especially in Bombay.

There are various other matters, but there is no time. I have given my amendments on various matters and I shall speak on them.

I wish to say only one more word about Clause 16 before I conclude.

[Shri G M Banatwalla]

Clause 16 provides for the levy of a fee by the Council on the registered newspapers. Sir, I am totally opposed to this levy of a fee. As it is, the economy of newspapers is very peculiar. Let the Government come forward with the necessary amount required by the Press Council rather than place any burden whatsoever on the newspapers in our country.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री बलभूपण तिवारी (खलीलाबाद)

समापति महादय, यह जा विवेक आज़ सदन के समक्ष उपस्थित है इसका स्वागत होना चाहिए। काफी लामां न इसका स्वागत किया है। जनता सरकार जब बनी उसी समय इस में विचार किया था कि इस प्रेस कौंसिल का हम पुनर्जीवित करेंगे क्योंकि 1954 में जा प्रेस कमिशन 6 गुना किया गया था उसकी सिफारिश थी कि देश में प्रेस कौंसिल का गठन होना चाहिए। उस के तहत 1965 में यह ऐक्ट पास किया गया। उस के बाद 1966 में प्रेस कौंसिल का निर्माण हुआ। दस वर्ष भी उस के बाद वह ठीक तरीके से काम नहीं कर पायी, 1976 में समरली उस का समाप्त कर दिया गया। तो यह ता एव अच्छा काम है और इस के लिए मैं सरकार और सरकार के माननीय भूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि प्रेस की आजादी के लिए हम बचनबद्ध हैं, समर्पित हैं और हम न जा सकल्य लिया उस सकल्य को हम ने दूरा किया है। प्रेस की आजादी जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है।

यह सही है कि सरकार और प्रेस के बीच में लगातार संघर्ष होते रहे हैं और ये संघर्ष अमेरिका में, इंग्लैंड में, शताब्दी पहले से चले आ रहे हैं। लम्बा इतिहास है। बताकर नाना प्रकार के ऐक्ट पास किए

प्रेस की आजादी को समाप्त करने के, उस का खम करने के लेकिन वहाँ पर प्रबल जनमत और वहाँ की जो अपनी परम्पराएँ और मान्यताएँ थीं वह जीवित रही जिन के चल पर हमेशा प्रेस को स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष रखने का माहौल बना रहा। आज अपने देश में भी यह हालात मौजूद है। चाहे सरकार ने स्वयं कहा था कि चाहे हम धाप से इस्तेफा न करे, चाहे हम धापको बात को स्वीकार न पर परन्तु धाप के नीलने की आजादी की रक्षा अपनी जानकी भी दाब पर लगा कर करेंगे। यही सब से बड़ा मध्य आधार है और इसी आधार को लेकर यह प्रेस कौंसिल बनी। अब यह प्रेस कौंसिल इस मतसबद को कहा तक पूरा पर पायेगी इस के बारे में कुछ लामां ने कहाए व्यक्त की है, दास कर वह लाम इस में ज्यादा हैं, जिन्होंने इस प्रेस कौंसिल को ही समाप्त कर दिया और प्रेस की आजादी का ही समाप्त कर दिया। मैं यह जरूर चाहूंगा अपनी सरकार की तरफ से कि हम जितना भी बातवचन इस के लिए इस दफा में बना सकें कि ये जा प्रेस हैं इन का स्वतंत्र रूप से काम करने का अवसर हो, उतना ही अच्छा होगा। इस के लिये जा व्यवस्थाएँ और प्रावधान किए गए हैं उनकी खिचियों का बखान मंत्री महोदय ने भी किया है कि इसका नम्पोजीशन कैसा होगा, इस के अध्यक्ष का मनोनयन किस प्रकार होगा। इस के अध्यक्ष सरकार के द्वारा मनोनीत नहीं किए जाएंगे। इस के लिये एक लाक समा के अध्यक्ष, एवं राज्य समा के समापति और एक ऐसा मम्बर जा उस कौंसिल से चुना जायगा, ये तीन लोग मिलकर उसका चयन करेंगे। उसी के साथ-साथ यह भी तय है कि धाप साथ प्रेस कौंसिल बना लीजिए, उस को सारे अधिकार दे दीजिए, मगर यदि उस की वित्तीय स्वतंत्रता नहीं होगी, धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता नहीं, होगी भयर

सरकार के हाथों से दूर धाश्रित होंगी ता वह
कौंसिल स्वतंत्र रूप से अपने कर्तव्य
का पालन नहीं कर पायेगी इसलिए उसे
क्षेत्रीय अधिकार या अपने साधन जुटाने
के लिये भी अधिकार दिया गया है ।

तीसरी बात जो बहुत बड़ी गड़बड़
सही है कि उसको अधिकार मिलना
चाहिए या जो उस समय में नीरेत डे साहब
ने आपत्ति या उठाई थी जिनका निराकरण
पूरी तरह से नहीं हुआ था और जो अपेक्षा
थी कि अगले सरकार—चाहे वेन्द्र की हा
या राज्य की—प्रेम पर या प्रेम की आजादी
पड़ हमला करे, आक्रमण करे केवल
सरकार ही नहीं कोई और एजेंसी हा, जैसे
कोई पालिटिकल पार्टी या एडवोकेटिंग
एजेंसी, ता उस के लिए भी कोई निदान
या उपाय कौंसिल के लिए इस विषयक
में हाना चाहिए—ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ ।

इस के साथ-साथ जो डी-लिबिय है,
जो स्ट्रुचर है, वह बहुत ही इमपोर्टेंट
है । जो बड़े अखबार हैं, खास तौर पर जो
अमेरी अखबार हैं वही का सब से ज्यादा
प्रभाव है । इस के बजाय जो लोकल
पेपर्स हैं, जो मानु भूपाश्रों के पेपर्स हैं, आकि
कि इस देश की विभिन्न भाषाया में चलते हैं
और जो कामना जनता तक पहुंचते हैं—
ऐसे अखबारों का ज्यादा प्रतिनिधित्व
मिलना चाहिए और ऐसे अखबारों के प्रचार
का ज्यादा व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । साथ
ही साथ डी लिबिय का जो बहुत पुमाना

मुभाव है उस के सम्बन्ध में कोई मजबूत
और बारगर कदम उठाया जाना
चाहिए । मैं समझता हूँ वेधल रर-
वार इसका नहीं कर पायेगी इन के
लिए प्रबन्ध जनमन और देश के सभी वर्गों
के लोको का पूर्ण समर्थन भी आवश्यक
है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विषय का
स्वागत करता हूँ ।

SHRI R VENKATARAMAN (Mad-
ras South) Mr Chairman, Sir, the
term 'freedom of the press' has dif-
ferent meanings to different people. To
the proprietors, it is a right to mar-
ket their publications without let or
hindrance, to the editors, it is a right
to decide to publish or refuse to pub-
lish the matter in the press, to the
public, it is really the right to correct
information and fair comment; and I
may add one more—to the politicians,
it is to have the right to address the
public through the press and to save
themselves from character assassina-
tion. When the various people exer-
cise these freedoms, this brings about
a lot of conflict. In fact, Samuel
Johnson has said very beautifully in
his book, *Life of Milton*—it is a very
interesting passage—

"If every murmurer at Govern-
ment may diffuse discontent there
can be no peace, if every sceptic
in theology may teach his people,
there can be no religion. The dan-
ger of such unbounded liberty and
the danger of bounding it have pro-

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

duced a problem in the Science of Government which human understanding seems hitherto unable to solve

This is a problem before the Minister also. They have to reconcile the freedom of the press on one side and the rights of the individual on the other in the conduct of the press.

There are two diametrically opposite views on this matter. One school of thought maintains that—freedom of the press is incompatible with its ownership by capitalists; that private enterprise press is merely the channel through which the opinion and the values of its capitalist owners are disseminated and that the so called freedom is really confined to and exists only for those who own and control the press.

There is a nothing diametrically opposite view.

A newspaper is a private enterprise owing nothing whatever to the public, which grants it no franchise. It is therefore affected with no public interest. It is emphatically the property of the owner who is selling a manufactured product at his own risk.

As the truth lies in between the two, naturally one has to see that public responsibility of the press is ensured by a process. What is the process we will see.

In Sweden where the press receives a subsidy from the Government it is subject to the regime of law. There are a number of laws governing the press. In West Germany there is a right of reply to a citizen in respect of anything which appears in the press against him and the press is obliged to publish the matter. Britain has earlier held

the view that the Press should have neither special responsibilities nor special privileges other than what a citizen has. But the way in which the press functioned in the later years and the need for national security, the need for the safe guarding the individual's reputation and privacy, this has induced the Royal Commission which had reported in 1977 in their report to reach the conclusion that the freedom of the press cannot be absolute and that there must be some boundary to it.

The Press Council is, therefore, a voluntary institution in England regulating its behaviour without any statute whereas in our country we had introduced this statute in 1968 and it was in existence till 1976. Now the hon. Minister had said something about while introducing the Bill, most of the clauses.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will take some time.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will take 4-5 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then you stop here. Today's discussion is upto 5 O'clock. At 5 Prof. Samar Guha's motion is to be discussed. Tomorrow you can start it. Then we give preference to Prof. Samar Guha's motion.

10.53 hrs.

[SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA in the Chair]

**MOTION RE REPORT (1974) OF
COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO
THE DISAPPEARANCE OF NETAJI
SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE—Contd**

MR CHAIRMAN The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by prof Samar Guha on the 3rd August, 1974 namely,

That this House do consider the Report (1974) of the Commission of Inquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose laid on the Table of the House on the 3rd September 1974

Dr Vasant Kumar Pandit

DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) Mr Chairman, Sir last time the subject of the motion was discussed fully in the House and I was listening to the facts which were marshalled by my esteemed friend Prof. Samar Guha. I know that this forum of parliament is not for being used for astrological predictions. But fortunately I am a professional astrologer. The question of Shri Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's appearance is so very important from the national point of view that any piece of evidence, any piece of knowledge, any clue anything that can lead to the finding of the truth is welcome because his life is so valuable.

17 hrs

He has got his name engraved in diamonds in the history of the country. I got my M.A. with Astrology in 1943 and my Ph.D. in Jyotish in 1949. If I am therefore in the scientific Astrological field since 1949, it was not subject for discussion in several astrological societies and periodicals and also among several astrologers ever since the disappearance of Babu Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose—that is in December 1941. Thereafter came the very sad news suddenly in August 1945 of the air crash in which it was alleged that he died in Taipei. That set the entire nation thinking what exactly was the truth? During the previous

discussions so much has been said about the reports of Khosla Commission's biased approach, then Shah Nawaz Khan's investigations and report. I will not go into those details at this stage. I would apply my scientific knowledge to find out the truth behind the story. I have got a horoscope made of Netaji from the birth data which I could collect. I re-collect for about five years from 1945 several magazines and astrological societies and astrologers were discussing and if anyone opens any such magazine you will find it no single magazine nor any astrologer at that time said that Netaji was dead. All the technical and astrological data then available was used. As astrologers we determine the life of a person from his longevity called *ayur daya*. I am certain that what is called *purnayu* or full longevity as far as Netaji's horoscope was concerned, he was ordained to live full 84 and half years. From that point of view the conclusion is that he has not passed away. However, earlier to this *purnayu* there was what is known as *ghat* or *gandam* or *gandantor* which means that one escapes *ganda* is death, one touches death is *ghat* but escapes death. After applying the standards known to us, I have come to the conclusion that he may not have been in that plane which met with the fatal accident. But at the same time there was an indication of a sort of an underground movement towards the north. Some of my friends asked me what is the present position. My first conclusion is that *purnayu* of Netaji has not been reached. That he is still alive. That is a *gosa* which is called '*sanyasi yog*' in his horoscope.

This is called *व्रतसंयोग परिवर्तन योग* *व्रतसंयोग* may be a *वृत्तिवर्धन* loss of memory, a wandering life because there is a definite indication of *व्रतसं परिवर्तन* a spiritual transformation a reorientation of life style.

Some of us may bear me out, what the horoscope tells namely a strong inborn long inclinations for spiritual

[Dr Vasant Kumar Pandit]
sation, although we have in the entire life of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose seen a virulent fighter. The Dharmaic trend must have been there in his family and also within him. Therefore, his disappearance somewhere in the North and North East of the country cannot be ruled out at a particular stage of health, both mental and physical in which he should have turned a yogi. Therefore, I have used the word स्मरण क्षति loss of memory. He might have discarded the political life. He may not like to come back. But my friend Shri Guha was after me to know whether there was any chance of his re-appearance. Right at present he is under the cycle of शनि सप्तमि and towards the middle of सप्तमि i.e. 1979 to March 1980 there can be a clue of his existence somewhere. Therefore it is my sincere appeal, without attaching my political colour to the entire motion, to heed at least the scientific astrologers not me but all the astrologers right from 1942-43 till to-day in various discourses, various articles, various newspapers, the opinion of all of them, even today, indicating that there was no death. There was an escape. There might have been an escape to unknown destination. There is still a chance that you can have the golden opportunity to see that leader who was the apple of eyes of the people at that time.

Before I close my comments I personally feel that the last word has not been said in spite of voluminous facts literature reports and Commissions. If scientific astrology has some bearing efforts can still be made clues can still be found out that can really satisfy everybody's heart. After all Netaji was an emotional person. The entire nation was emotionally involved with him. Still there are many people who consider him as the national hero of our country. Therefore, I will appeal to the Government not to draw up the curtain but they to make a fresh approach to this problem.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa). Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is the greatest revolutionary leader. Why I say—the greatest, it is because the people of this country and abroad do not believe that he is dead. In the British Cabinet in 1945 the first Resolution was that Subhash Chandra Bose was to be found out and was to be arrested—dead or alive. Those papers were in the hands of the Government of India. Mr Justice Khosla has reported that Netaji died in a plane crash. He has gone to Taipei, Japan and everywhere. But he has not met our Ambassador or Consul-General anywhere. He has made the report according to his sweet will. That report, I can tell you is of no value. That is why we want to impress upon the Government through you that there should be a fresh inquiry into the disappearance of Netaji. In 1942 we heard him speaking on the radio. He was one of the greatest disciples of Mahatma Gandhi. His freedom struggle and his sacrifice will ever be remembered by the people of this country, not only by the people of this country but by the people abroad. When I went to the United States of America three years back, I found that Hoboken City near New York was named after Netaji for three weeks from 15th August. Netaji is being worshipped everywhere, but unfortunately on this Independence Day I did not find his picture on the television or Door Darshan. I would like to tell Mr L. K. Advani that the picture of Netaji, who had sacrificed everything for the liberation and freedom of our country, who had set an example to us as to how discipline has to be maintained was not shown on our television on Independence Day.

Mahatma Gandhi called the Quit India movement from India in 1942. Netaji went out of India, Netaji founded Azad Hind Fauj and with the Azad Hind Fauj entered Manipur and hoisted the national flag. Unfor-

unately in this Janata regime though they are doing some good work I was surprised to find that on the television this year there was no mention of Netaji and no picture of Netaji was shown. What have these people been doing? Are not the persons concerned with running of television and Radio traitors to the country? Are these people who are controlling Door Darshan not traitors to the people who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of this country? We are celebrating Netaji's birthday every year and lakhs and lakhs of people gather in the meetings. But this year I want to draw the attention of our esteemed Prime Minister Morarji Bhailal to the fact that on 15th August that was no mention of Netaji's name on the radio and no picture of Netaji was shown on the TV. There was not a single word about him. It is really surprising.

I want to speak through you to the Prime Minister to form a fresh enquiry committee to enquiry into the disappearance of Netaji. Truth must come out. People of the country do not believe that he is dead. We do not know what has happened. Till 1945 he was not dead. He may be kept somewhere we do not know. But fact has to be found out that is why we impress on the Prime Minister that a fresh inquiry commission should be appointed to enquiry into the disappearance of Netaji. He had set many examples to us. He has shown how the people of India can work together. Under the banner of the Azad Hind Fauj Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists all worked together. So I would like to tell the House. Let us not forget Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. His name will be written in letters of gold in the history of India whether the Government records it or not.

Under the previous Government also we have noticed that he was ignored. I do not say that the previous Government gave him the impor-

tance he deserved. He has ignored by them also. But whenever the earlier Prime Ministers Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri, went to Calcutta and West Bengal, they said that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was certainly the greatest figure of the world.

So let us not forget him. Let us remember him. Let us learn from him how we should maintain discipline. Here in this House we find how discipline is maintained. So let us learn from Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose how he founded the Azad Hind Fauj without anything in his hand* by going to foreign countries. The Azad Hind Fauj fared well. That is an example to us how Netaji got the people of India united. So let us learn from him how unity is to be maintained.

So I would again appeal to our esteemed Prime Minister in whom we have got the greatest confidence, that he should make a fresh enquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

With these words I support the demand for such an enquiry.

चौधरी बलवीर सिंह (हाशिमपुर)
समर्पित महोदय, नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस, जिनका नाम लेने पर ही भावभीनी में एक नया जोश पैदा हो जाता है उन के बारे में यह कहना ही एक मिस्ट्री है कि अभी तक हम पता नहीं चला है कि यह जिन्दा हैं या नहीं हैं। अब तक जितनी इक्कायरी हुई हैं उस से एक बात साफ है कि ताइवान का जा जाया हुआ या वह विलुप्त गलत है। क्योंकि उस के बाद घरेलू भी अपनी सांभाले रखीं ने अपनी उनकी तलाश करने की काशिश की। अगर

[चौधरी बलवीर सिंह]

ताइवान के हादसे में नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस
महद हो गये होते, ता ऐसी कोई वजह
नहीं थी कि उनके दादश्रेष्ठ अपनी सी०
आई० डी० स उन को तलाश शुरू कराते
कि कहा है ? बहुत स साग ने कहा कि
उन्होंने इन हादस के बाद उ जा देखा है ।
हिन्दुस्तान में ता बहुत बार भ्रष्टवारा में यह
भाभा कि वह इस तारीख का आयेंगे, फिर
दूसरा तारीख का आयेंगे, लेकिन जिन
सागों ने उन का देखा है, वह इस बारे में
फाईल बात नहा कह सके हैं ।

इस बारे में आज तक जितन भी कमीशन
बैठे हैं ओ इन्कमिशन हुई है, यह सब इस
भरत से दूरे हैं कि वह यह फैसला दें
कि नेताजी भव नहीं हैं । वह सब
इन्हीं पापन से बैठे थे कि वह साफ कर दें
कि वह भव नहीं हैं ।

भापका याद होगा, जब महात्मा गांधी के
रामने नेताजी की गहादत के बारे में बात
कही गई, या जाना भ्रष्ट मानने के लिये
कहा गया ता महात्मा गांधी ने कहा कि
यह मत मनाया जाए यह नहीं माना चाहिये ।
हा सता है, महात्मा गांधी का भी कोई
ऐसी इन्कमिशन हा जिस के मुताबिक
उन्होंने इस खबर का पर्वान न किया हो
कि नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र वास स्वांवासी हो
सके । यह एक बड़ी भ्रष्ट सी समस्या
है । इस देश में शीलमारी के आधम के
बाबा के बारे में बातें चलती रहीं, जबकभी
भ्रष्टवारा में इस तरह की खबरे आती
रहीं, सागों ने उस के बारे में बहुत दिल-
चस्पी सी भापस में दाबस भी हाती
रहीं और बड़ी दिलचस्पी से साग उन्हें
सुनते और पढ़ते थे । लेकिन अभी तक यह
मिस्ट्री ही बनी हुई है ।

श्री समर गुह जी ने तो इस हाउस मे
बहुत बार कोशिश की है कि सरकार कुछ
इस में ऐसी दिलचस्पी से जिस से इस

मिस्ट्री से पदों उठ सके । यह पता लगाना
चाहिए कि मान्चूरिया गये, मंगोलिया गये या
किस जगह गये । यह सही है कि ताइवान
वाला हादसा नहीं हुआ और अगर
वह हादसा हुआ भी, तो उस में नेताजी
सुभाष चन्द्र वास नहीं थे । सरकार इस
बारे में पूरा इन्कमिशन हासिल करने की
कोशिश करे । भ्रष्ट तो जनता पार्टी की
सरकार है । पहले जा कमीशन दिठाये गय,
वे किस ढंग के दिठाये गये, उन के बारे में
मुझे बहुत कुछ नहीं कहना है । लेकिन भ्रष्ट
सरकार इस बारे में कोई ऐसी कमेटी
दिठाये, जो इस बारे में सब लोग से तमय से
कर अपना फाईनल डिजिजन दे, ताकि सागों
का भ्रष्टजिनत का पता चल सके ।

हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख में नेताजी सुभाष
चन्द्र वास पहले आधमी थे, जिन्होंने उस
वक्त के सब से बड़े आधमी स आपत्ती बन-
पिलवट किया । वह महात्मा गांधी के
खिलाफ खड़े हुए, क्योंकि वह हमेशा अपनी
बानोंस के मुताबिक काम करते थे । कोई
इस बात का अदाजा नहीं कर सकता था कि
कोई आधमी हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर ज कर फौज
खड़ी करके हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिए
लड़ाई कर सकता है । अगर कोई ऐसी बात
कहे, तो लाग कहते थे कि वह पागलों की
दुनिया में रहता है । लेकिन नेताजी ने यह
कर दिखाया ।

नेताजी की सारी हिस्ट्री एव मिस्ट्री रही
है । उन्होंने सब रखा, फिर वह बाबुल गये,
बाबुल से राम और रोम से बलिन पहुंचे और
फिर वहा से आकर हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद
कराने के लिए आई० एन० ए० खड़ी की ।

यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि आजाद
हिन्दुस्तान का झंडा पहली बार 15
अगस्त, 1947 को बुलंद हुआ । इससे
बहुत पहले जब नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस
ने त्रिपुरा और मणिपुर की पहलियाँ

पर भाई० एन० ए० के जयि भया। की सत्ता का चैनैज किया, तब उन्होने हिन्दुस्तान की भाजादी का झंडा लहराया था। हिन्दुस्तान का लागा न उर, घबरा घबरा तुशी महभूत का यो। भाजजा बहुत सभोग भयन भापका प्रग्रेरिद मोरद्वय गबी बहुत है, भापका मोद होगा कि वे किन शब्दों में नेताजीको मोद करते थे। उन्हें जपान का पिद्वु का जाता था।

मिपिदकहूण कि चुवि भवजन्ता पाटी की सरकार है इस लिए वह नेताजा के बारे में ब्रिटिश गवर्नमट से सब तथ्य हासिल करे। जा इनक्रमेण साइ माउटेवेदन के पास है, या जा साइ बेविल कपास की या यहा की गवर्नमट के पास अपना खुफिया पुलिस की एनक्वायरी के जा रिवाइ मोर दूसरे डानुमट हैं प्रधान मंत्री अपना परसनल इनक्वायरी एक्स्ट कर के—इस भ सरकारा कारेस्पण्डस से काम नहा होता है—उन्हें हासिल करने की काशि कर। इसी तरह वह परसनल लेवल पर भमरीका मोर कर की सरकारा से भी पता लगान की काशि कर कि सचाई क्या है जिससे देश के लागा का इस बारे में भरीयत का पता चल सके।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola)
Sir I want to congratulate Shri Samar Guha for bringing this question with a sense of devotion and dedication again and again to the notice of the House because like many others he honestly feels and believes that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is still alive I personally feel that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has joined the ranks of those amar vibhutus of our culture

अथर्वव्यास बलिपत्रों हनुमावलि विभीषण
In our mythology these are the five great अजर अमर विभूति

I think so is Netaji. I do not believe that Netaji would ever die. As my scientific astrologer friend Dr Pandit, has said if he is still living there is a likelihood of his coming

back But astrologers always have an escape clause so that they can never be proved wrong So he has kept an escape clause even in his prediction by saying there may be smriti bhra-nsh loss of memory Supposing there is loss of memory or sanvasi yog he will not come back he will be alive and yet he will not come back and we will never have the fortune of seeing him After all Netaji's age today would be approximately 79 running 80 Is it not correct?

PROF SAMAR GUHA (Contal)
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SHRI VASANT SATHE He will be younger than the hon Morarji bhai by at least two years Therefore God willing if he returns he will be quite fit if we are really fortunate to get him it might prove to be a boon to our land

I personally have no authority The only person who has studied it thoroughly and who is an authority on this subject is Professor Samar Guha I accept his verdict on these reports Therefore if he says that the reports are all wrong I will accept it.

Some hon Member mentioned about Netaji not being named or remembered on the 15th of August But remember there is not a single 15th August when, at the end of the speech the Prime Minister does not give to the nation the call given by Netaji, namely Jai Hind How do we remember our great men? We remember them by their words, by their deeds and by their slogans. The slogan Jai Hind given to India which has continued to inspire every citizen of this country young and old, is the slogan given by Netaji. Our Prime Minister this year also at the end of his speech at the ramparts of the Red Fort gave the slogan Jai Hind. Therefore Netaji will always continue to inspire our people

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

I find sometimes a contradiction in our behaviour. Statutes or portraits are normally unveiled of only those who are no more with us. It is very seldom except in the South, that a statue is unveiled of a person who is still alive. Normally it is not done. In the present case on the one hand we have unveiled the statues and portraits on the other hand we are maintaining that he is still alive. I think there is some contradiction which needs reconciliation.

If for any reason it is felt that the recommendation or report of the Commission is wrong throw it out and have another fresh enquiry. In all seriousness I would submit to Morarji that the only authority on this subject who can go into it who can really go to the areas where there is a likelihood of finding Subhas Chandra Bose is Prof. Samar Guha. He has photographs with him. I think, there should be a one man Commission. I am saying it in all humility and seriousness and that should be headed by Prof. Samar Guha. He can take all the assistance the entire Government machinery can be placed at his disposal and he might even take the assistance of your scientific astrologer. There is substance in astrology and may be that it would help. But if any one can find Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose for us and if on any one's behalf supposing Netaji has taken sanyas as the Astrologer says and even then if any one can persuade him to come even in sanyas at least to give darshan to his people, it is only Prof. Samar Guha and nobody else. He has such a devotion and completed identification that you cannot find in anyone else. I would request the hon. Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai to appoint a one-man Commission headed by Prof. Samar Guha give him all the assistance than one can think of. Let him try his best to bring Subhas Chandra Bose to this land.

With these words I conclude

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I may differ sometimes from hon. friend Mr. Samar Guha but I can never doubt even in my sleep his sincerity. I have great admiration for the dedication with which he is pursuing this cause and yet we have to be realistic in this matter.

There have been two enquiries into the report of the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the air-crash on 18th August 1945 at Taihoku airfield during his air journey to Manchuria. One by a Committee presided over by Maj. General Shah Nawaz Khan and the second by a one man Committee of enquiry headed by Shri G. D. Khosla, retired Judge of the Punjab High Court. The Majority report of the first Committee and Shri Khosla held the report of the death as true. Since then reasonable doubts have been cast on the correctness of the conclusions reached in the two reports and various important contradictions in the testimony of witnesses have been noticed, some further contemporary official documentary records have also become available. In the light of those doubts and contradictions and those records, Government find it difficult to accept that the earlier conclusions are decisive. At the same time Government feels that no useful purpose would be served by having any further inquiry. I hope that in the light of this statement my hon. friend will withdraw his motion.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contd.)
Sir, Today is a great day for the whole Indian people because a mortal sin, a 'treacherous' crime that was committed against the epic hero of Indian freedom has been undone. If I say that Netaji was given burial, out of political conspiracy, it would not be an exaggeration. Although there was not an iota of doubt or any positive proof to the contrary that the plane crash was nothing but fake and the alleged crash did not involve Netaji at all.

I congratulate the Prime Minister on behalf of the Indian people, the Government as well, for the very bold and courageous steps and the decision that they have taken today. It is not an easy matter to undo the findings of the two inquiries.

I also congratulate the representatives of all the parties in this House, all of whom, about 25 of them, who spoke in this House on earlier occasions on this resolution and who lent their unanimous support to the demand to undo the Khosla Commission's Report.

I would also remind this House that earlier about 400 members of both the Houses, this House and the other House, had in a joint memorandum urged upon the Government for a fresh inquiry on Netaji on the basis of which the Khosla Commission was set up.

It is a matter of extreme regret that it required three decades for our nation to undo. I would say, the mischief that was done against the revolutionary pilgrime of India. Would there have been the freedom, as you call it, would the British imperialists have quit India so precipitously being the victor of the last War if there had not been a fatal blow by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose? What now I would say is not my word, but is the word of Lord Attlee who as a private citizen, came to India. It has been quoted by Shri R. C. Mazumdar in his book, "History of Indian Independence". He was asked "Why did the British quit India so precipitously?" Lord Attlee said "Because of the activities of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose".

It is now the accepted fact of history that Mahatma Gandhi prepared the background of Indian freedom and it is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose who achieved it. But not the freedom as you find today. It is not the freedom of either of the dream of Mahatma Gandhi or Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

I am not angry like Mr Dhren-dranath Basu or anybody for not finding the name of Netaji in the Doordarshan on the 15th August. I am very glad that they did not mention the name of Netaji on the 15th August because anybody having the real meaning of the Independence that we achieved on the 15th August would not mind it. At least, I never attend any function nowhere not for even a day on the 15th August—may be, personally, to me, it is a day of national betrayal. I remember, Mahatma Gandhi remained unknown at Balghata, at the mid-night of 15th August; and he did not bless did not even send a message of congratulations on this kind of Independence, that we achieved. Therefore I am not at all worried about it. I am glad that his name was not mentioned on the 15th August because his name should be mentioned either on 26th January or 21st October, the day on which Netaji declared the Provisional Government of India and declared a war of Indian liberation against the British imperialists.

Today, I express my gratitude to the Prime Minister because today ends a crusade that in my humble way I was trying to conduct on behalf of the people of India at least to see that officially and legally Netaji is not declared dead. How, by undoing the findings of the two Reports at least this much we have achieved that, today, Netaji is neither legally nor officially dead.

What happened to him? Whether there will be any useful purpose served by having a fresh enquiry or not is a question which I will answer later. But I want to draw the attention of the Prime Minister to the fact that what has been done by this Government has been done by Khosla himself. He himself repudiated his own findings; in a recent case in Calcutta. There was the report of the Khosla Commission and, just after the publication of this Report, I published a book called "The Last Days of Netaji". This is nothing but

[Prof Samar Guha]

almost a verbatim reproduction of the Commission's Report having just some linking up here and there. At least in 27 places he described Netaji as a puppet of Japan a tool of Japan a quisling and what not. Why did he do so? Do you know? It was because he found that the testimony of the witnesses—Japanese or otherwise—could not justify his findings that Netaji really died in the plane crash. Therefore he had to build up some political thesis and he did it without having any kind of evidentiary support. No witness anywhere mentioned that Netaji acted or subjected himself to act as a puppet or a quisling of Japan—not a single witness said so. Yet he mentioned this about 27 times only to give justification to his finding. His political thesis was that to the man whom Japan considered as nothing but a puppet and quisling they could not give any protection to him endangering their own national interest as against the wrath of the Anglo American powers under whose occupancy they were after the war.

The family members of Netaji filed a defamation case against Mr Khosla—against this Report and against his book also—and he had to render, an unconditional apology. I want to keep on record in this House what he said while tendering his unconditional apology. I will read it out. He said

I do hereby tender my unqualified apology to the complainant Shri Dwijendra Nath Bose and other members of the family of Netaji and to our countrymen who have felt hurt and aggrieved owing to the impugned passages in the said book concerning one of the greatest sons of India and his nephews.

I would also express for myself that I sincerely share in common with my countrymen the deepest regard for Netaji who is regarded as the LIBERATOR of our MOTHERLAND and was christened by no less a person than Mahatma Gandhi the Father of the Nation as "THE PATRIOT OF PATRIOTS—THE

PRINCE OF PATRIOTS" as one of the greatest sons of India.

I am prepared to make due and adequate amends to have the case compounded according to law and also undertake to have the apology herein contained published fully and adequately through advertisement inserted in leading newspapers in Calcutta Delhi Bombay, and Madras and other State Capitals of India as also in newspapers of countries where the said impugned publication has been circulated to free the stocks of the impugned book left with me my publishers and their agent and not to call or reprint the same and also to supply copies of the apology to the leading book sellers where the book has been displayed for sale requesting them to hang up the same in public view.

I hope and trust this apology will be accepted and the case will be compounded according to law."

So Mr Khosla has repudiated it himself—and the publisher also did so. I don't want to read it out. It is almost in the same language. I will quote only a few words. The publisher said

We confess that we were not aware of the offending contents and the implications thereof as we were only executing orders placed with us for the performance of our professional job as printers and publishers.

If we were aware of such contents which traduced the honour of one of the greatest sons of India, we would certainly not have been a party to the printing and publishing of the impugned book in respect of which we have inadvertently become involved in our aforesaid capacity. We hereby make due and adequate amends for our said inadvertent laches by tendering our unqualified apology to the complainant Shri Dwijendra Nath Bose, and other members of the family of

Netaji and also to our countrymen for this publication.'

I got the indulgence of this House when last time I made an one-hour and fortyfive-minute speech marshalling all facts why I believed that the plane crash was nothing but a fake. But I felt that I could not fully convince this House. After that what I jotted down something in the jail—I had recast then and very hurriedly, published this book, called Netaji dead or Alive? Fortunately I have the cuttings of the review of the book from almost all the leading papers of the country. All the leading papers that are brought out from various metropolitan cities have unanimously, in their reviews commented that this book has conclusively proved that Netaji did not die in the air crash. I know many things but I have not mentioned in the book anything that was not found in the documents that were produced before the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee or the Khosla Commission or in the documents that were later published in the British papers—I mean, the secret papers that have been recently published. All the newspapers have commented unanimously that it has been conclusively proved that Netaji did not die in the air-crash.

If Netaji did not die in the air crash then what happened to him? It is our moral obligation to know what happened to him. The Prime Minister has said that no useful purpose will be served by having a fresh inquiry. I agree. But the reason is different. For me there is no necessity any more of any fresh inquiry. I got the report quite earlier and some important information also from very responsible quarters that Netaji is alive. I made frantic searches all over the country to try to find any kind of clue—if that could provide any positive information that Netaji is alive. Yet I could not be absolutely sure about the veracity of the information that I received earlier. I have, therefore, been very careful if you

remember, whenever I said anything in the House I have always used the expressions—"I believe Netaji is alive", 'I hope Netaji is alive', "I pray to God that Netaji should be alive", and "I dream that Netaji is alive". Even when I wrote this book, I had a certain shadow of doubt in me for that reason in the title of this book I have kept a query a question mark if 'Netaji Dead or Alive'.

I know that many people feel that I am a crazy person. I am a gullible person and I am easily subject to believe any kind of rumour about Netaji being alive. I know that I know even that many people consider me a childish when I wear this Netaji badge. Many people say that I am using it for political purposes. At my age to have this badge unfailingly—what it is I know, what is this meant to be, I know.

But I am thankful to God that my quest, my search and my mission to know whether Netaji is dead or alive has been fulfilled to-day. To day for me there is no question of indecisiveness in any way. In the name of God I announce in this House that I know that Netaji is alive.

Naturally my friends will ask the question why then are you not divulging his whereabouts? I am too eager too impatient to let the country know what I know but, then I have not the freedom yet to disclose what I know.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) Why?

PROF SAMAR GUHA What I know if I disclose now then everyone of you will jump up if I say something and if I show you something to prove what I have said. But I have not the freedom yet. But this much I can say Netaji is nowhere under duress. He is a free man. I also

[Prof Samar Guha]

17.55 hrs

believe that the time is not very far off when the country will also know positively that Netaji is alive. I know when he reappears there will be some kind of a political earthquake in this country. To day I pray to God with all my countrymen that Netaji may be in good health and we may get back the greatest revolutionary pilgrim of our country, the epic ere of Indian freedom, the greatest patriot of our country, the Netaji of the Indian people back in our midst so that he may lead the destiny of our people to their cherished goal.

I again pray to God along with all of you so that Netaji keeps well and we get him back in our midst as early as possible.

Sir, again, I thank the Prime Minister, the government and all friends for lending all kinds of support in the mortal sin and the crime that was committed against Netaji. day I will only again pray to God, God, give back our Netaji to us.

Jai Hindi, Jayatu Netaji.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing your motion?

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: There is no necessity of any fresh inquiry because I know Netaji is alive.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, is it the pleasure of the House to permit him to withdraw his motion?

SOME HON MEMBERS: Yes.

The substitute motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

MOTION RE LARGESCALE DISTRESS SALE OF RAW JUTE BY THE GROWERS

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I beg to move.

"That this House do take note of the situation arising out of the large scale distress sale of raw jute at prices lower than the statutory price in West Bengal and other jute growing States and urges upon the Government to take appropriate actions to ensure remunerative price for the growers."

Mr Chairman, Sir, I think you would agree with me that the Motion this House is discussing now is of vital importance not only for a large number of our people but also for the entire nation.

You know, Sir, that jute which we formerly called 'golden fibre' has played a very important role in the economy of our country and, particularly, in the rural economy of the jute growing States. It is quite well-known that the jute manufacturers account today for nearly 7 per cent of our total foreign exchange earnings. It is also well known that over 2 lakhs of industrial workers are directly employed in the jute industry. About twenty lakhs of our people are directly employed in the jute industry. About 20 lakhs of our people earn their livelihood from the secondary trade to the sector of the jute industry.

17.57 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

It is also to be mentioned in this connection that more than forty lakhs of our Indian families or thirty lakhs of farmers of six jute growing States are engaged in the production and cultivation of jute.

So far as West Bengal is concerned, it is, by far, the largest jute growing State. For every five persons one person is getting directly or indirectly his livelihood from the jute production and in the jute industries. The jute industry is very important from the point of view of national importance. The jute industry over the last two decades directly contributed to the foreign exchange, on an average of Rs 200 crores in the form of export duty and another Rs 250 crores or 240 crores by way of excise duty. I think the importance of this subject is now quite clear to the entire House.

Now, the entire policy of the Government of India in regard to the price and purchase of raw jute has over the decade, rested on two major planks, namely, the fixations of a statutory minimum price for jute in the markets of different parts of the country and the market operation of the Jute Corporation of India to purchase jute whenever the prices tend to fall below the statutory minimum level. Mr Chairman I say with all the emphasis at my command that the past experiences have shown that the two-plank policy of the Government of India in regard to this has miserably failed—not only failed but it has also caused maximum harm and injury to the nation's economy, particularly to the jute growers. They are forced to sell their jute at a much lower rate than the statutory price. What are the basic or fundamental reasons for this? There are many but I will mention only four important reasons for the failure of the government's policy. First the inadequacy of the support price, second the late-starting operations of the Jute Corporation of India, third inadequate number of the JCI purchasing centres; fourth operations of the JCI are wholly in the secondary market. They are completely absent in the primary market.

18 hrs.

MR Chairman, Sir, as regards the question of minimum price, I would

like to say that it is a myth to the growers and bonanza for the industrialists, tycoons and the eight monopoly families of the Jute industry. I say this on the basis of the documents. Sir, my charge against the government is that the pricing of raw-jute has all along been done in the interest not of the jute growers but in the interest of the industrialists, jute barons and the eight monopoly families in our country. I have got ample evidence to prove the allegation. This evidence I have been able to obtain after going through various documents, government publications and notings on the government files. Due to paucity of time I will only cite a few. To begin with, let me quote the relevant portion from the recent report of the Public Undertakings Committee of 1977-78.

"It is most distressing to note that during all these years the minimum prices of raw jute fixed by the government as also the prices being offered to the jute cultivators were much too inadequate"

It goes on further to say

"It is most unfortunate that the very basis of the fixation of the said minimum statutory price, namely, the first-cost of cultivation of raw jute has been deliberately kept low by the various agencies concerned at an unimaginable low figure of Rs 116"

Now, I revert back to explode the myth of the fixation of minimum support price. From the available documents, I find the cost of production per quintal was Rs 163 calculated for the year 1974-75. The Agricultural Prices Commission fixed the minimum price at Rs 125 per quintal for the year 1974-75. The cost of cultivation per quintal of raw jute was found out to be Rs. 163 per quintal but the minimum price fixed by Agricultural Prices Commission was Rs. 125 per quintal. It began with Rs. 116 and then came to Rs. 125 in 1974-75. What

78) in its eighth report on the Jute Corporation of India has said

"There is no doubt that in the entire process of collection, compilation and publication of data relating to cost of cultivation of jute and of fixation and announcement of minimum statutory price for raw jute all these agencies, including Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Agricultural Prices Commission and Ministry of Commerce (now Industry) have acted as the bitterest enemies of the poor jute grower. They completely sided with the jute industrialists and jute tycoons on the pretext of maintaining the so-called viability of jute industry and their anxiety to protect export market of jute manufacture, from an imaginary deleterious effect of any increase in the price of raw jute. It is most unfortunate to find that the Cabinet Committee on Food and Agriculture at the material time was also a party to this. The entire machinery was positively working for the jute industry and the jute traders' lobby and in this process many palms must have been greased."

Is this not sufficient to warrant a comprehensive enquiry? I demand that on the basis of the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on JCI where allegations have been made that many palms were greased—I know whose palms have been greased—a probe should be instituted to find out who palms were greased and who have been subjected to immense grievous injuries. I think the House will agree with me.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention in brief some of the very vital problems of the jute grower in our country. I would only mention two factors namely the non-availability of very essential credit facilities and secondly the introduction of ISI grading system. The time

at my disposal is very short therefore, I do not propose to explain how the growers are cheated and robbed off by the ISI grading system.

It is quite well known that the jute growers of our country are denied any credit facilities from the banks or other financial institutions of our country. On the other hand the jute barons and tycoons in the industry are basking under the lavish patronage of the banks and the financial institutions. To illustrate my point I would only mention a few things. The total amount of credit limit available to the jute mills for the purchase of raw materials and for other operations amounted to Rs. 157.22 crores as on 30th June 1977. The limit extended by the banks for trading in the raw jute amounted to Rs. 52.23 crores i.e., about 200 crores. This also relates to 1977 figures. Then the advance granted to 29 sick jute mills amounted to Rs. 67 crores at the end of March, 1977.

You will find that more than Rs. 200 crores have been advanced by the financial institutions to help these tycoons barons jute industrialists. But what happens to the JCI which is also a public sector undertaking? I have come to know that for the procurement by Government of 15 lakhs of raw jute—this is the target of the Government this year—JCI will require bank credit of Rs. 60 crores while the RBI has sanctioned only Rs. 28 crores. I do not know what will happen with the limited scope of the JCI for want of credit fund from the RBI.

Now I come to the second point about the operation of JCI. As I have mentioned earlier one of the major plans of the Government is to purchase raw jute through the JCI and how the JCI is operating? From the old records I find that the coverage of raw jute trade by the JCI has been very insignificant. The JCI could only purchase 9 to 11 per cent of the total

[Shri Chitta Basu]

production of the raw jute during the last three years. This year's figure is 50 lakh bales of the total estimated production of 75 lakh bales that is, only 1/5th of the total production will be left to the private traders and middle men. Uptill now, as far as my information goes the JCI has been able to purchase jute of only 47000 bales. Now the Government is very eloquent on account of operation of the co-operatives in jute. Let us understand what the cooperatives are doing. As far as my information goes the number of cooperatives in jute in the whole country was only 103 in 1976-77. Their purchases worked out at best to a meagre 35 per cent in 1975-76. Therefore you can well understand that more than 90 per cent of the total production of jute is left in the hands of the private traders and middle men. They take delivery of the jute from the jute growers under the dadan system they are made to part with their jute at low prices. This is the situation that is prevailing today.

Sir, before concluding I would like to request the hon. Minister to try to incorporate some of the suggestions that I am now going to make. Now having regard to the situation as described by me I would ask the Government to take the following steps namely, the J. C. I. has to enter the market immediately as the crop has already started arriving in the markets of North Bengal, (2) the minimum remunerative prices must be fixed at Rs 300 instead of Rs 397 or something like that as suggested or recommended by the Committee on Public Undertakings in their Report on the JCI (3) the JCI has to purchase the entire quantity offered for sale at the market price even if they are more than the minimum prices and (4) the J. C. I. has to set up an adequate number of centres to purchase raw jute from the growers direct. If however this is not possible only the Food Corporation of India may be involved in this purchase operations as the peak of the jute

procurement season does not clash with the cereal procurement from the farmers. I think these are the four immediate tasks and the Government should try to save the jute growers of our country. In conclusion coming as I do from West Bengal coming as I do from that area I want to warn that there will be Nil Darpan, Titu Mir and Basher Khella if things do not improve. There was a great fight of the peasants in that part of the country. I do not want Nil Darpan enacted in this year of 1978. The Janata government is in power. Mistakes have been committed. Distortions had been made by the erstwhile government erstwhile regime, hand in glove with the jute monopolists and jute barons and tycoons. I hope the Janata government which is pledged to support the cause of the growers and agriculturists will see the imbalances created and the mistakes committed in respect of the jute growers of the country, if they are sincere to their cause they must correct immediately the imbalances and distortions. If corrections are not there Nil Darpan, Titu Mir and Basher Khella will be there. You will then understand what the growers of our country are and what the villagers of our country are. I want to conclude by sounding this note of warning.

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved

That this House do take note of the situation arising out of the large scale distress sale of raw jute at prices lower than the statutory price in West Bengal and other jute growing States and urges upon the Government to take appropriate action to ensure remunerative price for the growers."

There are some amendments. Are they being moved?

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Saharsa) I beg to move

That in the motion, —

add at the end—

"which should be at least one and a half times of the cost of productions because the growers sell their jute in the market before Dussehra" (1)

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (पूणिमा)

समापति महोदय, पटसन उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में हम लोग बहुत दिनों से प्रयत्न कर रहे थे कि इस सदन में कुछ चर्चा हो। पिछले 31 वर्षों में पटसन उद्योग में पटसन उत्पादकों का भीषणतम शोषण हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसकी कोई सीमा नहीं है। सोचा यह गया था कि जरूरत पड़ने पर, या जब जनता सरकार बनी तो पटसन उद्योग के शोषित उत्पादकों का, पीड़ित उत्पादकों का उद्धार होगा। खासकर वे पूर्वी भारत के 6 प्रान्तों के, जहाँ कि नक्की फलत मुश्किल जूट का शकल में पैदा होती है, शोषितों का उद्धार होगा। बड़ी उम्मीद लेकर चले थे कि जा सरकार बनी है, वह हमारे शोषण के अन्त का कोई भाग दर्शन करेगा।

समापति महोदय, प्रायः को पता होना चाहिए कि मैं बिहार के उस हिस्से उत्तर बिहार के पूणिमा जिले से आता हूँ जहाँ कि जूट का उत्पादन होता है। पूर्वी भारत के 6 प्रान्तों में जिसका जूट का उत्पादन होता है उसका 17 प्रतिशत उत्पादन बिहार करता है। इसलिए हम ने उम्मीद की थी कि सरकार ने जो ध्यान दिया है वह पूरा होगा। खास कर के यह उम्मीद और भी अधिक हो गई थी जब हम ने देखा कि इस विभाग के जो मंत्री श्री जाजु फर्नांडीस हैं, वे समाजवादी हैं और गरियों के भतीजा भी रहे जाते हैं। लेकिन अफसोस उस यस्त हुआ जब कि इन के विभाग के नाम जूट उद्योग माने के बाद पटसन उद्योग और जूट उत्पादकों के साथ पुनः वही पुराना खेल शुरू हो गया।

हमारे चित्त वसु साहब ने बनाया है कि पी० य० सी० की तीसरी और आठवीं रिपोर्ट में जा कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन दिखाया गया है जो डायरेक्टरेट आफ एग्रिकल्चर वेस्ट बंगाल की रिपोर्ट पर आधारित है और जिस में कहा गया है कि 344 रुपये 34 पैसे प्राडक्शन कास्ट पड़ता है और इस आधार पर कमेटी ने सिफारिश की कि 477 64 रुपये रिम्बुन-रेटिव प्राइस देकर किसान को बचाया जा सकता है। बहुत दिनों के बाद सरकार को ऐसा करने का मौका मिला था। और उनका चाहिये था कि पालिसी-नोट की फाइनेंसियल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की पूरे तौर पर छानबीन करने के बाद यह इसकी प्राइस 447 64 निर्धारित करती। कमेटी ने अपने कंसिडर्ड प्रोविजियन इन के सम्बन्ध में दी लेकिन उनका ठीक एक महीने के बाद एग्रिकल्चर प्राइसिज कमीशन की ओर से निम्नम प्राइस की घोषणा हुई है 150 रु० प्रति क्विंटल जबकि गत वर्ष 141 रुपये थी। सिकं नो रुपा ही कोमत को बढ़ाया गया। इस देख कर कलेशा मुहंको आने लगता है। इससे पता चलता है कि जा आज का उद्योग विभाग है जो इसके अकारण है, जो जूट कमिशनर है, जो एग्रिकल्चरल प्राइसिज कमीशनर है, जो माई० एन० माई० है इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड इन्स्टीट्यूशन है ये बिना तर्क से काम करते हैं। माई० एन० माई० जूट के प्रेड मुरार करता है टी० डी० 1 दू 8 और डब्ल्यू 1 दू 8—और ऐसा कर के भोले भोले किसान को भुनभुनाना में आता जाता है। बेकारे किसान का पता ही नहीं चलता है कि बोन रिम्म की यह जूट है। जो मिस्मनेन होता है, फरिया होता है वह उसका दिन बढ़ाये गूँदा है, उक्तों की तरह उन की मूट करता है। सरकार द्वारा जो

[श्री लखन सात बपूर]

प्राप्त किया की जाती है उस से भी उन का पट्ट से पच्चीस रुपया की बिस्टल कम दी जाती है ।

आप हमारे साथ बिहार चले । पटना से आये आप जायें ता रात इलाहा आपका मानव का प्रतीक है , ऐसा देखने का मिलेगा । बाट बिहार का भारत में जूट बंटेरू है बिहार बिहार, जानोन, गान्धारा, आदि ये पूरे इन्टन इडिया का बिछने तोत साम से लुटने का रहे हैं, इन किसानों के घरों में बर्तियां बाकते का रहे हैं, खुने आम लूट करतें का रहे हैं । इसका परिणाम है पूर्वी भारत बिहार, असम, बंगाल, त्रिपुरा, उड़ीसा और आंध्र का यह हिस्सा जहा जूट पैदा होता है बहुत गरीब है । इस इलाका के लोग का आप देखेंगे ऊनी दगा का देखेंगे ता आपका बलेवा मुह का मानसलेगा । पटना से चलन के बाद बाना नदी आती है । बानी नदी के इस पार इस के पक्के मकान बांधते हैं, यहां के किसान का रग रग और बिस्म का आपका देखने का मिलेगा लेकिन ज्यों ही आप कुर सैमा पुल को पार करेंगे और पूनिया जिले में प्रवेश करेंगे तो यहां से आगे आपको मुश्किल से किसी गांव में दा चार मकान ईंटों के दिखाई पड़ेंगे, नहीं ता झोंपड़ी ही झोंपड़ी आपका मिलेगी और झोंपड़ी भी ऐसे जिन में रहना झुंझ भी आसद पसंद नहीं कर सकते हैं । पूरा पूनिया, सहारसा, बिहार और बंगाल, असम, उड़ीसा, त्रिपुरा आदि में झोंपड़िया ही झोंपड़ियां दिखाई पड़ेंगी और यह शोषण का प्रतीक है । यहां आप को पक्के मकान नहीं मिलेंगे, दो मजिले मकान नहीं मिलेंगे । अगर एक आध कोई मकान दिखाई भी देता है तो किसी कुलक या जमींदार का होगा, जो शोषण का प्रतीक है । यह इन्टन इडिया का मित है । इस बार

भारत सरकार ने जे० सी० आई० के माध्यम से निम्नलिखित अथ निष्ठा विषय है .

(i) Price support operations where necessary (ii) commercial operations, (iii) supply of jute to the taken-over mills (iv) expansion of its coverage of primary markets with the help of the cooperatives and (v) operation of a scheme of buffer stock of raw jute to bring about stability in the supply and prices of raw jute The Government expects that the above measures would enable the JCI to purchase during 1978-79 season about 15 lakh bales of raw jute, 20 per cent of which be from the growers directly.

भारत सरकार के इस मास केवल टाटल जूट का 20 परसेंट खरीदने का प्रस्ताव किया है जो अगर स्टाक का काम करेगा । लेकिन जे० सी० आई० का निम्नलिखित उद्देश्य होने हुए भी यह काम कर रहा है

(a) ensuring fair prices to the jute growers and

(b) stabilising raw jute prices by eliminating middlemen and speculators.

लेकिन बिछने 6 सालों में जो हुआ है जे० सी० आई० के माध्यम में यह एक भ्रष्टाचार का नमूना है कि कभी भी जूट प्रायस से बायरेक्ट परचेज नहीं हुआ । मिडिल मेन से परचेज करते रहे हैं और निम्नम प्राप्त से भी नीचे खरीदने की कोशिश की है जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि किसानों को वह पैसा भी नहीं मिले हैं और मिल सालों में मिडिल में तो के माध्यम से किसानों को लूटा है, और जे० सी० आई० के माध्यम से मिल मालिकों को फायदा हुआ है, उनके एजेण्ट के रूप में जे० सी० आई० ने काम किया है और प्रोविस के हिलों की रसा का काम जे० सी० आई० ने नहीं किया । बड़े बड़े जूट

हाउसेज के एक्सेज के रूप में जे० सी० माई० ने काम किया है। जे० सी० माई० जब बना पातो तब हफ्ता या बिजुट का कैंताइ जेसा करेंगे, पूरा जूट खरीदा जायेगा जे० सी० माई० के माध्यम से ताकि प्राक्स को प्रोफिट मिले। लेकिन क्या हुआ? वह तो नहीं हुआ, उल्टे ऐसी भिन्न जिनका बैंक भा रुपया नहीं दता था उनके लिए बैंक २ बैंक प्रेजेंट किया गया और 22 करोड़ ६० का उधार माल मिला को दिया गया। किसानों का लूट कर बैंक से पैसा निगल कर पब्लिक ऐकसर्चर से उन पूजापतियों का काम पहचाया गया जा किसानों का सदा शोषण करते रहे हैं और आज भी जे० सी० माई० का 15 करोड़ ६० जूट मिल मालिकों के यहा बाकी है। जब हम कहते हैं कि आप प्रायों के लिए क्या इतना काम करते हो? तो जवाब मिलता है कुछ नहीं। हम कहते हैं कि प्राक्स को कुछ प्राप्ति दर पर कजा दाजिए वह नहीं। स्टैंडिंग क्रोप पर कुछ बैंक कजा दें। यह भी नहीं। लेकिन पूजापतियों को देने के लिए बहुत पैसे हैं जब कि 15 करोड़ ६० उन पर बाकी है। उधर तो छोटे श्रोवस का दंगे नहीं। इधर यह बेवारे दावन पर डिपेंड करते हैं जा 200 परसेंट मुनाफा कमाते हैं। मिडिलमैन किसानों का कुछ रुपया उधार दे दते हैं क्योंकि किसानों को बैंक से उधार मिलता नहीं है, और जब जूट तैयार हो जाती है तो खरी जूट उनकी कटवा ली जाती है जिसम बिचोलियों को 150-200 परसेंट मुनाफा होता है। तो आप कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि वहा ब लोगो की प्राधिक हासत सुधर सकती है, गरीबी दूर हो सकती है। गरीबी का सबसे बड़ा नमूना इसीलिए है कि वह लागू जूट पैदा करते हैं, और उनके हितों को कोई रक्षा नहीं करता। आप पूजापतियों को सोन बेते हैं।

preshipment and post shipment export credit and soft loan for modernisation The credit limits extended by commercial banks to jute mills covered by the credit authorisation scheme is Le mills enjoining aggregate limits of Rs 2 crores or more from the entire banking system amounted to Rs 157.22 crores at the end of June 1977

मर्यादा प्रोशिपमेंट भी देते हैं जा ऐकस ट करत है पोस्ट एक्स्पट शिपमेंट भा दते हैं और सीट लोन भा दत हैं और मा बेनिंग के लिए भा दत हैं जिसका मतलब यह है कि पिछले जून तक 157 करोड़ 22 लाख ६० उनको दिया गया है।

ये सर्वेशन देना चाहता हू कि अगर पब्लिक सक्टर टेक्सि का रिवर्सेशन 447 रुपये 64 पैसे है तो आप मत दाजिए, लेकिन कम-से-कम 300 रुपये तो दाजिए उन्हें जीत के लिए। अभी हान न मैं पूनिया गया था लास्ट बीक आफ जून में तब एक मन पट्टा का दाम 95 और 97 रुपय था फस्ट बीक आफ जुलाई में वह 85 रुपय हो गया और अभी 1 महीना गुजर रहा है आज 28 तारीख है आज मेस्ते जूट का दाम 60 55 रुपये मन है और ह्याइट जूट 40 45 रुपय हो गया है। 100 परसेंट प्राइस नीचे गिरे हैं। यह लूट क्या होता है? सरकारो मुनाजिम जूट कमिशनर, एग्जीक्यूटिव प्राइस कमिशनर इन सब को कांस्टेसी है तमाम लागो का गठजोड़ है जो कि मिलकर करते हैं। जब जूट बाजार में आने लगता है जुलाई अगस्त और सितम्बर के महीने में कुछ लागों से मिलकर मिल म स्ट्राइक करता है। पोवर फॅक्टवार के नाम पर मिल बन्द कर देते हैं और वहां पर यह होता है कि जूट कमजोर नहीं है। क्या होता है कि डिस्ट्रेस प्राइस पर छोटे किसानों को अपना माल बेचना पड़ता है उनको अपने बच्चों को खाना खिलाना होता है, कपड़ा मिला होता है। मजदूरी में

[श्री लखन लाल बपुर]

100 रुपये की वजह से 30 40 और 50 रुपये पर भाव बेचना पड़ता है। इस तरह से जूट का बाजार चलता है। मैं सरकार से उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह इन जूटर्स के खरीद पत्रों का ताड़ने की व्यवस्था करेगी। क्रांतिकारी मंत्री है। गरीबों के मनीषा हैं। समाजवाद का नारा देने वाले हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं। आप गरीबों का नहीं बचावेंगे तो फिर कौन बचावेगा ?

पहली बात मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि जे० सी० आई० का ठीक आये-नाइज किया जाये, इसका एक प्रलग बांड बनाया जाय। यहाँ भी मन्त्रिमण्डल में विरोध कर एक सैल बनाया जाये जूट प्रोत्तम के लिए, जैसे कि चीनी उद्योग व अन्य उद्योगों के लिए आप सरक्षण, देने हैं, उसी तरह जूट उद्योग के लिए भी सरक्षण देना चाहिए। इनके लिए बांड सरक्षण नहीं है। उनके इलाके में जाकर देखिए रोड नहीं है मोला मोल कच्चे पर जट खबर उनका बरतान में कीचड़ में चलना पड़ता है। रोड निर्माई नहीं पड़ता है। क्या यह कोई इन्फ्रामेंट का तराजू है ? इन जूट प्रोत्तम की मदद करने के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का ध्यान देना चाहिए।

पिछले दिसम्बर, महीने में 300 रुपये पर विजटल जूट मार्केट में रखा था तो जूट कमिशनर ने, मैक्सिमम प्राइस फिक्स किया 225 रुपये क्योंकि जब हैमिपन जूट-450 रुपये में भाव पर बिक रहा था। जब बाजार में 300 रुपये पर विजटल जूट खरीद रहे थे तो आपने उसका सीनिंग कर दिया 225 रुपये। लेकिन हैमिपन का काम नहीं पड़ा, बूढ़ 450 रुपये के भाव पर बिकना रहा। यह किस की वारंटी है ?

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैक्सिमम प्राइस प्रोवेंस को मिलने लगता है तो आप पर्जार्पति को सरक्षण देते हैं लेकिन जब गरीबों का प्राइस नाचे गिरने लगता है, तो उसका कांड सरक्षण नहीं देते हैं। यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव है कि —

Maximum prices should be removed with immediate effect.

Minimum prices should be raised keeping the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings and should also be fixed for Calcutta.

JCI should be free to make purchases with a view to ensuring not less than Rs 200 per quintal at the growers' level.

Canalisation of all mill purchases through the JCI should be introduced with effect from 1st December, 1978 by which time bulk of the growers would have marketed their jute. The JCI should fix reasonable prices for jute in the hands of the trade taking into account their carrying costs and normal profits.

The above measures would help the growers to get reasonable prices and also prevent speculative profiteering by the trade in the lean season. It would also save the mills from the price squeeze that they were subjected to during the last two years.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore) Sir, I have been listening with rapt attention to Chitta Basu and the other friend from the ruling benches who spoke. I shall not make an emotional speech though I am in a position to do so because the constituency I represent has 22 of the 62 jute mills in West Bengal and also it contains a rural part which is one of the producers of jute in this country.

Sir, the problems of lamentable jute growers have become almost a joke. Year after year people raise political slogans about them, the Government makes fiery speeches but ultimately nothing is done. But what is

the situation What happens actually? It is a vicious circle—how it happens Year before last there was a large production of jute. Prices fell. So last year many of the jute cultivators switched on to paddy There was not much production of jute The mills raised the question of raw jute shortage. They threatened closure Prices went up slightly This year more farmers have taken to jute cultivation. More area has come under jute cultivation. Now, the buyers the jute barons and the middlemen have conspired so that the prices go down. It is a vicious circle When the prices go up the production is less and when the prices go down, the production is more and all the time the jute grower is at the receiving end The tales of woe of the jute grower had better not be told They have been repeated time and again thousands of times All I want to say is that I do not think that this Government or any government under the present structure can do by make shift arrangements which they are making to solve the problems of jute growers To my mind there are only two ways in which the problems of the jute growers can be solved First is the takeover of purchase of jute or trade in raw jute and second is the takeover of all jute mills and takeover of the export trade in jute Which government in this country under the present structure has the courage to do that? So it is talking in vain There is also another way and I know that one day the farmer of Bengal started producing jute in this country after the jute producing areas went to East Bengal But one day the farmers of West Bengal will stop producing jute altogether and shift to paddy You will see from where the foreign exchange to India comes from And this is all going to happen

Sir I come to a very practical position without going into what should be the actual remunerative price because under the present structure this Government is helpless as all other governments are helpless In the previous Government people said that

nobody was there from West Bengal so jute growers did not get a fair deal. We had a Commerce Minister from Bengal for 5 years But the condition of the jute growers and the jute workers in the factories deteriorated

SHRI CHITTA BASU He was a caucus Minister

SHRI SAUGATA ROY He was a caucus Minister or whatever you call him. Now there is a fiery trade union leader and son-in-law of Bengal, who is the Industry Minister and who has got jute under him and here is a daughter of Bengal though not from a jute growing area but the daughter of Bengal all the same What has happened to jute growers this time? Let me put it in substance that the talk of the Industry Minister is all fire and brimstone with no substance I am making a charge on Mr George Fernandes who is not here and who should have been here I am making this because I want to point out how useless his statements are how impotent his Ministry is and how incompetent he has proved in providing minimum price to jute growers

Last year the best work that has been ever done in regard to the problem of jute growers was done by a Committee of this Parliament called the Committee on Public Undertakings

In all, the Committee on Public Undertakings submitted five reports on Jute—the Third Report on the Exploitation of the Jute Growers Eighth Report of Government's Unfair Pricing Policy for Raw Jute Twelfth Report on Back to Back Arrangement on the Sale of Jute to Jute Mills Thirteenth Report on Procurement and Marketing of Jute by the JCI and the Fourteenth Report on organisational matters This is one of the best works done by any Committee on jute The Government have these reports in front of their eyes

The Committee has suggested some very concrete steps to be taken nothing revolutionary—no taking over of

[Shri Saugata Roy]

the raw jute trade and no nationalisation of the jute mills—we know you are incapable of it it is something which is capable of implementation. What is it that is suggested by this Committee of Parliament? It is saying that the JCI is entering the market late in the season and does not give any publicity to its procurement programmes even though the JCI was set up to ensure remunerative prices to growers. It further says that the JCI's command over raw jute trade is insignificant and it wholly operates in the secondary market and has failed to reach the primary market. Then it says that the price policy of the Government of India in regard to raw jute is patently tilted to help the jute mill owners at the cost of the jute growers. Then it says that jute traders and jute industry continue to manipulate price of jute to their advantage due to non availability of very easy credit facilities the jute growers continue to remain in the clutches of the merciless traders and moneylenders both the private traders and JCI indulge in various mal practices such as down grading of jute at the time of purchase under-weighment deduction on account of moisture etc thereby depriving the growers even of the support price fixed by Government thus becoming their worst exploiters. Now before the season started the Government had these Reports before them and the Minister had these Reports before him.

In the end of June there was a report that the Managing Director of the JCI, Shri Gautamukhal had resigned in frustration, he had submitted his report in frustration because year after year the Government of India were not giving facilities for commercial transactions to the Jute Corporation it was doing only price support operations but it wants to do commercial transactions because it was under fire from the Committee on Public Undertakings.

When I raised that question the Minister denied it by saying 'nothing of the kind can happen we are in fact going in for commercial transactions. In the budget session of Parliament a news item came in various financial papers that Government will wind up the JCI. It was a big lead story in all the economic papers. I raised the matter under rule 377 and in reply to that the Minister boldly stated there is no question of winding up the JCI in fact we are going in a big way for commercial transactions. Within a short time a report appeared in the newspapers that the Managing Director of JCI resigned in frustration over Government's refusal to allow commercial transactions.

What is happening this year? I was in my constituency only yesterday Shri Chitta Basu was speaking about a remunerative price of Rs. 300 for the jute growers. Government have fixed Rs 150. I say give them Rs 150 but that should be the minimum. For how much is jute selling now? Yesterday at Barojaguli which is one of the biggest jute markets in Bengal only 30 miles from Calcutta jute is selling at Rs 135 per quintal.

This is the beginning of the season. The produce has just started arriving at the market. The JCI centres are conveniently located at the markets big markets not even at the secondary markets what to speak of the primary markets. The poor jute grower has to go 20 miles to the big market where the babu of the JCI sits. Often he will say 'your jute is not good there is too much moisture this is not first quality jute this is poor quality jute'. In order to avoid all this harassment instead of waiting for two or three days in the market he says let me go to the Faria who will take delivery of my jute straightway. Has the Minister of Industries taken the trouble of visiting even one single jute purchasing centre? Last year there were 43 purchasing centres in West Bengal. The Minister made revolu-

tionary statements I thought a revolution was going to come. This year, it has come to 47, according to a Government report, just an increase of four in a period of one year after a number of revolutionary statements. How are we to plan to solve this problem? I say that short of taking over the raw jute trade, the only other way is to allow the Jute Corporation to start the commercial purchase and the second way is to increase the number of purchasing centres from 100 or 110 that we have at present to at least 250. 400 jute purchasing centres would be necessary to cover the whole area. But let us have at least 250. We have got only 110. So, let us not talk about what has been done. There is still time in this season upto October, jute will be arriving in the market if the Government can still take care to see that the Jute Corporation goes and buys jute at the primary markets, even at this late stage, if the Reserve Bank credit facility is available to the Jute Corporation, something can be done. But otherwise, the jute growers will be hit this year also. There is no way to save them. It is too late. The policy was to be taken in June or so when the Minister must have been busy in mediation. Now the jute has started arriving and it will be too late. But at least for the next year, after going through the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings let us set up at least 100 more purchasing centres and at least try to give the support price to the jute growers. I can tell you that next year again there will be a glut in the Jute Corporation and again the jute mills will threaten to close and again the Minister will rush to Calcutta to issue revolutionary statements. We are tired of this vicious cycle every year, year after year. We want some action and not just words, words and words.

Lastly, let alone the private jute mills, everybody knows that the Birás, Goenkas and Bangurs, all these people send their fanas into the primary market and buy the distress sale of jute at low price. What are the Government taken over mills doing? I

have a clear case of National Jute Mill Company, the biggest jute mill company, located in Samar Babu's Constituency. There is a Chairman by name Mr I L Tripathi. The company is employing 12,000 workers. What is happening there? The Chairman is taking a token remuneration of one rupee. But he has been running a consultancy firm in the name of Tripathi and Parekh Private Ltd. He has also been exporting the Jute goods and garments in the name of Ashoka and Co. Their consultancy firm has also taken an assignment as consultant of the Anglo-India Jute Mill, which is owned by R P Goenka of Emergency fame, which has been given a soft loan of several lakhs by IFCI for modernisation and renovation. You now understand the sample.

In a Government owned mill, a man is there who is helping the private sector and reports have come about National Jute Mills Company, regarding the raw jute purchases by the company stating that there have been the most severe irregularities. Why can't there be an arrangement between the Government taken over mills and the Jute Corporation so that the Jute Corporation do not have to enter into back-to-back arrangement, go and beg of the jute mills to take jute from them saying that their jute will be rotting in the godowns. That has not been done by the Minister. I am not optimistic. For the last five years I have been seeing what the situation has been. We have had much worse in the Congress Government. From the present Government, we want some action. I am not hopeful that a lot will be done. But I want to see a little so that some relief is given to the poor growers.

I must also say that the State Government has a responsibility in this regard because the cooperatives in Bengal have never been very strong. The State Government should come forward and give some help to the cooperatives. Again the question of finance will come. The Reserve Bank will have to come forward with cre-

[Shri Saugata Roy]

dit. Is the Reserve Bank in a position or in a mood to give credit to the cooperatives of Bengal, who can help the jute growers in some way That is why I have proposed a number of amendments to Mr Chitta Basus motion saying that at least let the Jute Corporation open Direct Purchasing Centres buy some more jute from the jute growers, the primary jute markets and the revolutionary Minister instead of giving statements let him show some action, and give some relief to the jute growers That is all. I do not expect a revolution in the short span of time

श्री दिनायक प्रसाद पादव (सहरमा)

समापति महोदय जूट की जा समस्या है और जूट के उत्पादक लोगों की जा हालत है उस के सम्बन्ध में वसु साहब और कपूर साहब ने आप के जरिए से व्यापार निवेदन किया है। मैं भी उस इलाके से आता हूँ जहाँ किसान की एकमात्र नबदी फसल जूट है और जूट का उत्पादन करने वाला की स्थिति यह है—जैसा कि आप ने कपूर साहब से सुना—जा जूट के मँगनदम हैं मिलमालिक हैं, उनको ता कई तरह का ऋण नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों से दिया जाता है लेकिन जूट के उत्पादक की यह हालत है कि सोन या चार बोधे वाला किसान जब अपने यहाँ जूट लगाता है उस पर लागू इतनी ज्यादा आती है कि उस का सारा जूट, जा अभी पीछे की मजल में हो जाता है, उसका बहुत सस्ते दामों पर बेचना पड़ जाता है। चूँकि उसका आज कोई भी खण देने वाला नहीं है इसलिए उसका 15 से 20 रुपये प्रति मन में ही सेठ लागू का बेच देना पड़ता है और उन से बर्बाद हो कर अटकाम का चलाता है। जा किसान थोड़ा सुखी है और जो इस प्रकार नहीं बेचते हैं, वे जब अपना जूट मार्केट में लाते हैं—तो आपने सुना होगा—आज से एक या डेढ़ महीना पहले बाजार में जूट का भाव 70 से 80 रुपये मन था, लेकिन जैसा

हो बाजार में जूट आना गुरुद्वारा, जूट का दाम 80 या 90 रुपये मन से गिर कर 40-45 या 50 रुपये मन हो गया। जूट वाले इलाके के बाजार में आज किसान का इमतरह में बापण हो रहा है।

मैं आपका बतलाता हूँ—1946-47 में हमारे यहाँ जूट का दाम 100 रुपये मन था और उस वक्त जो जूट का बाजार मिनता था, वह बेचन चार आने का था यानी हम का चार आने में जूट का बेंग मिलता था। आज जब कि जूट का दाम 100 रुपये मन से घट कर 40 या 50 रुपये मन हो गया है तो वारे का दाम बढ़ कर 5 रुपये प्रति बारा और जा बड़ा जोरा है उस का दाम 8 रुपये प्रति बारा हो गया है। 100 रुपये मन में जब किसान का जूट लिया जाता था, उस वक्त किसान का जोरा मिनता था—4 आने में और आज जब उस का दाम घट कर 50 रुपये हो गया तो वारे का दाम 6 रुपये, 7 रुपये और 8 रुपये हो गया है। इतनी बड़ी लूट आज जा जट के मंगनेदम हैं, वे कर रहे हैं। अब हमारा जनता सरकार बनो, तो हम लोग यह समझने थे कि कांग्रेस राज्य में 30 सालों तक जा लूट हुई वह अब खत्म हो जाएगी, लेकिन मुझे दुःख है कि जनता सरकार का आन के बाद भी इस मर्कड़ परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। आप चाहे ऊपर का दाम ले लीजिये, चाहे जूट का दाम ले लीजिये, आज किसान जा भी पैदा करता है—तमाम पन्ना में वही लूट चल रहा है, जा 30 साल पहले होनी थी।

अभी आप ने सुना—वसु साहब ने कहा—हमारी पब्लिक अडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कमेटी जूट की स्टडी करने गई थी। उस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि किसान का एक बिबटल जूट पैदा करने में 165 रुपये खर्च आता है, उस के मुकाबले में सरकार ने सपोर्ट प्राइस क्या निश्चित की है—केवल 150 रुपये प्रति बिबटल। कोई इंस्टीकेशन नहीं है। एक

व्यापारी, एक पूजीपति लूट करे—ता वह बात समझ में आ सकती है, लेकिन जब सरकार ही इस तरह से दाम तय करे, इस तरह से लूटना चाहे—ता यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है, इसका कोई भी जस्टीफिकेशन नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि पिछले तीस सालों से जो लट चल रही है, वह अब बन्द होनी चाहिये, लेकिन यह कैसे बन्द होमी? जब तक सरकार कोई प्राइस पालिसी, दाम नीति, तय नहीं करेगी, तब तक यह लूट बन्द नहीं हो सकती है। इसी लिये हम लोग ने शुरू में कहा था और पिछले 15-20 साल में कहते आ रहे हैं—कि सरकार को कोई न कोई दाम नीति तय करनी चाहिये, तभी यह लट बन्द हो सकती है। हम यह समझते हैं—यदि 165 रुपये प्रति बिबटल जूट का उत्पादन खर्चा होता है तो कम से कम 225 रुपये प्रति बिबटल किसान का मिनिमम मिलना चाहिये, पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी ने जो 350 रुपये प्रति बिबटल की बात कही है, उस को भी छोड़ दीजिये। हम समझते हैं कि किसी भी सरकार का उत्पादन खर्च का कम से कम डेढ़ गुना दाम निश्चित करना चाहिए तभी किसान को राहत हो सकती है। लेकिन लगता है कि सरकार की प्राइस की कोई पालिसी ही नहीं है। जब 150 रुपये जूट का दाम था उस समय बैग का दाम चार आने प्रति बैग था। अभी जब 50 रुपये बक्के जूट का दाम हो गया है तो बैग का दाम हो गया है 6 रुपये। यह जरूरत लूट नहीं तो क्या है? यह तो दिन-बढ़ाड़े कानूनी शक्ति है किसानों के पर में।

19 hrs

अभी आपने सुना है कि हमारे यहाँ अभी जूट का समय है। हमारे यहाँ जूट की खेती काफी होती है। जब से जूट मार्किट में आया है तो 40 रुपये, 45 रुपये, 50 रुपये पर लोग जूट बेच रहे हैं। सरकार की तरफ से एतान हुआ था कि जूट कारपोरेशन सभी जगह पर अपने सेंटर खोलेंगी और सप्लाय प्राइस पर किसानों से जूट खरीदेगी। हमारे

यहाँ जूट कारपोरेशन का सप्लाय प्राइस पर खरीदने वाला कोई केन्द्र नहीं है। साथ ही जैसा कि कूपर साहब ने कहा कि जूट कारपोरेशन का केन्द्र किसान से सीधे जूट नहीं खरीदता है। वह भी दलालों के द्वारा किसानों से जूट खरीदता है। इस तरह से किसान की भयंकर लूट चल रही है।

आपने सुन लिया है कि किसानों की क्या हालत है। आप उनके किसी भी गाँव में चले जाइये, आपका कोई भी पक्का मकान नहीं मिलेगा। आप गाँव की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए। हम लोग एस्टीमेट कमेटी में एक स्टेट कपिटल अग्ररतल्ता गये थे। उस स्टेट कपिटल में हमने कोई भी पक्का मकान नहीं देखा। दो-चार पक्के मकान होंगे। हमारे देश में यह स्थिति है। जट प्रोग्रेस की भी यही हालत है। जट ग्रैविंग एरिया के स्टेट कपिटल में भी पक्के मकान नहीं बन पाये हैं।

इसलिए हम सभी महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि आप कम से कम इतना तो कर दीजिए कि एक प्राइस पालिसी तय कर दीजिए कि किसी भी चीज का दाम, जो उसका उत्पादन खर्च पड़ता है, उसका कम से कम डेढ़ गुना उसके उत्पादकों दिया जाना चाहिए। किसानों का उनकी पढ़ाकार के उत्पादन पर खर्च का कम से कम डेढ़ गुना से कम दाम नहीं मिलना चाहिए। यही दाम नीति उस चीज की भी होनी चाहिए जो कारखाने में पड़ा जाती है। तभी यह जूट बन्द हो सकती है। आज जो जूट की भयंकर लूट हो रही है, यह भी तभी बन्द हो सकती है।

जैसा कि कूपर साहब ने कहा है आप से हम भी कहते हैं कि आप जूट कारपोरेशन के जरिए जो भी जूट खरीदना चाहते हैं, उसमें जितना भी जूट आप खरीदें, वह आप सीधे किसान से खरीदें, किसी प्राइवेट आदमी की मारफ्त उसे आप न खरीदें, आप अपने सभी केन्द्रों पर यह कर दीजिए कि

[श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव]

किसान जितना भी जूट लावे, यह वास्तविकता ही पड़ी है, कोई प्राइवेट साग उससे बीच में न आवे। इस तरह से किसान की लूट बन्द हो सकती है।

हमने यह भी कहा कि प्राइस पॉलिसी तब कीजिए और यह भी तब कीजिए कि जा प्राइस प्राइस निश्चित की है उस से कम कीमत पर किसी भी हासत में किसान की पैदावार नहीं बिकने दी जाएगी। प्राइस ज्यादा प्राइस निश्चित न करें कम से कम बेड़भूना उत्पादन खर्च की प्राइस तो तय कर दोजिए। किसानों को भी बाजार से खरादारी बरनी पड़ती है। वे जा जीजे बाजार से खरीदते हैं उनका दाम बाजार में चला जा रहा है। इस तरह से किसान का एक्मनोस्टेशन हाना है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जूट के मामले में जो भयंकर लूट हो रहा है, उसका सरकार बन्द करे और जा जूट कारपोरेशन के द्वारा खरीद है वह हर जगह उससे द्वारा हो जानी चाहिए। मिनिमम प्राइस सरकार ने जो निश्चित की है उसका 165 रुपये प्रति बिबल स बड़ा कर, जो उसका उत्पादन का खर्च है कम से कम दस सौ रुपये प्रति बिबल कर दी जानी चाहिए। इस दाम का सरकार को एतान कर देना चाहिए ताकि जूट ग्रामर्स को हालत सुधरे। इतना वह कर मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur). On this particular motion much has been said on the various aspects of the industry, about the miserable plight of the jute-growers the pillable plight of the workers and persons engaged in the industry and the overall position of the industry. In this particular industry, problems arise year after year, sentiments are expressed year after year, problems are posed year after year and remedies suggested year after year. My humble opinion is that in the light of the opinions or suggestions or remedies suggested especially by a large number of grow-

ers as well as farmers connected with it and a large number of industrial workers connected it—recently, two conferences were held in Bengal, one sponsored by the ruling party and its allied organisation and the other by the CPI and its allied organizations and there the whole problem was discussed by the jute-growers as well as the workers connected with the industry—their firm opinion is that a hotch potch solution for the industry does not solve the problem. There is a case for nationalisation, nationalisation from the purchase point, at the manufacturing stage as well as the export trade. This has been expressed not only this year or last year, it has been there from the various interests, the major interests connected with the industry. That is the only solution, that is the only panacea for the evil that this industry is in the midst today.

But unfortunately no government has dared to come with such a bold policy because of its own reasons, because of the powerful grip the tycoons or the barons have over the industry as well as the administration. For the last 30 years or so this was the problem. But we hear so much of talks from the Ministers. Even as late as last month our Industries Minister was there. He knows the problem he exposed the industry but when coming to brass-tacks no one dares to take it in his own hands.

Regarding this particular resolution I need not narrate what relevant the jute industry has to the economy of Bengal. If I am correct one out of five in Bengal is directly or indirectly connected with the jute industry. If I am correct 80 per cent of the farmers are only having cultivable land of 2 acres and below. Therefore you can see what is the structure of the industry. As Comrade Chitta Basu has stated 40 lakhs farmers are directly involved in this industry. But what is the attitude of the government? What is the attitude of the commercial banks? What is the atti-

tude and policy regarding credit to the jute industry?

Comrade Chitta Basu has very well exposed the commercial banks and nationalised banks credit policy towards this industry how the exploitation is there of the jute-growers and what a strangle-hold the money lenders and the wholesale trade have over the industry. Comrade Chitta Basu has stated what is the credit policy of the commercial banks. As on 30th June 1977 their advances to the jute growers were of the order of Rs 155.72 crores. The limit extended for banks for trading in raw jute amounted to Rs 53.2 crores. The advance granted by banks to 29 sick jute mills amounted to Rs 67 crores by the end of March 1977. The banking system is abetting jute barons really. The policy of the nationalised banks is just to help the weaker sections in essence in effect but in practice how it falls into the trap of jute industry. This is not a new phenomenon. The eight barons—eight families—really have the grip over the monopoly of the jute trade. This is the position regarding the actual state of affairs.

Regarding the growers it is reported from reliable quarters that in 1977—according to a communique issued by the Commerce Ministry—hundreds of crores of rupees worth of black money just had run the industry. Hundred crores of black money is circulating in the jute industry alone. How can you then talk of imbalance or talk of balancing the industry. Hundreds of crores of money are put in just to run the industry at the risk of the poor raw jute growers who are holding two acres only in their hands. I am not going to elaborate on this because my hon friend has already touched that point by his resolution by making an elaborate speech.

I shall only come to one or two points. I would like to be enlightened on them. What is the function of the JCI? What was the performance of the JCI? The JCI I believe was constituted in 1971 or so. Up to the year 1977, what was their performance? What was the motive in

constituting the JCI? Government's communique constituting the JCI. If I quote is for the following main objective

a centralised agency with its judicious purchasing should be able to ensure for the grower a better price than he is getting today by a process of elimination of the many tiers of intermediaries now operating in the jute market. This will be the long term objective of the corporation which should in course of time save the grower from the clutches of the middlemen. In this endeavour the corporation will make arrangements to buy jute directly from the jute growers and build up its direct relationship with them. The objective framed by the Government was further supplemented by a Commerce Ministry directive on August 9 1972.

I further quote

It has been decided that price support operations to ensure against decline in jute prices below the levels of the minimum prices will be solely the responsibility of the Jute Corporation from the current season onwards. The President is accordingly pleased to direct the Corporation under article 139 of the articles of association (of the JCI) to make all necessary arrangements to ensure this objective.

Now Sir what was the performance? What is the miserable way in which the JCI is? It was constituted in 1971 with the objective of giving relief and by giving shelter to those small farmers in the jute industry. I need not narrate the whole thing because it has been clearly narrated by the hon. Member. In this Constitution there was said how many purchasing centres have been opened and how many have come to the field to purchase them? The whole thing is in a mess. The farmer has to sell it at a distress price. After all the JCI gets so much. I charge the JCI that it is a tool in the hands of the tycoons. The JCI is a tool in the hands of the barons. The JCI was constituted with a good intention. It is manipulated in such a way that it

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

was detrimental to the interests of the farmers and other people. This is the performance of the JCI. I need not narrate about the number of purchasing centres opened in 1967 and then in 1977 and how many are being opened in the year 1978? People's misery can be imagined in the jute growing areas of West Bengal. It is a question of Central Government or the concerned ministry of the Government who wants to coerce West Bengal Government by putting it into the difficulty. It will only be a dream. West Bengal Government will see that the farmers' interests are protected.

Then 'I come to the second point. That is regarding the price fixation policy. There is a report of the Lok Sabha by the Committee on Public Undertakings, 8th Report. What is the price fixation mechanism and how does it work?' I would just like you to consider our raw jute pricing policy and the system. I quote

'The basic data for the purpose is collected, organised and assembled in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation) and the figures of cost of production as analysed by the Directorate are passed on to the Agricultural Prices Commission for the final fixing prices. For collecting the data the directorate depends on agricultural universities in respective States. The Public Undertakings Committee found during its investigation that 30 fieldmen collected data for 441 lakh acres where jute and mesta is cultivated in West Bengal.'

"secondly, the prices are fixed basing on data collected earlier. For example the prices for 1977-78 were based on data collected during 1974-75. According to the PUC, the deficiencies cropped up on cost calculation by the directorate on many counts. For example instead of interest on the cost of land as part of capital, the directorate took a token rental value of the land, the cost of transportation to primary market

was not included in the data, there was no provision for cost of storing the jute, there was no provision for supervisory cost, there was no provision on account of 'hazards' which have very often to be faced by jute cultivators and finally there was no provision for interest on borrowings by the cultivators from private money lenders."

The State Government has scientifically calculated the cost of jute per quintal as Rs 344.43 and with all the relevant facts the Public Undertakings Committee has come to the conclusion that it should be nearly Rs 434. Now, even the poor farmers cannot aspire to get such a price but the West Bengal government has clearly stated that the authority for price fixation should be left to the State Government.

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude now.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN Sir, lastly I would only say that there should be streamlining of the machinery of Jute Corporation of India. It should be an instrument to save the poor farmers rather than abetting the tycoons and jute barons who are out to sabotage and eliminate the poor farmers. If this step is not taken, I am sure one thing is going to happen. If you are not going to give remunerative price to the farmer, the farmer will be left with no option but to change the cultivation to some other crop. Then you will have to face the music. What will happen to our export industry? I would only pray that it should not happen in the best interest of our country, industry and Bengal.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman, I still stand by the basic question that unless nationalisation comes through this particular sector has no future. With these few words I conclude.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) Sir, the situation is very serious. Only last week I got a telegram from the President of the Bengal Chalkul Mazdoor Union, Shri Niren Ghosh an ex-MP that the price of raw jute has started falling rapidly and it has reached Rs 150 per quintal.

So Sir immediate action is necessary That is why we have tried to raise this issue on the Floor of the House Now, Mr Saugata Roy has also told that in his constituency it has reached Rs 135 per quintal Mr Joarder also said that in North Bengal it is rapidly falling down In these circumstances, unless the Government takes it up very seriously and immediately try to check fall in prices the peasantry will be completely ruined There is a big head-line in Economic Times dated 27th August Maximum prices of raw jute go I quote

"That from August 28 the Union Government has decided to do away with the maximum prices of raw jute both at the up-country centres and in the Calcutta delivery market"

Some measures they are thinking but actually what is the real position I further quote from Economic Times dated 27th August

"The Jute Corporation informs Mr Gautam Ukl Managing Director, bought till Thursday a total of 21 000 bales mainly from the markets of North Bengal and Bihar and also from Assam and South Bengal"

Mr Chitta Basu told us 47 000 That is not correct. The fact is only 21 000 bales have been purchased. This is from yesterday's paper

SHRI CHITTA BASU It is all the more pitiable

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE The report says —

"It is now buying at a daily average of 2500 bales but has the capacity to mop up 10 000 to 11 000 bales per day The present market arrivals are around 1,25 000 maunds per day Raw Jute prices in most markets are Rs 10 to Rs 15 higher than the statutory minimum"

but in reality it has already gone down below this statutory price declared by the Government

So, the capacity of the JCI is 10 000 to 11 000 bales per day if their full capacity is utilised but actually, they are purchasing only 2500 bales per day Regarding total production the initial estimate of the Jute Corporation was 75 lakhs bales and of the Directorate of Jute Development 73 lakh bales Now the commodity has started coming to the market for sale Immediately there are the Id and Puja festivals They are very much forced to sell at any price which they are getting So they are now selling at a distress price You can see from these figures that the Government is not at all coming to their help The machinery which has been set up by the Government to purchase through the JCI and the limited capacity of purchase through the cooperatives cannot help the peasantry from this dire situation and this try from this dire situation and this dire crisis, unless in a very big scale, the Industries Ministry of the Government of India takes up the issue opening centres at various important markets to purchase from the peasantry directly The workers union the agricultural associations the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union and the Kisan Sabha have repeatedly stressed that the cost of cultivation has increased very much So immediately at least the price should be fixed at Rs 300 per quintal The gap is so big Government fixed Rs 150 the demand is Rs 300 because the cost of production has increased very much.

But the Government is not responding to this Only I see that the maximum price of raw jute was withdrawn by Government for a particular period But this will not help namely, withdrawal of this maximum price and not coming to purchase directly from the growers who are forced to sell at distress prices If that machinery is not set up and adequate amount of fund is not placed at the disposal of the JCI if the help and cooperation of the various mass organisations and political

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

cal parties are not enlisted to provide the jute growers with the fair price for their produce I am afraid, the economic life of the peasantry will be hard-hit, particularly in West Bengal because the economy of West Bengal is very much linked with jute cultivation as well as the jute industry in general. You have North Bihar Orissa

SHRI CHITTA BASU Assam Tripura

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Yes All the six States. Their economy is very much linked with it. Already 80,000 workers have been removed from jobs in the name of Badliwala. Originally there were 3 1/2 lakh workers last year 2 1/2 lakh workers and now only 2 lakhs. Their number is getting reduced. Both the peasantry is being very hard hit and the workers are faced with this type of attack from the jute magnates. The purchasing trade is now mostly in the hands of the big traders and they are directly linked with the mill owners. Here the *Economic Times* further says

The current season has started on a different note with traders forecasting as big a crop as 80 lakh bales. The intention, according to knowledgeable circles, was to depress prices and get permission to export raw jute up to 2 lakh bales.

This is the machination of the big traders. They want to create an impression that there is surplus production and therefore, no accommodation of stock is necessary and thus they will force the peasantry to sell the raw jute at a much lower price. This is the conspiracy of the big traders. The *Economic Times* report further says

The jute mills have started their purchases, but still not to the normal extent. Financial stringencies have not allowed a good number of units to build their fibre inventories and cover their future positions. As they

have not cleared their earlier dues, the suppliers of raw jute have stopped selling to them on credit and are insisting on cash payment.

This is also another aspect a big factor and the jute mills are saying that they do not have cash. These are the manoeuvres which year after year the jute mills have been using. When the peasants come for selling their jute they are forced by these manoeuvres to sell their jute at a distress price. This blackmailing mechanism has been operating for several years its ramifications are so widespread the jute lobby are very powerful and it is very much difficult to change these conditions.

After the Janata Government came into power no basic change is there. As other hon. Members have said these ramifications are quite powerful and the Ministers have been taking a casual attitude towards these things. That is the reason, why the peasantry is faced with serious problems today and the jute price is going down. It has already reached Rs. 130/- per quintal. Shri Saugata Roy has just mentioned about the situation in his constituency and Shri Dinesh Joarder will bear me out as far as North Bengal is concerned. Unless this Government takes up seriously to curb these manipulations of the tycoons and big traders to strengthen the JCI from all aspects and seek full cooperation of the trade unions and organizations of the growers as also various political parties you cannot bring about a change in the situation. Unless you do this, the economic life of the peasantry is going to be ruined and the entire economy of jute growing areas is sure to be vitally affected.

This question is being repeatedly raised in this House year after year. In this very House late Shri Lalit Narain Mishra the then Minister for Foreign Trade had categorically stated in this House on 24th July, 1973 that within three years Government will fully undertake the entire pur-

chasing of the raw jute production but what is the position today? Just now as I quoted from the *Economic Times* JCI is purchasing only 2500 bales per day, whereas the daily jute arrival is 1,25,000 maunds per day. Only a few weeks are there and in these few weeks, a big damage would be done to the growers unless the Government comes forward to their rescue in a big way. The permanent solution would, of course, be for the Government of India to take over the entire responsibility for the purchase of raw jute directly from the growers. Along with this, the jute mills and export trade should also be completely nationalised. That demand has been raised in this House year after year, this has been the demand of the various organizations also. The recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings have lent support to these demands. These are the permanent solutions. For the present to prevent further fall in the price of the raw jute and give the peasantry remunerative prices, this Government should come in a very big way to strengthen the purchasing agencies, particularly the Jute Corporation of India and the cooperatives. Sufficient amount should be placed at their disposal. A large number of centres have to be opened without much delay, and purchases should be made directly from the peasantry, eliminating the middle-men. Credit facilities to the cooperatives have also to be given. Without these, this crisis cannot be overcome, and peasants cannot be saved from the manipulations of the traders and the jute mill owners—who have deprived them of a legitimate price.

MR CHAIRMAN The time now left is only half-an hour, and the hon. Minister has also got to speak. And Mr Chitta Basu will also take some time. There are 3 Speakers. I want that everybody should participate in the discussion. It is upto the Members to limit their speeches to a short duration. Dr Ramji Singh will now speak and will take only 3 minutes.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभा-पति महोदय, जूट के विषय में यहाँ पर, व त सारी बातें कही गई हैं। व्यापार मंत्री जो इस बात को जानते होंगे कि 1961 में जो जूट का निर्यात 71 प्रतिशत था वह 1977-78 में घटकर 41 प्रतिशत रह गया। जूट के उत्पादन में 60 लाख लागू हुए हैं। जसा कि समर बाबू ने बताया है वे लोग अपने को पुजीवादी दुश्मन में पा रहे हैं। पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी ने 447 रुपए प्रति क्वींटल की बात कही है और एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेस कमीशन ने 141 से बढ़कर बहुत बढ़ा की तो 150 रुपए क्वींटल की बात कही लेकिन अभी कलकत्ता में डिस्ट्रेस सेल जूट का 125 रुपए क्वींटल पर हा रहा है। सरकार के लिए यह स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है। एक जगह कहा गया है।

'Government decision to raise the statutory minimum price of W-5 variety of raw jute by Rs 9 to Rs 150 a quintal is likely to disappoint the growers and the mills and the Committee on Public Undertakings of Parliament might feel strongly about the decision.'

ता ऐसा काम करने से क्या लाभ जिसमें जूट उत्पादक भी हतोत्साहित हो रहे हैं और मिल मालिक को भी शिकायत है। लगता है इस बीच में जो मिडिलमैन हैं उन्हीं को सब से ज्यादा प्राफिट होता है। इसलिए समर बाबू ने ठीक कहा है कि जूट के उत्पादकों को तभी ठीक प्राइस मिल सकती है। जबकि उनकी खरीददारी का पूरा जिम्मा सरकार ले ले। अगर सरकार ज्यादा पैसा देकर खरीददारी का पूरा जिम्मा ले और तब जूट इंडस्ट्री को समझी दे, उसको भी फायदा पहुँचाये तो उससे, क्या लाभ है? इसलिए जब तक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण से जूट इंडस्ट्री पर विचार नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक, काम नहीं चलेगा। अन्यथा एक तरफ जूट के उत्पादक मरेंगे और दूसरी तरफ मिल मालिक हस्तावर्त रहे कि उनको मुचसान हो रहा है।

[डा० राम जो सिंह]

यह जो जूट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया बना था उसने बहुत सारे काम थे लेकिन हम लोग इस बात का जानते हैं कि ठीक समय पर जबकि सीजन हातो है उस समय यह खरीददारी के लिए उतरते नहीं हैं। कहा गया है

About 20 000 quintals of raw jute were coming to the market daily this season but the JCI had not started its operations in the State as yet.

यह "स्टेट्समन" में कहा गया है। इसीलिए बंगाल सरकार, दूसरे लोगों तथा कर्मचारियों ने मिलकर बातें कीं और उन्होंने जूट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया पर आरोप लगाए हैं, मैं समझता हूँ हमारे व्यापार मंत्री जो इसने सम्बन्ध में बताया

"JCI need not have purchased raw material from the market directly and operated almost like a Mahajan. As a result the jute market had turned into a gambling market"

समयाभाव के कारण कुछ अधिक कहना मुश्किल होगा लेकिन इतनी बात तो है कि पब्लिक प्रण्टरीकरण कमेटी ने खास कर प्राइस के विषय में जो कहा है, उसको मैं भी मानें, लेकिन दूसरी जगह जैसे इलाहाबाद के एकोनामिक रिसर्च सेंटर ने भी 367 और 462 रुपए की बात कही है, इसको भी अगर हम न मानें तो भी कहा जा सकता है

"Borus report can be considered as a pace-setter on the raw jute question"

अगर हम सरकार की बात मान लें कि वसु साहब की जा रिपोर्ट है उसमें कुछ ज्यादा प्राइस है तो क्या हम घापने माध्यम से व्यापार मंत्री जो से भाग नहीं कर सकते हैं कि इसके लिए कोई एक आयोग बिठाया जाए ?

जा पी०यू०सी० की रिपोर्ट है, एग्री-कल्चर प्राइस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट है और इलाहाबाद के इकोनामिक रिसर्च की जो रिपोर्ट है—इन सब की प्राइसेस अलग अलग हैं—इसलिए उस की सही प्राइस क्या होनी चाहिए, यह उस को निर्दिष्ट नहीं कर सकती हैं।

दूसरी बात, सम्पार्जित महादय, मैं सजेशन के रूप में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे व्यापार मंत्री तो खास कर मिडिल मैन को एलिमिनेट करना चाहते हैं—लेकिन यह कैसे हाँ सकता है ? उद्योग और व्यापार दोनों मस्तिष्क का यह विषय है। इसलिए हम कहना चाहेंगे—जब तक मिडिल मैन का एलिमिनेट नहीं करेंगे, जूट उत्पादन का पैसा नहीं मिल सकता है। जूट का उत्पादन भी अब दिनों दिन खत्म होता जा रहा है। चौथे प्लान में जूट का उत्पादन 7 4 मिलियन बेल्टज था, लेकिन पाचवें प्लान के अन्त में जो एचोयमेट टारगेट है—वह 6 5 मिलियन बेल्टज है—इस तरह से जूट का उत्पादन दिनों दिन गिरता जा रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति का सुधारने के लिए—जबकि यह एक्सपाट आरिएण्टेड इण्डस्ट्री है—क्या ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं कि मिडिल मैन को एलिमिनेट कर दिया जाए ताकि जूट के उत्पादकों को सही प्राइस मिल सके ?

*SHRI GANANATH PRADHA (Sambalpur) Mr Chairman Sir, the discussion is going on in the House about the problem of jute growers I am representing a district of Orissa which is mainly irrigated by Hirakud dam and land in my area are quite favourable for jute cultivation. There are also jute farmers in my area It will be improper if I will not speak on this topic since I am an agriculturist.

Sir so far as the present condition of the jute farmers of my area are

concerned I am sorry to say that there are number of obstacles for them to grow jute

Firstly, the Government officials are not guiding them properly. The farmers are not getting fertilizers, seeds and other equipments at due time. The main difficulty with them which I would like to say with sorrow and anguish that no jute industry has so far been set up in Orissa. That is why the jute growers are not getting remunerative market price. They are under these circumstances compelled to sell the raw materials to the agents of West Bengal. In this case the middle man are getting all the profits. Therefore I request the hon Minister to take some solid steps to protect the farmers from the middleman.

With all humility I request the hon Minister to look into the matter. I hope the hon Minister will take sympathetic steps to extend all sorts of cooperation for the improvement of jute cultivation in Orissa. At the same time I would request the Minister to set up some jute industries in Orissa in order to encourage the jute growers.

With these words I conclude

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa) Only in the eastern region 87 factories are under closure or on the verge of closure. There are many sick jute mills. Jute industry employs more than four lakhs of people. You will be surprised to know all the big factories are being controlled by the Indian Jute-Manufacturers Association who have engaged some traders or *farias* to advance money to the growers and purchase jute at the distressed rate that is much below Rs 135 per quintal. Jute is purchased at Rs 120 to 125 etc per quintal. Even the government fixed rate is Rs 150. Government have some centres, the Jute Corporation of India have got 107 centres throughout India. That is very small. Jute Corporation of India should set up at least one centre in each assembly

constituency so that they can meet the growers and purchase direct from them. Unfortunately this is not going to happen. So many jute mills such as Nashkarpara, Kelvin and Chalbasa jute mills are still under closure. Thousands of persons have been thrown out of service. Government cannot nationalise those industries, we understand, for want of funds. Mr Mohan Dharja told us last year that he was proposing purchases through the cooperative societies. That was a very good idea and we must congratulate him for that. He made an honest effort last year. So many cooperative societies were started in West Bengal but due to lack of money and credit facilities the cooperative societies cannot purchase jute as a result of which *farias* engaged by IJMA and the middlemen are purchasing jute at lower rates and this cannot be stopped. It was reported that Khardah jute mill was short of jute. On enquiry the government found that several lakhs of bales were hidden by the management. What we suggest is this. Let the government fix the price not at Rs 150 but at least Rs 200 per quintal. Let them purchase. Let them open more centres where the growers can sell jute direct so that these malpractices do not come in. They have enunciated so many principles and policies. None of the policies have so far been implemented. Nice speeches of M.P.s or Ministers will not serve the purpose of the growers. They are suffering heavily. Prices are falling down day by day. The present position is that if the government do not purchase there will be heavy suffering. Many mills will be closed down, the *farias* of IJMA and their agents will purchase jute and get them in hidden places. They are stocking all this raw jute. They pressurise the Government to get all the facilities and they are making profits. Much of the resources of many of the jute industries have been taken by Nashkarpara Jute Mill, Chalbasa Jute Mill, Kelvin and others. Their main point is that they will not allow the Govern-

[Shri Dharendra Nath Basu]

ment to function properly. They will not allow the Government to purchase jute from the growers and this is to be stopped at all costs.

With these words I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) I share the anxiety expressed by the hon. members here in regard to the condition of the jute growers and the jute industry. The time at my disposal is very short. So far as I have gathered three points arise from the discussion which has taken place here:

1. The statutory price of jute
2. Marketing operation by J. C.
3. Price stability

Please see the motion tabled by the hon. member Shri Chitta Basu. It says:

"That this House do take note of the situation arising out of the large scale distress sale of raw jute at prices lower than the statutory price in West Bengal and other jute growing States and urges upon the Government to take appropriate actions to ensure remunerative price for the growers."

As I have said that I have little time at my disposal so I want to say what action we have taken in this matter so that at least minimum statutory price which the Government has fixed can be got by the growers. Till about the first week of August 1978 the price of raw jute was very firm around the maximum level. It was only from 6th or 7th August that the price started to come down and the Jute Corporation of India considered the whole thing and entered into the market from that date. They are purchasing at the moment at the price a little higher than the statutory price—Rs 160 to Rs 165. That is in all the States. In order to arrest unwarranted decline in the price the following steps have been taken—

1. Maximum stock holding limit of the mills has been increased to

eight weeks from the level of four weeks.

2. It has been decided to do away with the maximum prices of both in the Calcutta and up-country markets. Actually we have notified to-day.

3. Jute Commissioner has been asked to import minimum weekly purchase quotas for all mills and minimum stock holding of raw jute so that they may be forced to go to the market and buy jute from the jute growers.

Cooperatives in Bihar and West Bengal have also been persuaded to start their operations without any further delay and it is expected that the combined operations of the cooperatives and JCI will contribute to the firming of the prices. All these steps are expected to generate sufficient buying pressure in the market and ensure price stability. Besides the State Governments have been requested to keep a watch on any violations of minimum statutory prices for necessary action. We think our growers also must be educated about the policies of the Government and the steps that Government want to take in regard to price stability. A publicity campaign has been launched by the JCI to dissuade the growers from making any distress sales and also to counter any panic which might be created by the unscrupulous traders. The jute crop this year is expected to be reasonably good and it is possible that certain interested parties would mislead the growers to part with their crop at a low price. That is quite possible. I can assure the House that we will take all measures so that our jute growers can at least have the statutory minimum price which had been suggested by Shri Saugata Roy also. At least they must get that price because we know there are middlemen and whatever price we offer the growers do not get. That is our every day experience. There is no denying that fact. So we will do everything to check it.

Upto 28.8-78 Jute Corporation of India have bought—there are some contributions from cooperatives also but that is very little—25137 bales only. But I would like to say that really jute will come after September 5th and by that time all the arrangements have been made by the Jute Corporation of India we are having touch with the State Governments every day so that they can induce their cooperatives to go to the market and buy because there is a limitation for the Jute Corporation also. Everybody will appreciate that. All of a sudden they cannot go every where and manage everything. If we expect that it will be too much. Therefore in each State so far as my knowledge goes in most of the villages there are primary cooperatives. If we can give them encouragement and if we arrange finance which I think we will be able to do they can intercept in the market. If they do so we can have the desirable effect and we can help the jute growers.

Members might be interested in knowing the prevailing prices. Actually we have received information from different places and it is like this. In Assam in Nowgong area the maximum ruling rate is Rs 162 per quintal and in Gouripore it is Rs 160. In Agartala it is Rs 163. In North Bengal it is Rs 167 in Dinhat and Rs 170 in Islampur. In South Bengal in Karimpur it is Rs 194 and in Champadanga it is Rs 188. In Bihar in Kishanganj it is Rs 170. Recently we have got this information.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore) Prevailing rates in the primary or secondary markets?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI I have already said that there are middlemen. This is in the intermediate market may not be in the primary market.

SHRI L. D. KAPOOR What are the growers getting?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE On that they have no information. The JCI is not interested to get that information.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI That is not correct, because so far as our knowledge goes they are getting this. In some places it may be different.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY For Nadia and the 24 Parganas have you got any figures?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI No, these are the figures.

My second point is about the market operations by the JCI. This year from the very beginning a plan had been drawn up well ahead of the season by the JCI so that the jute growers can have remunerative prices and their interests can be safeguarded. Many things have been said about the JCI which may be true to some extent may not be true to some extent but now it has been reorganised and we are trying to see that the JCI looks after the interests of the growers and also the interests of industry because we know that if we cannot run the jute industry ultimately it is the jute grower who will suffer. That we cannot deny. So they will protect the interests of the jute grower and also see that the jute industry can go on. Under the plan of operation finally decided upon by the JCI the target of procurement for the 1978-79 season has been fixed at 15 lakh bales.

Procurement during 1978-79 will not be restricted to price support alone but the Corporation will make commercial operations subject to the condition that the JCI's entry into the market is not exploited by speculators by pushing up prices to unwarranted levels and that there would be no loss in such an operation.

The Corporation will take up plans for expansion of its primary market coverage to the maximum extent possible through its own infra structure.

[Shrimati Abha Maity]

ture as well as with the assistance of the cooperatives

Of the total purchases made by the Corporation 20 per cent at least will be procured directly from the primary markets so that JCI's presence in the market is felt in the rural areas among the farmers

The Corporation will come to an agreement with the managements of the taken over jute mills for supply of a percentage of their requirements of jute on mutually acceptable terms. The Corporation will come to similar arrangements also with jute mills in the private sector with a view to increasing its total turnover

MR CHAIRMAN I think you have to continue on the next day because it is 8 O'clock now

SHRI SAUGATA ROY You can extend the time by a few minutes. Let her finish

MR CHAIRMAN If the House so agrees it can be done. How much time would you require?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITY In ten minutes I think it will be possible to finish

MR CHAIRMAN Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time?

HON MEMBERS Yes

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITY I have said already about the training of farmers. The Corporation has also decided to take up a training programme of the farmers in the grading of jute on a planned basis. Because it is the middlemen who can take advantage of different gradations. So about grading we are undertaking training courses for the farmers
20 hrs

श्री लज्जन लाल कपूर क्या गइज को बम करने क बारे में कुछ किया जायेगा?
इस वक़्त 8 गइज हैं।

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITY That we will consider but I can say that previously we had I think, 36 grades or so but now there are 8. So if

here is any need we will definitely consider but there is no hard and fast rule that we have to stick to the number. We can consider it

Now the Corporation has set up 100 Departmental Purchasing Centres and 29 sub-centres in 1977-78. This year we have already six more sub-centres. That means they will be in the jute growing area, in the local markets and our endeavour will be to increase these sub-centres so that directly growers can sell their jute to the Jute Corporation people

I have already stated the importance of the cooperatives. So long as co-operatives will not come into the field it is impossible to guarantee the reasonable or the maximum or the minimum price. We cannot give the guarantee to them if the local co-operatives cannot come and it is here the State Governments can do much. So I request the Members concerned in all the States to persuade their State Governments so that they can come forward and induce the co-operatives to take up the jute business

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU The cooperatives in West Bengal particularly have the dire necessity for credit facilities. Would you kindly enlighten this House if you are in a position to extend more credit facilities to cooperatives for purchasing jute?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITY Yes we have arranged it and we are arranging also

The governments of jute growing States have been requested to strengthen and expand the coverage of the cooperative sectors to help JCI in its operations. The Corporation has discussed various aspects of the operational plan with representatives of the cooperatives. The plan for 1978-79 provides for substantial expansion of the cooperative coverage. A target of procurement of 6 lakhs bales by the cooperatives had been fixed of which the share of cooperatives in West Bengal is 4 lakhs bales

SHRI CHITTA BASU What about money?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI We will arrange money and they will also arrange money

SHRI SAUGATA ROY You have a meeting with the Reserve Bank people

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI We already have meetings with them

The JCI has also agreed to pay Rs 135 per quintal as service charges to the marketing cooperatives for purchase of loose jute from village and primary societies in order to encourage direct purchase from the jute growers.

The last point is about the price. Sir, there is great controversy about it and definitely most of the people desire that the maximum price should be given. The Committee on Public Undertakings expressed their views and the Government of West Bengal also has expressed their views. The Agricultural Prices Commission has taken into account all the things and fixed up the price at Rs 150/- per quintal. Next year, or after some time they can revise their attitude and revise the whole thing. But, at the present moment, this is the price. Some Members have expressed the view that it should be at least Rs 300 while some others have said it should be Rs 200. I do not know on what basis they have arrived at these figures. I have no knowledge about this.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE It is the cost of cultivation plus a margin

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI The Governments of West Bengal, Orissa and Tripura for some time past are wanting to enhance the minimum price of raw jute. They are of the view that it should be higher than Rs 150 per quintal as announced by the Government for W5 Grade in Assam.

The Committee on Public Undertakings accepted the cost of production of

raw jute worked out by the Government of West Bengal for 1977-78, namely Rs 344.34 per quintal. On that basis, the Committee recommended the minimum price of raw jute of Rs 447.64 per quintal after adding 30 per cent return to the growers.

The Agricultural Prices Commission had formulated its recommendation regarding the minimum support price for the 1978-79 season on the basis of the prevailing prices of the inputs and the average rates of wages prevailing in selected centres in the jute-growing districts in West Bengal, which is higher than in Assam. (Interruptions) The minimum agricultural remuneration in West Bengal is Rs 8.10.

AN HON MEMBER It is prevailing in most of the areas in the villages.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI My constituency is in the rural area and I also know the position.

According to the estimates compiled by the comprehensive scheme for studying the cost of production of principal crops for Assam and West Bengal, it is Rs 132.63 per quintal for 1975-76 in West Bengal. As against this the estimated cost of production for 1976-77 for West Bengal was Rs 197.73 per quintal. As against that, for 1977-78 the Government of West Bengal has estimated it at Rs 344.34 per quintal. So it is higher than the figure for previous year which was again higher than that of the previous year. Now what is the explanation for such a big gap?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Part of the gap is political.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI I am not saying it is political. I cannot say so. The explanation for this wide disparity in the three estimates is that the Government of West Bengal has taken the cost of human labour at the minimum wage notified by it. The Comprehensive scheme for studying the cost of production of principal crops has taken the average wages prevailing in selected centres in jute

[Shrimati Abha Maiti]

growing districts of the State That is the difference between the two estimates The State Government's estimated cost of production for 1977-78 shows an increase of 74 per cent over their own estimates of the previous year It may be that there is some apprehension as to what will be the effect if we have such a high price for the raw jute on the industry Now, as I have already told you, we have to go both ways, we have to protect the interest of the jute growers and at the same time we have to see that our jute industry can grow can thrive, because we have already experienced that it is very sick in West Bengal There are tycoons and so many factors are there and it is going on for such a long time So, all of a sudden we cannot override everything So, we have to look to these two interests viz, the interests of the jute growers and also of the industry Therefore, after looking into all these aspects, the Agricultural Prices Commission has fixed the price It may not please me, it may not please you, but this is the fact Let us try to see to it that the jute growers can get at least the statutory minimum price and if there are any constraints in between, let us try to remove them I can assure you as I have already told you, that whatever possible measures we have at our command, we will take so that their interests can be safeguarded

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda)
One question. Just one minute

MR CHAIRMAN No question How can you put a question now?

SHRI DINESH JOARDER That the Id festival is coming up in the 1st week of September and the jute growers need money just now, so the jute is being sold in advance when the jute is still in process and either it is being dried up or it is still in the rotting tank (Interruptions) It is not yet ready for the market (Interruptions) I would like to know whether the Government can ask the JCI to give some advance money to the growers against the subsequent

sale of jute in view of the Id festival approaching very fast?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI We will look into it

SHRI CHITTA BASU I have got the right of reply

MR CHAIRMAN How much time will you take? Otherwise, we will take up the next time It is already 8.15 p.m.

SHRI CHITTA BASU She cannot get away with her reply

MR. CHAIRMAN I did not mean that you should not reply If necessary, you must finish in two minutes

SHRI CHITTA BASU I will take five minutes

I also agree with the consensus of the House if I may say so, that the panacea lies in the nationalisation of the entire industry, right from the point of purchase to export trade Secondly, it is my allegation, even now that the jute growing State Governments are not consulted in two matters in particular viz, in the fixation of minimum price and gradation. Can I have an assurance from the Government that the State Governments will be involved in the matter of fixing the minimum price Then, I want to mention again one thing She has mentioned the West Bengal Government calculated the cost of production for each quintal of jute taking into account the statutory minimum wages for the agricultural labourers It is the policy of the Government to ensure the statutory minimum price for the agricultural labour What is the crime or in on the part of the West Bengal Government if they take into account the rate of wages of agricultural workers that was statutorily fixed by that State in the matter of calculating the cost of production?

I again rise this point from a larger socio-economic problem of the country that unless that is taken into account, never it will be possible for any Government to ensure the enforcement of

the minimum wages for the agricultural worker. Therefore, the West Bengal Government is right and they have done perfectly the right thing to take into account the minimum wages statutorily fixed for the agricultural workers in the matter of calculating the cost of production. I would also suggest that even at this late stage the Government of India should start a dialogue with the Agricultural Ministers of six jute-growing States to find out the ways and means as to how the JCI operations can be further extended and the benefits can be given to the growers.

It has been admitted by the hon. Minister that the Calcutta price is not simultaneously announced. Why? I have no time to explain in detail. One of the allegations against the Agricultural Prices Commission is, as has been made by the PUC, that they deliberately do not announce the Calcutta price and the up-country price simultaneously. The object is to allow the middle-men, the tycoons and the barons to depress the price in the up-country markets. This time also, the Government have not taken any lesson from it. The minimum prices for the up-country markets have been declared earlier. Only today, they have declared the minimum price in the Calcutta market. Why is this practice being indulged in? It is only to allow and barons and the tycoons to dampen the prices of raw jute in the up-country markets. I think, the Government should take note of it. There should be simultaneous announcement of the Calcutta price as well as of the up-country market prices.

Lastly, I would say that the question of the minimum price of jute should be *de novo*, discussed and we should not rely on the recommendations of the APC alone. This is a very important aspect of the problem. Therefore, instead of relying on the recommendations of the APC against whom I have made certain allegations and the PUC has also made certain allegations I would suggest that the very question of fixing the minimum

statutory price of raw jute should be discussed *de novo* and that it should not be fixed only on the basis of the recommendations of the APC. It should be decided upon after consulting the jute growers, the respective State unions and the industrialists also. I, Government, the concerned trade think, the hon. Minister would take note of it and see how far this question could be solved with the satisfaction of all the interests concerned.

MR CHAIRMAN There is Amendment No. 1 which was moved by Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav. He is not here. Though in his speech, he said that he was not pressing for it, I have to put it to the vote of the House.

Now, I put the Amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN Now, I put the main motion of Shri Chitta Basu to the vote of the House.

SHRI CHITTA BASU I do not like to take a vote on it. I want to withdraw it.

MR CHAIRMAN Is it the pleasure of the House to allow Shri Chitta Basu to withdraw the Motion?

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes

The Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

20.20 hrs

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

BUNGLING IN EXPORT OF READY MADE GARMENTS

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाखेय (मदसौर)
सभापति महोदय, सिले सिलाये वस्त्रों के निर्यात में घसतावधानी के कारण, प्रशस्त निर्यातियों के कारण जिस प्रकार से भारी घाट होने की धीर समावना हो गई है, तथा भारी घाटा हो भी रहा है, उसकी चर्चा में बचना चाहता हूँ सिलेसिलाये वस्त्रों के निर्यात

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पण्डित]

में जो लोग किसी न किसी प्रकार से कोटा प्राप्त करने में सफल रहे हैं, जिन्होंने इस का दुरुपयोग किया है, बाजारों में प्राप्त कोटे को ऊँचे दामों पर बेचा है, उन के बारे में जब प्रशासन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया तो माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने भाववस्तु किया था कि वे इस के बारे में जांच करेंगे और जो लोग दोगी पाये जायेंगे उन को डीअरिस्टर्ड किया जाएगा, उनके नाम काली सूची में दर्ज किये जायेंगे लेकिन दुख इस बात का है कि अब उन के खिलाफ कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाये गये। अपितु उन्हीं लोगों का, जिनका कि नाम काली सूची में दर्ज होना चाहिये था, उन्हें ही फिर से दस प्रतिशत कोटे की छूट का लाभ क्यों दिया गया, पुनः क्यों कोटा दिया गया ? जिन्होंने रेडी गुड्स शिपमेंट की स्कीम के समय निश्चित माल भेजने के साधारण पर कोटा मांगा था, किन्तु उन्होंने माल नहीं भेजा, ऐसे डिफाल्टर्स को गलत छूट दे कर लाभान्वित किया जा रहा है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे बीच में कहीं न कहीं छुटि विद्यमान है जिसको कि निवारण आवश्यक है। यह केवल साधारण प्रशासकीय छुटि नहीं है, प्रशासकीय बाधा मामला ही नहीं है। इसमें कई अधिकारी शरीक हैं। यह एक ऐसा उद्योग है जिसमें काफी लोग लगे हैं जो हैडलूम के काम करते हैं, या कुछ पावरलूम पर भी काम करने वाले हैं, उनकी भारीबिधा इससे जुड़ी हुई है। लाखों लोगों का व्यवसाय इस के द्वारा चल रहा है, जिनकी जीविका, भरण-पोषण इस से चलता है। इस उद्योग के जल्ले हमें विदेशी बाजार, या अष्टा विदेशी बाजार प्राप्त हुआ है, आज हम उस विदेशी बाजार को भी धीरे धीरे खोते जा रहे हैं।

मेरे आपका ध्यान दो-तीन दिन पूर्व ही प्रकाशित इकोनॉमिक टाइम्स में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया चाहता हूँ जिस में इस समाचार को सहीवताया गया है

"The alleged maladministration in the Textile Export Promotion Council's export quota distribution scheme may deprive India of business worth over Rs. 50 crores during the current year and expose the trade to the possibility of losing the American market in a big way."

इसी समाचार में भागे चल कर उन्होंने मिस्टर लेरी के रेफरेंस से कहा है—

"He said that the total quota for men's shirts from handloom and powerloom sectors together was 9,19,315 dozens for the current year. But Indian exporters had despatched only 4.20 lakhs dozens by August 10. They would not be able to finish their quota before the end of December."

"He said that Indian authorities had 'misstamped'...."

मेरे भागे चल कर बताऊंगा कि किस प्रकार मिस्टाम्प किया है। लेकिन सारे मामले बहुत गंभीर हैं, मैं उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा—

"... 'misstamped' about 14 million square yards of garments (about 7 million pieces) as powerloom although, in fact, the pieces were made from handloom cloth. India's quota in powerloom for U.S. markets, therefore, got exhausted soon. There was apparently no remedy to correct the situation arising out of this mistake."

मेरे माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जो कि शिवापत्तों के बारे में है, आपने, मेरे ही द्वारा पूछे गये 28 जुलाई के उत्तर में यह बात कही थी—

"A number of complaints has been received regarding irregularities committed by some exporters."

उत्तर में भागे चल कर के बात कही थी—

"The current quota year started from 1-1-78. The names of the ex-

porters who surrendered their quota during 1978 are given in the statement attached "

इसी सदर्भ में मैं माननीय मंत्री महादय का ध्यान उस के उस उत्तर की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो उन्होंने दूसरे सदन में दिया था जिस में उन्होंने बताया था कि हम गलत कार्य करने वाला के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। उनको ब्लेकलिस्ट करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन मुझे दुःख इस बात का है कि जब तक इस बारे में निश्चित कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। मैं इस बारे में एक बात आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। ऐसे घोटालों के बारे में कई अन्य प्रश्न पूछे गये थे और माननीय मंत्री महादय ने स्वयं इसी सदन में श्री एस० एन० कपूर के प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया था—मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ—

"No, Sir

"Because of wrong stamping of some handmade apparel as mill-made certain difficulties had been created. Government have taken up the matter with the U.S authorities, and a solution is being worked out."

मैं मंत्री महादय का निवेदन कलना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार इस मामले में घोटाला हो रहा है गड़बड़ी हो रही है उसकी तरफ उनका निश्चय ही तुरंत ध्यान देना चाहिए। क्योंकि जैसा कि पहले मैं कह चुका हूँ कि इस सारे काम में पांच सात लाख से ऊपर लाग लगे हुए हैं। हजारों एक्सपोर्टर्स भी हैं वैसे केवल दिल्ली में ही आ एक्सपोर्टर्स हैं उनकी संख्या दो हजार के ऊपर है और पूरे देश में तीन हजार एक्सपोर्टर्स हैं। इनमें कुछ ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने किसी प्रकार से गलत ढंग से या धावा दे कर फिर से काटा प्राप्त किया है जा गलतियाँ उन्होंने की हैं, गड़बड़ियाँ की हैं तथा उन्हीं कुछ लोगों के कारण हम जो मार्किट लूज करते जा रहे हैं, उनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान आना चाहिए। रेडीमेड गारमेंट्स के एक्सपोर्टर्स हेतु वर्तमान में भी टायर सिस्टम आपका चल रहा है। इसके

अंतर्गत रेडीमेड गूडज स्क्रीम है और इस के अंतर्गत आप मास भेजने के लिए कहते हैं। दूसरी स्क्रीम है हाई प्राइस रीयलाइजेशन और उसके अंतर्गत भी आप भेजने की बात कहते हैं। तीसरी स्क्रीम कन्फर्ट कट्टर स्क्रीम है जिस के अंतर्गत भी आप भेजने के लिए कहते हैं। तीनों स्क्रीमों इस तरह से मिली जुली हुई हैं कि एक ही आदमी इन तीनों स्क्रीमों से फायदा उठा लेता है। होना यह चाहिए कि किसी एक स्क्रीम के तहत के व्यक्ति ही 'फायदा उठाए' दूसरी स्क्रीम के तहत दूसरा और तीसरी स्क्रीम के तहत तीसरा। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस पर आप पुनर्विचार करें कि क्या इन तीनों के स्थान पर एक स्क्रीम लाई जा सकती है ताकि सभी लोग इससे लाभान्वित हो सकें। अर्थात् क्या होता ? इस बारे में ऊपर कह चुका हूँ। कुछ एक्सपोर्टर्स के गलत कामों की जांच भी हो रही है। एक एग्जरेल वाउचर बनाई है जिस का मैं स्वयं वाउचर कहता हूँ। इस में धोही लाग आ गए हैं जो बड़े बड़े एक्सपोर्टर्स हैं। स्वयं कमटी में इसलिए भी कहता हूँ कि इसमें नियम और विधान इस प्रकार के हैं और ऐसे लोगों को उस में बिठा दिया गया है जो दो लाख से कम का एक्सपोर्ट करने हैं। वाउचर वाले कहते हैं 'वे बाट कर ले जाते हैं'। मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की वाउचर बना करके छोटे एक्सपोर्टर्स को राकना चाहते हैं। इस वाउचर का जिन प्रकार से गठन किया गया है उससे साफ मालूम पड़ता है कि जो बड़े एक्सपोर्टर्स बाहर भाग भेजते हैं उनका ही एकाधिकार इस पर स्थापित रहने देना चाहते हैं।

जिन्होंने गूडज पर रेडीमेड के आधार पर टैक्सटाइल कमटी में सर्विफेड प्राप्त करके एक्सपोर्ट काटा लिया लेकिन

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

यह माल उसने पास नहीं था। इसका क्या परिणाम हुआ? पहुँचे जा कर उन्होंने पाच हजार पीसिस का सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त किया। फिर से तीस सोड़ी और फिर पाच हजार पीसिस का सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त किया गया पुन तीसरी बार भी यही किया। इस प्रकार से एक ही माल पर तीन तीन बार सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त किया गया है। एक ही व्यक्ति ने तीन तीन बार सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त किया है। इस सारे मामले में कौन अधिकारी या कर्मचारी दोषी है जिन्होंने इस प्रकार का गलत कार्यवाही करने उन लोगों को रोका है जो वास्तव में एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते थे इसका भी आपका पता लगाना चाहिए। बाजार में कुछ गलत काम करने वाले एक्सपोर्टर्स ने एक प्रकार से उन्होंने एलान किया कि भाइयों, घुले बाजार में हम आपका कोटा लेना चाहते हैं। इकोनामिक टाइम्स है 31-3-78 के पृष्ठ में लिखा है

में उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ —

A flourishing blackmarket in export quotas has sprung up in the garments trade. Quota holders are charging a premium of Rs 10 000 to Rs 15 000 for a quota of 10 000 pieces. This ugly situation has arisen because some 20 to 25 exporters have managed to corner most of the export quotas meant for the January-June half year while most of the genuine exporters are burdened with ready to ship garments without any export quotas

Many exporters are advertising in daily papers seeking quotas Under the Import Export Control Act of 1947 and the Export Control Order of 1977 a quota once allotted cannot be transferred or sold

But they are advertised

उनको कोटा चाहिए। ऐसे व्यक्तियों को ब्लैक निस्ट किया जाना चाहिए था आपने उनको दस परसेंट की छूट के आधार पर जो

गलत थी लाभ दे कर फिर से उसी व्यक्ति में ला कर पड़ा कर दिया और दूसरे लोगों को बाहर कर दिया। ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही हानी चाहिए थी, सख्त बदम उनके खिलाफ उठाए जान चाहिए थे।

इन कर्मचारियों की बात आपने कही है। मैंने जुलाई में प्रश्न किया गया था। अब जब इन कर्मचारियों के कुछ तो परिणाम निकले होंगे। क्या इन कर्मचारियों का मन वाले वही एक्सपोर्टर्स तो नहीं हैं जिन के खिलाफ कुछ आज़िज़ हैं जो एक्सपोर्ट करने के मामले में दोषी हैं जिन्होंने गलत काम किया है गलत ढंग से कोटा उठान का प्रयत्न किया है? क्या यही ता नहीं हैं जिन्होंने रेडी गुड्स रिपमेंट पर काटे प्राप्त किये थे माल नहीं भेजा था। या जिन्होंने रेडी गुड्स रिपमेंट का दुरुपयोग किया उसी में से कुछ लोगों को ले कर आपने प्रोब कमेटी बना दी है? क्या वही लोग तो नहीं हैं जिन्होंने काटा सरेंडर किया था और वही प्रोब का काम कर रहे हैं? जो दापी नहीं थे और जा स्वतंत्र रूप से जाच कर सकते थे उनसे आपका यह जाच करवानी चाहिए थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस प्रकार की जाच आप कर रहे हैं? एक बात और है कुछ ऐसा भी सुनने में आया है और समाचार भी छप हुए हैं कि टैक्सटाइल लोबी इतनी सख्त है कि हैंडलूम या पावरलूम बाहर जा कर के अपना बाजार न बना पाये इसका बराबर प्रयास किया जाता है, और जा टैक्सटाइल गारमेंट बाहर भेज रहे हैं वह हैंडलूम या पावरलूम के कपड़े के नहीं हैं बल्कि मिल के कपड़े हैं लेकिन उनको हैंडलूम या पावरलूम के कपड़े के नाम से भेजते हैं जो कि नहीं भेजना चाहिए। इस कारण हैंडलूम और पावरलूम के लोग दुखी हो रहे हैं।

एक विशेष बात की और आपका ध्यान दिनाना चाहूंगा आपने हैंडलूम एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कार्डिशन बना रखी है और कौटन टैक्सटाइल प्रमोशन कार्डिशन भी है। जब

दोनों सस्थापों अलग अलग हैं तो फिर क्या कारण है कि एक सस्था को कम महत्व दे कर के दूसरे के जरिए निर्यात सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त करे या उनके जरिए निर्यात हो। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जब आपने हैंडलूम के लिए प्रमोशन काउन्सिल बना रखी है तो वही सस्थाएं यह सारा काम करे। मैं आश्वासन चाहूंगा हैंडलूम प्रमोशन काउन्सिल को यह अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिए, वह हमारे बारे में वैधानिक रूप से सशक्त हो और ए से नियम बनें ताकि वह हैंडलूम प्रमोशन के लिए प्रभावी काम कर सके। वर्तमान में जो आपने कपड़ा हैंडलूम के लिए निर्धारित कर रखा है वह 60.40 है। यानी 60 परसेंट हैंडलूम का है और 40 परसेंट दूसरा कपड़ा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप हैंडलूम को प्रोत्साहित करना चाहते हैं तो दो तिहाई भाग हैंडलूम के अन्दर लाइमें ताकि छोटे छोटे बुक्कर लोग, हथ करवा पर काम करने वाले लोग, साखी लोग उनको हम माँघे सीधे रोटी रोजी दे सकें। हमने जो ई०ई०सी० और यू०एस००० का बाजार लिया है या हमें जापान और आस्ट्रेलिया के मार्केट मिल रहे हैं उन पर हम तेजी से छा जायें अन्यथा जिस प्रकार की स्थिति मैंने आपको समाचार-पत्रों के जरिए बताई कि जिस प्रकार हमारे बारे में गलतफहमी पैदा हो रही है कि हम जिस मिस स्टैन्डिंग कर रहे हैं समय पर माल नहीं भेज रहे हैं उससे इस उद्योग की दायि पहुँचेगी और लाखों लोगों में निराशा पैदा होगी, आप निर्यात हेतु यू०एस००० के लिए।

तीन प्रकार की सीलें हैं—एक्स्प्लेन्डेड सील, एक राउन्ड सील और एक स्क्वायर सील होती है। जिस माल पर किस प्रकार की सील लगानी चाहिए इस का कोई ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता है। एक्स्प्लेन्डेड सील न लगा कर के राउन्ड सील लगा रहे हैं और जितना कपड़ा हैंडलूम का जाना चाहिए वह नहीं जा पाता है, उसकी जगह पर दूसरे कपड़े का

बना हुआ मास बाहर एक्सपोर्ट किया जा रहा है जिसको हमारी मिलें बनाती हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने आश्चर्य व्यक्त किया है कि इसके बारे में जांच करेंगे, और यह भी कहा है जो भी अधिकारी इसके लिए दायी पाये गये उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने में वह कोई हिचक नहीं करेंगे। यह बात बुरी कन्सल्टे-टेटिव कमेटी में कही हुई है इसलिए विस्तार में उसको नहीं कहूँ बल्कि चाहूँ, लेकिन फिर भी मंत्री जी ने जो हम लोगों को आश्चर्य व्यक्त किया था कि उनके बारे में कार्यवाही करेंगे, मैं चाहूँगा मंत्री जी इस मामले को गम्भीरता से लें। अन्यथा जिस प्रकार से इजीनियोरिंग गुड्स का निर्यात पट रहा है उसी प्रकार से रेडीमेड गारमेंट का निर्यात भी घटेगा, जब कि उसका निर्यात हम काफी बड़ा सकते हैं अगर सही तौर पर काम किया जाए। हमने 1980 तक 500 करोड़ रु० का एक्सपोर्ट का टारगेट फिक्स किया है, अभी वर्तमान में 250 करोड़ रु० का टारगेट है। लेकिन अगर हम इसी प्रकार से लोगों की निराशा करते रहे हैं और गलत लोगों को प्रोत्साहन मिलता रहा तो जो लक्ष्य हमने तय किया है उसकी पूर्ति नहीं कर सकेंगे। यह सारा मामला लेकर इटेंसिव है, कैपिटल इटेंसिव नहीं है। हजार रु० की मशीन लगा कर छोटा व्यक्ति अपना कपड़ा बाहर भेज सकता है। भिजवा सकता है। इसलिए इस मामले को आप गम्भीरता से लीजिए ताकि लाखों गरीब लोग जो इस धंधे में लगे हुए हैं उनकी रोजी रोटी बलती रहे और छोटे व्यापारी जो एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं वह इस काम को कर सकें और बड़े व्यापारियों के चंगुल में वह न पड़ें। साथ ही जिन बड़े अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की साठ गांठ से थोड़ा सा चत रहा है उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो, और आपकी जो प्रोब कमेटी है उसके बारे में आप आश्चर्य व्यक्त करेंगे कि आप उसे भग कर रहे हैं तथा नई स्क्वैर कमेटी जाच हेतु बना रहे हैं, इससे साथ जो बातें मैंने आपके सामने रखी हैं मैं चाहूँगा मंत्री जी उनसे बारे में हमें आश्चर्य व्यक्त करें।

[इ० लक्ष्मी न रामण पांडेय]

कि वे सारे मामले की पूरी जांच करके दोषी व्यक्तियों को दण्डित करेंगे ता इस उद्योग के लिए हर सम्भव उदात्त सहायता करे।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) Mr Chairman Sir It is a very important matter and I do share the anxiety of the honble Member Sir the Textile Export Promotion Council used to look after both the fabrics and ready made garments export. When it was complained that due justice is not being rendered to those who mainly export ready made garments, Government took the decision and accordingly formed a different council for the garment manufacturers. We would very much like to have given this authority to the new council but as it has been very recently set up Government had to take the decision that for the current year the Textile Export Promotion Council should look after these exports. It is true that Textile Export Promotion Council has failed in its duty in the matter of stamping where wrong stamping was done. It has happened because of some misinterpretation. As the House is aware United States of America have done away with any restrictions on the imports of handloom products including handloom garments. But so far as sensitive varieties are concerned namely shirts, ladies' blouses, skirts and all that, for them they have said that there will be a level for consultations. No sooner we export both—either the mill made or the handloom products and if they reach certain number then naturally consultations have to be held. That level has been fixed according to the understanding between the Governments. It was because of that understanding it was felt that all these articles—whether mill made or handloom—should have one stamp. Because of this misinterpretation, the stamping was done. I must say it was wrong.

Again it has been brought to the notice of the House about those who have cornered the quota. As I have already said this came to our notice in the month of March and we immediately started an enquiry. I was not satisfied with it. Therefore I asked the then Commerce Secretary Mr Thapar to go to Bombay to enquire into the matter. After the enquiry of Mr Thapar certain immediate decisions were taken so that the quotas which were secured after great effort were utilised. As the House is aware our quotas last year were virtually terminated at a particular level and, therefore I persuaded both the Government of USA and also EEC countries not to have such unilateral restrictions against India as it will do a great harm—this being a labour oriented industry. And it is because of our efforts that we secured better quotas as against earlier one. We had the new agreement on 1st January 1978. The agreement which EEC countries is for four years and agreement with USA is for five years. So far as agreement with EEC countries is concerned it can be extended by one year. Since we have been able to secure better quotas and if they are not utilised then in that case all our efforts would go waste. So immediately we took certain decisions. Those who have not fulfilled the quotas cornered by them—of course we have given them some latitude for difficulty in shipping and transport. There may not be adequate space available in the ship or there is some other difficulty. So naturally some margin had to be given. It is not to show any favour that we did it. But there it can be practical problems so that we should not be that very harsh. Immediately we also asked them to take action against those who have taken undue advantage of this whole pattern of exports. Here again Sir it is true that it is a bit complicated process. Our country is interested in having better unit value. So naturally those who could secure orders for bet

ter price, for higher price, were given certain priority. It varies from item to item. I need not go into these details but I am prepared to give all the information to the hon. Member.

Then, secondly, there are some who secured firm contracts. It has also great relevance. Instead of banking upon somewhere else, if they could secure firm contracts that will be taken into account. We are also very much interested in the handloom products. Here again, we have to take certain care for adequate representation of handloom products. It is on this account that quota policy became a bit complicated no doubt. But, the House will please bear with me on this. We have exported handloom products. Again we would very much like to export in the interest of better foreign exchange and also to pay better wages to our workers here and therefore we should have better unit-value. That is the reason why this decision is taken and this sort of procedure has been adopted.

Here the question is: How it could be simplified? That is also being thought about. As the hon. Member rightly suggested, we have to see how the procedure could be simplified. But in case we say 'first come, first served' then, in that case, we may lose the unit-value and there we will suffer. Besides we shall have to take care of the handlooms also. So, some complication will be there. We have to give priority to our handloom products and we have to secure better unit-value. Bearing this in mind, we have to take care to see how we can take care of the whole quota that is secured. Now, the House will be happy to know that we have secured higher utilisation for ready-made garments.

By and large, both in respect of EEC countries and America, so far as the ready-made garments and particularly the sensitive varieties are concerned, not only we exhausted quotas for many categories, but we

have to take some quota in latter part of the year and assist them to fulfil the demand. Where have we suffered? We have suffered not in the ready-made garments or particularly sensitive varieties. So far as the other varieties are concerned there is a provision in EEC agreement whereby a portion of quotas for some varieties could be transferred to others. One month earlier we have taken up the matter with the Governments concerned to allow us to transfer this variety which we could not export for lack of demand and that we should be allowed to export such articles for which there is a demand.

I am sure that in view of the spirit of the agreement the EEC will accept this proposal. Our officers are trying their best so that this sort of transfer of quotas of the ready-made garments could be adopted. So there should be no problem.

But the real problem is with regard to the textiles fabric. Here we have suffered. I must take the House into confidence and say that it has happened because we are not that very competitive. Take countries like Korea, Hong Kong etc. There one man or women, —one worker,—operates more automatic looms than as we have in this country. And where one worker operates more looms, you can just imagine how much competitive they are! And therefore, it is here that we have suffered.

How best can we make our country more competitive is a problem in itself. For that we shall have to go into various aspects. It is very difficult to deal with this at this hour. We are trying our best to see whether we can export our handloom products and handloom textiles. That also we are trying. Not that this matter is done only at the official level, but even I have taken it up myself with the Ministers concerned. And even so far as the wrong stamping is concerned, I have discussed this with our Ambassador in America. I have

[ड.० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

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[Shri Mohan Dharja]
written to Madam Krepps, the Secretary of State for Commerce of America and also Mr Robert Rauss the Adviser to the President who is also of Ministerial rank, and we are considering all the relevant aspects how it could be done. We are trying to see how we can export handloom articles and handloom products according to our desire. How it could be further simplified is also being thought of so that we may secure better quota from these countries in future.

One more point about the Enquiry Committee. It is really a matter of great concern for us. On the basis of our suggestion it is true that they have constituted a committee for that enquiry. Until and unless that enquiry is complete we cannot penalise anybody. It would be wrong. Till that time we have allowed these parties to export. We could have stopped them but we would have suffered both ways. We would have been deprived of taking advantage of securing those markets and simultaneously, there would be problem of unemployment immediately here. Unless that enquiry is complete and *prima facie* charge is there, it would be wrong to punish anybody. Therefore we have not. But I have made it very clear to all Export Promotion Councils that so far allocation of quota is concerned if anybody right from the Chairman to any Member is interested himself in the quota he should not be in that kind of Committee. This is because, these are the Export Promotion Councils where all the exporters themselves are involved. These are not the State or the Government bodies. Government does subsidise these to some extent, but these are the bodies of the textile or other exporters. Although these are their own bodies but we have taken care as far the allocation of quotas is concerned, that the interested persons should not be involved. That care is now taken.

So far as the Enquiry Committee is concerned, it is very much true that

the present Enquiry Committee consists of the Chairman and others who are either interested in that quota.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण शर्मा 124 जी
डिफेंडर्स हैं उन के खिलाफ तो कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। आपन उनक खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की है।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA I am not defending anybody. Till the enquiry is completed I am not going into that. But as I said I have not taken action to stop the export, because that would have adversely affected us.

When it was brought to my notice that this Committee cannot enquire into the matter in a fair way, I have already instructed my officers that we cannot accept this enquiry and that there should be an absolutely impartial enquiry committee which should go into it and I have already assured the House earlier that we shall see that proper action is taken. Those who have tried to cheat the Government and taken any undue advantage we shall see that they are not only de-registered but they will have no place as an export house or an exporting company.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन)
सभापति महोदय माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो चर्चा उठी उस का जवाब दिया। मैं दा तौर पर उन से जानना चाहता हूँ। हैंडलूम के बने वस्त्र घोर सिले सिलाए कपड़े अश्वि माया में विदेशों में सप्लाई हो उस के लिए छार्टे लोगों को राहत देने का क्या कोई प्रायाम आप ने बनाया है? यदि बनाया है तो यह क्या है?

हुसने यह जा आप न लाइसेंस देने की सीमा दो लाख रखी है क्या उसे घटा कर दस हजार या पाच हजार करेंगे ताकि छोटे लोग भी अपने कपड़े सीधे भेज सकें जिस से उन्हें रोजगार मिल सके? इस के लिए क्या आप की वार्ड ऐसी योजना है?

27 अग्रस्त वे एकानामिक टाइम्स मे समाचार छपा है कि जी बंडे मिल बोले लोग है ये इतनी बुरी तरह हावी हैं हैंडलूम के ऊपर कि यह उद्योग देश के अन्दर समाप्त होतो जा रहा है। इसे रोकने के लिए आप ने कीन से कदम उठाए हैं।

दूसरी चीज, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में हम निर्यात कर सकें इस के लिए क्या सत्कार की मंडी में हम ने कोई स्थान बनाया है ? यदि बनाया है तो लगभग कितने करोड़ माल हम बाहर भेज सकते हैं।

जिन लोगों को लाइसेंस मिला है वे लोग प्रायः स्वयं माल तैयार नहीं करते, वे बिचौलिये हैं। छोटे छोटे लोगों से सिले-सिलाए कपडे ले कर अपने नाम पर उसे भेजते हैं, बड़े बड़े कारखानों की मोहर उस पर लगाते हैं और उस का अधिकांश लाभ स्वयं लेते हैं, उन के पसले बड़े लाभ पड़ता नहीं है। तो सोसाइटियों को और छोटे छोटे लोगों को आप इस में प्रायस्ति दें, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करें।

जिन लोगों के खिलाफ आरोप थे, जिन्होंने लाइसेंस का दुरुपयोग किया है, उस की जाच की बात आपने वही और कहा कि जब तक रिजल्ट सामने नहीं आता है तब तक हम कुछ करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं इतना जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक जाच पूरी नहीं होती तब तक उन के माल को आप अपने मार्फत भेजें, उन के मार्फत न भेजें क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था आप करेंगे ? जो दोषी हैं उनको आप काली सूची में रखें। कितने ही लोग इस देश में हैं जो सिले सिनाये कपडों का निर्यात करते हैं तो क्या यह सत्य है कि हैंडलूम का बना माल पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिलता नहीं है इसलिए मिल और पावरलूम का बनाया हुआ माल भेजते हैं परन्तु उस पर मोहर हैंडलूम की लगाते हैं ? इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ हुई हैं तो क्या आप इसका लिए ईश्वारीय करेंगे और अधिक मात्रा में हैंडलूम और

पावरलूम का कपडा बाहर भेजा जा सके और वही लोकप्रिय हो इसका प्रयास करेंगे।

इस अवसर का लाभ उठाते हुए मैं एक बात का उल्लेख और करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में नाना प्रकार की सुन्दर चिड़िया बाहर भेजी जाती है विदेशों में लेकिन उनमें से बहुतेरी रास्ते में ही मर जाती है क्योंकि उनके खाने पीने की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं होती है तो क्या इस मोर भी आप कोई कदम उठायेंगे ? जिन लोगों को अपने मनोरंजन के लिए चिड़िया चाहिए वहाँ पर वह चिड़िया हवा/पानी सहन नहीं कर पाती है और वहाँ जाकर मर जाती है। ऐसी भी घटनाएँ हुई हैं कि लाखों की सख्या में चिड़िया भेजी गईं जिनमें आधी रास्ते में ही मर गईं और वहाँ पर उन लोगों ने लेने से इनकार कर दिया, माल छुड़ाया नहीं। इस तरह से वहाँ पर चिड़िया मर गई, उनका कोई भी उपयोग नहीं हुआ। तो इसका भी आपका ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक यह हाउस चले तब तक उस तरफ के लाग भी यहाँ पर बँठा रहे, बाहर न जाया करे।

श्री मोहन धारिया : सभापति जी, जा सवाल उठाया गया है उसमें कोई वा राय नहीं हो सकती है। यह सवाल पहले था कि दो लाख से ज्यादा जा एक्स्पॉर्ट करते हैं वही मम्बर रहें लेकिन कम से कम एक्स्पॉर्ट भी जा करते हैं यह भी मम्बर रह सकते हैं, ऐसा इन्तजाम हमन कर लिया है। जिस वकन आपने पहले बताया था उसी वकत हमने उनको जेल दिया था और यह दुस्तरी उन्होंने अपने सबिधान में कर दी है।

दूसरी बात आपने वही कि हैंडलूम के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश करें और इस के लिए हम कुछ कर रहे हैं या नहीं तो हैंडलूम का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए जा कदम

[श्री मोहन धारिया]

उठाए गये हैं उनकी जानकारी पूरे सदन का है। एक्सपोर्ट के लिए भा हमने पूरा जोर लगाया है। अभी दो दिन पहले यहाँ पर आस्ट्रेलिया के मिनिस्टर साहब से बात हुई और मैं उनसे कहा कि हमारे जो हैंडलूम के प्रोडक्ट्स हैं उन पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं उनका बताया कि यह काम लेबर और एन्ट है और मझे खुशी है कि उन्होंने कहा कि यहाँ से जाने के बाद वे छुट्टी इस पर सावेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ इसको प्राटेक्शन देना बड़ा जरूरी है। इसलिए जहाँ जहाँ भी हम जो कुछ कर सकते हैं वह जरूर करेंगे।

हमारे एक भाई साहब ने कहा कि जब तक इक्वायरी चालू है तब तक उनकी तरफ से एक्सपोर्ट नहीं होने देना चाहिए बल्कि गवर्नमेंट एजेंसी के माध्यम से उसको करना चाहिए। इस इक्वायरी के लिए हमने आफिस को बोल दिया है कि अलग ठीक ढंग से इसको होना चाहिए। अभी जो हमारा एक्सपोर्ट चलता है, उसका जो कमिटमेंट है उसपर कोई

बुरा असर नहीं होना चाहिए इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई रास्ता निकाला जा सकता है। जब तक इक्वायरी पूरी नहीं होती और जिनके खिलाफ चार्ज हैं उनका तब तक भोका नहीं मिलना चाहिए—यह जा आपकी भावना है उसकी मैं कद्र करता हूँ।

आपन पूछा है कि इसमें कितना एक्सपोर्ट होता है तो लगभग 6 सौ करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट टक्सटाइल और ग्रामेंट्स को मिला कर होता है और इसको बढ़ाने की हम काशिश कर रहे हैं।

जो चिट्ठियाँ की बात कही गईं तो इसका एक्सपोर्ट केयरफुली होना चाहिए। ऐसा न हो कि वह बीच में ही समाप्त हो जायें। इसके लिए हम जरूर ध्यान रखेंगे।

MR CHAIRMAN The House now stands adjourned till tomorrow

20.56 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday August 29 1978/Bhadra 7 1900 (Saka)

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- LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday August 29 1978/Bhadra 7
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr Bharat Singh Chowhan

SHRI VASANT SATHE It is such a shocking ...

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Sathe what is shocking? The Question Hour is not a shocking affair. I am very sorry Mr Sathe you can not just get up and raise any matter you like

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE Two children were killed

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER No no please Mr Sathe There is a way of raising things. You cannot do that here and you cannot obstruct the Question Hour like this. We have never done this before and I am very sorry I will not allow you Mr Bharat Singh Chowhan

(Interruptions **)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Let the whole thing be expunged.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : The whole thing is expunged.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Thank you very much

SHRI VAYALAR RAO : Thank you very much

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr Minister Please take your seats

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Ugrasen, please take your seat Mr Chowhan you have put the question

Yes Mr Minister

निर्धारित समय के बाद चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियाँ

*488 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान क्या रेल मंत्री मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करते कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि बहुत सी रेलगाड़ियाँ अपने निर्धारित समय के बाद चलती हैं

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि रेलगाड़ियाँ देर से न चले कर्ने पारियों को प्रोत्साहन देने की कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ तो तत्संबंधी व्योप क्या है और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री मधु बड़वले) (क) भोखण्ड रवियों के दौरान मई 78 महीने में गाड़ियाँ का समय-यातन सर्वोत्तम नहीं था ; लेकिन जवाब में समय-यातन 90-6 प्रतिशत तक हो गया है ।

(ख) से (घ) गाड़ियों को समय से चलाया रेलकर्मचारियों की सामान्य इच्छा है । फिर भी गाड़ियों के समय-यातन में सुधार लाने के लिए कर्ने पारियों द्वारा किये गये विविध प्रयासों के लिए गणपत पुरस्कारों प्रदानित करने पारियों के रूप में उन्हें कुछ प्रोत्साहन दिये जाते हैं ।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : मैं रेल मंत्री को से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो गाड़ियाँ लेट चलती हैं उनके संबंधित अधिकारियों को दण्डित किया जाता है या नहीं ?

श्री मधु बड़वले : माननीय जय गाड़ियाँ लेट पाती हैं तो उसके कई कारण होते हैं । जैसे जैसे पार्ने को बगाना या कि प्रार्ने में त्रुटि होके से जंकोर बाँधने के कारण जंकोर से मई महीने में सब से पार्ने से । उसके बाद जून महीने में कम हुए हैं । अब किसी भी कार्यवाही को पंचपरिवर्ति कम होनी है या वह उसके लिए जिम्मेदार होता है तो उसके बारे में जबरन पूछना बिना जाता है । यह पार्ने की रीत बगाना का उसको फिर दोहराना चाहता है ।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : उम्माद बड़वले यह को बच्छी-पुनः-यातन करार है वह बच्छी-पुनः-यातन करार है और इसके कारण यह है कि पिछले 50 सालों से

इस साइन पर कोई लेज स्पायर गाड़ी नहीं चलायी गयी। इस गाड़ी में स्टीम इंजन ही लाये थे वही हैं, इन इंजनों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया जबकि धीरे साइनों पर किया गया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : भाग प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या उस साइन पर डीजल इंजन चालू किया जाएगा जिससे कि यात्रियों को सुविधा मिले क्योंकि यह कच्ची गूदा-मजदूर साइन बहुत बड़ी साइन है ?

श्री० मधु बडवले : श्रीमान यह बात सही है कि हम लोगों के पास स्टीम इंजनों की तुलना में डीजल इंजन कम हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हू कि हमारे पास 8263 स्टीम इंजन 1903 डीजल इंजन और 844 इलेक्ट्रिक लोकोमोटिव हैं। 1971 के बाद से स्टीम लोकोमोटिव में यूकेन्वर करने का काम हम लोगों ने बन्द किया है। भागे चल कर डीजल और इलेक्ट्रिक लोकोमोटिव ही रहेंगे। लेकिन जब तक पुराने इंजन हैं, वे जरूर तत्काल देते हैं। उन पर मैटेनंस भी काफी करना पड़ता है। माननीय सदस्य की यह शिकायत सही है कि जिन स्टेशन पर पुराने स्टीम इंजन हैं वहां काफी तकलीफ रहती है, वहां सास भाक पकचएलिटो भी होता है। लेकिन माहिस्ता माहिस्ता जैसे जैसे स्टीम इंजन कम होते जायेंगे, उसकी जगह पर डीजल इंजन सामने आते रहेंगे।

श्री राम बजर बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हू कि पिछले दिनों में रेलों के ड्राइवर्स को प्रमाणित हो सपी की उनकी क्वालिटी में कर के स्पेशल ट्रेड में कर दिया था, इसके संबंध में जब हमारी निचले स्तर के रेलवे कर्मचारियों से बातचीत हुई तो उन्होंने बताया कि जो मच्छा नाम वाले बाल हैं, उन्हें इलाज नहीं दिया जाता है, और मछी महोदय यह कह रहे हैं। हम उनकी पुस्तकृत करते हैं तो इनमें कौन सी बात सही है ? क्या रेलों के कर्मचारियों में इस बारे में भ्रम नहीं है ? क्या इसकी शिकायतें भाग के पास आयी हैं ? क्या इसकी निगाहत भी भाग के पास आयी है कि जो महमदाबाद मेल जाती है वह बादीकुई में जाकर के लेट हो जाती है और उस समय लेट हो जाती है जबकि सामने से कोई ट्रेन नहीं आ रही होती है ?

श्री० मधु बडवले : श्रीमान मैं पहले ही बताया है कि जब कोई भी गाड़ी लेट होती है तो उसके बाद टाइम को मैनेज किया जाता है और प्रॉमिस स्टेशन पर वह गाड़ी ठीक समय पर पहुंचती है। ऐसे ड्राइवर्स को हम नकद और विशेष प्रकार के पुरस्कार देते हैं। इस प्रकार की जर्नी पूरी होने के बाद 15 रुपए से 25 रुपए तक हम उन्हें नकद पुरस्कार देते हैं और यह सब देते हैं जब वे टाइम मैक अप करते हैं।

श्री हार्दिक नाम तिवारी : क्या यह बात सही है कि चैन बीच के स्टेशनों पर छावी जाती हैं और तभी गाड़ी लेट हो सकती है ? क्या यह बात भी सही नहीं है कि जहां से गाड़ी चलती है, या जहां से गाड़ी खोनी

जाती है, अगर उस स्टेशन पर इसकी चार बजे खुलता है तो फिर वह लेट क्यों होती है ? फिर जब ट्रेन सिगनल पर रिडींग की जाती है तो उसे वहां पर धावा-धावा घटा रोकर क्यों लेट किया जाता है ? क्यों नहीं पहले से इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता कि उस बस स्टेशन पर गाड़ी आने वाली है और इन को बनीयर रखा जाए क्या इन कारणों से भी गाड़ियां लेट नहीं होती हैं ?

श्री० मधु बडवले : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि गाड़ियां देरी से क्यों छूटती हैं ? उसके बारे में बताना जरूरी है। कई मर्तबा जिस स्टेशन पर गाड़ी चलने वाली है उस पर साइन कलोनोयर्स नहीं हैं, सिग्नलेंड कनेक्टिविटी और साइन कनेक्टिविटी धीक्यूपाइड है। तो जिस स्टेशन से गाड़ी शुरू करती है वहां दिक्कत प्रहोते हुए भी भागे स्टेशन में जो दिक्कतें हैं उसकी वजह से कई मर्तबा काफी दिक्कतें पैदा होती हैं। इसकी दूर करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री हार्दिक नाम तिवारी : जब गाड़ी लेट होती है तो सिगनल पर छटो करके और लेट कर दी जाती है इसका क्या जवाब है ?

श्री० मधु बडवले : हर स्टेशन की कोई टिमिनल कनेक्टिविटी होती है। मैंने पहले भी कहा कि कई मर्तबा गाड़ी ठीक समय पर जाती है लेकिन हर स्टेशन की जो टिमिनल कनेक्टिविटी है वह कभी कभी पूरी धीक्यू पाइड होती है इसलिए स्टेशन से पचन घाई पहले गाड़ी सिगनल के पास रोक दी जाती है, और जब स्टेशन प्लेटफार्म से गाड़ी बनीयर हो जाती है तब गाड़ी स्टेशन पर जाती है।

श्री शकर बेब इमरजेंसी के समय में एक ही दिन में एक ही भांडर के अनुसार देश के धन्दर, सारी गाड़ियां समय पर चलने लगी थीं, क्या माननीय मंत्री समझते हैं कि यह इमरजेंसी का एक धनोवर्धन था ? भाग भी सारी गाड़ियां को पकचएलिटो बनाने के लिए भाग ऐसा भांडर दे सकते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री० मधु बडवले : इस सवाल का जवाब मैंने पहले भी दिया था कि इमरजेंसी के दिनों में गाड़ियों की जो पकचएलिटो थी उसका मुकाबल में माहिस्ता माहिस्ता पकचएलिटो बढ़ती रहे। उसके बाद मैं महीने में गर्मी में कम हुई थी। जहां तक ब्रीड नेत्र का सवाल है सफाकार हर महीने में हमारी कोशिश होने के बाद मैं महीने में 1978 के पकचएलिटो ब्रीड नेत्र पर 82.4 परसेंट थी, जून 1978 में 85.1 परसेंट हो गई, अगस्त में 90.6 परसेंट हो गई और उसके बाद अगस्त महीने में 90.4 परसेंट हो गई। और भी थोड़ा सा उसमें सुधार हुआ है और कई ऐसे जोश हैं जहां, 95, 96 परसेंट भी पकचएलिटो हुई है। तो इमरजेंसी ने हल्ले हुए भी हमारी कोशिश होगी कि पकचएलिटो जारी रहे नहीं तो भाग मांग लेंगे कि इमरजेंसी लाइए।

श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हू कि कई एक पैसेंजर ट्रेनों में जैसे मयूरा-बड़ोडा पर एक ही कोच है तो एक कोच एक बस लेट होने पर दो, चार दिन तक वह लगातार लेट होती बनी जाती

है क्योंकि कोच एक ही है। और कुछ यादियों को जैसे भायल-कोटा पैसेंजर को चढ़ कर रखा है कोचों की कमी के कारण तो भायल-कोटा पर तो ध्यान दोगे, लेकिन जो गाड़ियाँ बन्द कर रही हैं या जिनके पास केवल एक ही कोच है उन कोचों को बढ़ाने के बारे में क्या सरकार कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ?

श्री० मधु दंडवते : मैंने एक समय सदन में बताया था उन गाड़ियों के लिये जो स्टीम हजन से चढ़ती हैं और इन्डस्ट्रीज के लिए स्टीम कोच की जरूरत है। लेकिन जब कोचों की कमी हो गई तो हमारे सामने प्राथमिकता का सवाल था। पावर स्टेशन को स्टीम कोच देना है और रेल यादियों को देना है। और रेल यादियों के बारे में विचार करके बाद हमने तय किया अगर पावर स्टेशन बन्द हो जावे तो तो सब इन्डस्ट्रीज को तकलीफ होगी है, हमारे इलेक्ट्रिक ट्रैक्शन के लिये भी तकलीफ होगी है। इसलिये जब स्टीम कोच कम हों गये 150 पेसंज कोच ट्रेन्स को हमको बन्द करना पड़ा। लेकिन जैसे जैसे कोचों की मिला जायेगा हम लूण और प्रांच भाद्रम की गाड़ियाँ फिर शुरू करेंगे, और जो निम्नलिखित मार्गों पर सड़क से उतरी है उसी तरह खरद ध्यान देंगे।

श्री चतुर्भुज : मंत्री जी ने रेलों की रफ्तार बढ़ाने और समय पर चलने के लिये बताया किन्तु लिये वह धन्यवाद के पात्र है। लेकिन क्या मंत्री जी बनायेंग कि 30 मई तक कितनी गाड़ियाँ समय पर चली उनका परसेंटेज क्या है, और कितनी गाड़ियाँ समय पर नहीं चली, उनका परसेंटेज क्या है ?

श्री० मधु दंडवते : मैंने तो बताया, अभी प्रायः सामने जो एग्जिडेंट हो गेज के बताए उसमें बताया कि मई 1978 में पनपुलिटो 82.4 परसेंट रही है और मीटर गेज पर 86.7 परसेंट रही, और हिन्दुस्तान में जो 11,000 गाड़ियाँ चल रही हैं उसमें 6,000 पैसेंजर ट्रेन्स हैं इसलिये 6,000 पैसेंजर ट्रेन्स का हिस्सा बना कर प्रायः हमने यह परसेंटेज रखा है चाय रेलवे स्टेशन पर सीजिए।

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE
Sir, we are informed that the Janata Party train was waiting outside the outer signal because of the mediation efforts in which the Railway Minister was also involved. I would like to know whether he will assure the House that the said train will reach the destination in time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I welcome the question. It might be true that the Janata Party train might actually be waiting at the outer signal, but in the Emergency the Congress train and democracy were completely derailed. They have actually allowed the derailment.

Railway Station at Sheloo

*499 SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- whether there is a constant demand for the last 20 years for a railway station at

Sheloo (between Neral and Wangani) on Bombay Poona line;

- whether it is a fact that near about 2500 passengers from that area travel by railway,

(c) whether it is also a fact that a station is provided for, if there are more than five hundred passengers travelling daily from a particular spot, and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for not sanctioning and constructing a station at Sheloo?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :
(a) Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) About 2200 passengers travel daily from Neral and Wangani stations which are at a distance of 4.67 kms. and 3.25 kms. respectively from the proposed site.

(c) There is no such rule.

(d) The proposal was examined in the past but was not found operationally feasible and there was no financial justification also. However, this proposal is being examined afresh in view of the persistent demand from the people in this area.

Statement

Railway Station at Sheloo

The following representations have been received from the public for opening a station at Sheloo since 1958 :-

S. No.	Name of the party from whom the representation was received	Year
1	2	3
1	Shri M. J. Dave Sheloo Taluka Distt Kolaba.	1958
2	Shri Tukaram Laxman, Sonavale & others village Sheloo, through the Commissioner, Bombay Division.	1959
3	The Collector of Kolaba.	1961
4	A joint representation from the residents of Village Bhadwal & Damat, Taluka Karjat (Kolaba).	1961
5	Shri B. N. Dage, the then M. P., Lok Sabha.	1964

1	2	3
6	Sarpanch Group Grampanchayat, Damat Dahiwal	1964
7	Sarpanch, Group Gram Panchayat, Shelu, (Distt Kolaba)	1971
8	Shri Shantaram Rawaji Nimane, Sarpanch, Group Gram Panchayat, Sheloo	1972
9	Shri S.V. Dhamankar, the then M.P. (Lok Sabha)	1972
10	Shri Yashwanth Gopal Patil, Village, Sheloo	1973
11	Shri K.B. Tare from Sheloo	1977
12	Shri Vasudev Pitkar, President, Janata Party, Neral	1978

SHRI D.B. PATIL: It has been admitted that there is a constant demand for the last 20 years and as many as 2,200 passengers travel daily from this particular place. Among those passengers are students and workers going to Bombay, Poona and other industrial areas, and vegetable growers taking the vegetables to Bombay and other industrial areas. In view of the fact that it is necessary and so in view of the fact that you are going to examine this demand I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in the near future it is likely to be taken up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In 1961 the problem was examined in depth and at that time it was found out that the capital investment that would be required for the introduction of the station would be about Rs. 2 lakhs. To be exact it would be Rs. 2,36,335. And it was also found out that the recurring losses per year would be of the order of Rs. 69,000. That would be actually Rs. 69,100 per annum. Thirdly, it is found out that since the distance between the existing two stations, Neral and Wangan, is 7 kilometres, and within such a short distance if we try to introduce an additional station, since Bombay to Poona is a highly density traffic route, and the capacity of the section is completely saturated today, running of trains is likely to be disturbed. But in spite of that we have received the latest communication on 23.5.1977 from a prominent person, Mr. K.B. Tare from that area and I have already decided on 7.7.1977 that that particular problem should be gone through by the Central Railway and only when the problem is thoroughly examined I will be able to give further information.

SHRI R.K. MIHALGI: When would this full examination of the problem be completed?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I can assure you that within a few months we will be able to see what exactly can be done in the matter. Whether the reply is positive or negative, I will be able to give the information to the Hon'ble Member.

श्री सातवी भाई : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी यह बताया कि सर्वे करने के दौरान घोर हादसों के बावजूद सर्वे में रुकावट नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने सर्वे के आगे बढ़ाये। लेकिन बावजूद भी जाने के बाद स्थिति समय के बाद क्या-क्या सुनाया होगा है, यह नहीं बताया। यह भी उन्हें बताया चाहिए ?

श्री० मधु दंडवते : वैसे सर्वे का खर्चा नहीं बताया है, वैसे ईस्टर्न एक्सप्रेस पर बताया है। अगर वह गया स्टेशन बनाया होगा, तो उसके लिए किसी पूंजी लगानी होगी, वह आंकड़ा वैसे 2,36,335 रुपए बताया है। वैसे यह भी बताया है कि स्टेशन बनने के बाद भी हर साल रेलवे लाग 69,405 रुपए होगा।

श्री सातवी भाई : मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है कि यात्रे किसी होनी। उन्होंने सर्वे बताया है।

श्री० मधु दंडवते : अगर वह स्टेशन बन जाय, है तो इस की ईस्टर्न कास्ट : 2,36,335 रुपए प्रतिवर्ष 7,446 रुपए, एक्सप्रेस : 76,851 रुपए और इस लिए लाग 49,405 रुपए होगा।

Robberies in Running Trains

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*490 SHRI K. LAKHAPPA :
SHRI DURGA CHAND

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the serious situation arising out of the activities of robbers in the running trains throughout the country,

(b) if so, the number of train robberies during the last one year, monthwise together with date and the number of persons arrested,

(c) estimated loss to the passengers in each case and how Government propose to compensate them, and

(d) whether any steps have been taken by Government to minimise the robbery cases in the Railway and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :
(a) to (d). A statement is laid on the
Table of the House

Statement

(a) Yes

(b) and (c) Number of robberies and dacoities, monthwise together with the date and the number of persons arrested as well as the value of property lost by the passengers, is indicated in statements 'A', and 'B' laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library S. No. LT 2730/78] As per the existing rules no compensation is admissible to the victims of such crimes

(d) The responsibility of ensuring the personal safety of the passengers and the security of their belongings rests with the Government Railway Police, which functions under the administrative and disciplinary control of the State Government. Crime prevention and detection in respect of passenger safety and security of their belongings fall under the category of law and order which is a State subject under the Constitution. However, the Railways render necessary assistance whenever required and close liaison is maintained at all levels with the State Police Agencies. The Railway Protection Force constituted under the RPF Act has preventive and detective powers only in respect of unlawful possession of railway property. The RPF is concerned with the protection of goods entrusted to the Railways for carriage and Railway materials.

Being concerned with the spate of heinous crimes in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh, the Minister of Railways had written to the Chief Ministers of these States requesting them to take suitable measures to curb crimes in running trains. On 5-8-78, there was a high level meeting between the Minister of Railways and the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh at Lucknow in which the problem of crimes on railways was highlighted. The Railway Minister discussed this problem personally with the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh at Bhopal on August 10, 1978 and by telephone with the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh on August 13, 1978.

The response from the State Governments has been encouraging.

Earlier on 16-6-1978 a high level meeting between the officers of the Ministries of Railways and Home Affairs was held. The following firm decisions were taken which have yielded encouraging results:

(1) As the dacoits/robbers were silencing the passengers by show of fire arms and escaping after commission of crime generally by pulling alarm chain under cover of darkness a prompt channel of communication to the armed police guard whenever alarm chain was pulled at night was considered necessary. It was decided that the alarm chain whistle should be sounded repeatedly by the driver. On hearing of this alarm the armed police escort should split themselves in two parts and detain to apprehend escaping criminals.

(2) The police escort should be accommodated together as far as possible in the centre of the train and they should be equipped with powerful torches.

(3) The police escort party may progressively be equipped with very light pistols which would be useful in lighting up the area on both sides of the train at night.

(4) The Guards and Brakemen should be provided with powerful torch lights in vulnerable trains over affected sections.

(5) There should be a liaison with the States principally affected for stepping up police protection. Chief Security Officers of Eastern, South Eastern, Northern and Central Railways were specifically nominated to maintain close liaison with the State Police authorities of West Bengal, Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The CSOs of other Railways were directed to maintain liaison with above 4 Chief Security Officers. They were directed to indicate to the State Governments the strength of police guard which should be required on vulnerable trains and request the State Police authorities to provide the necessary protection. The requirement of State Governments has been projected to Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Zonal Railways have launched a drive to ensure strict adherence to the following preventive measures in coaches:

(i) Vestibule doors are kept locked between 22.00 hrs and 06.00 hrs by the Travelling Ticket Examiner/Coach Attendants.

(ii) Travelling Ticket Examiners and Coach Attendants remain vigilant during night time and prevent entry of intruders, hawkers and unauthorised persons into the coaches.

Pradesh daily. All these south bound trains are being attacked. Same type of people are operating. I will read out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER I do not want any help from you to deal with the member. I will deal with him myself.

MR. LAKKAPPA please put the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Nearly 400 people in the form of a gang again and again are operating in the same place.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER The more members get up the more time he will be taking.

MR. LAKKAPPA, please come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Such gangs are operating in collusion with these officers who are knowing Hindi and they are purposefully attacking and bringing a bad name to the Railway Ministry. Therefore, I would like to know—because there is an impression already carried in the country specially in the Southern States that the passengers travelling in these trains have no safety—whether such a conspiracy is there? The same gangs are operating several times. What machinery has been engineered to stop all this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER You keep on repeating.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA I have not. You can take action, if even a word has been repeated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER I will show you. You will yourself know this tomorrow when you go through all this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Let me first totally refute the charge that either in the past or at present there is any civil war between the Home Department and the Railway Department. I completely refute that. Then again there is no conspiracy on the basis of language at all. Robbers and dacoits have a language of their own and that is the language of dacoity and language of robbery.
(Interruptions) I do not want to inject the language issue into the question of dacoity and robbery at all. I had already given a statement of robberies and dacoities stating that have taken place and you cannot expect any one particular language group to be responsible for dacoities throughout country and therefore, I refute that charge altogether. I do not want either the Southern States or the Northern States to be alleged that they are responsible for any type of conspiracy.

But there are certain vulnerable areas where the law and order situation is bad. He made reference to one particular portion of Madhya Pradesh. There we have enforced our machinery and I tell the House very firmly that after the enforcement of that machinery after 11th of August particularly, in that particular area of Madhya Pradesh not a single dacoity and robbery has been successful.

श्री दुर्गाचंद जो स्टेटमेंट टेबल पर रखी है उससे यह माना हुआ है कि 1-1-77 से 30-6-78 तक यानी दस साल की अवधि में सारे देश में 184 चक्रीय और 76 इकट्ठियां पड़ी हैं और चक्रीय में 3,59,000 और इकट्ठियों में 5,88,000 के करीब की लूट हुई है। बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश, वेस्ट बंगाल में चक्रीय और इकट्ठियां बहुत पड़ी हैं। स्टेटमेंट से माना हुआ है कि सदरें रेलवे द्वारा जो कदम उठाए गए हैं वे सफलतापूर्वक हैं और नादम्य को रोकने में मदद मिली है। मानने यह कहा है।

'The Railway Protection Force constituted under the RPF Act has preventive and detective powers only in respect of lawful possession of railway property. The RPF is concerned with the protection of goods entrusted to the Railways for carriage and Railway materials'.

इतनी ही बुरी है कि यह रेलवे प्रायर्टी को प्रोटेक्ट करे और इन्विजमेंट को प्रोटेक्ट करे। पैसिजन की प्रायर्टी और उनकी साइकल को प्रोटेक्ट करने की उसकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि रेल मंत्रालय को इस बारे में ध्यान देना चाहिए जिस की जिम्मेदारी पैसिजन की साइकल और प्रायर्टी की रक्षा करना हो और राज्य सरकारों से भी अधिक तालमेल को बरकरार है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ऐसा करने जा रही है?

श्री० मधु दंडवते पहले भी दो बार मैं बता चुका हूँ कि भारत की एक की बुनियादी जिम्मेदारी क्या है। लेकिन हम लोगों का अनुभव यह रहा है कि हमेशा भारत की एक के लोगों को जब हम कोविज में रखते हैं और जो भारत की जो पावर्न हैं उसकी तरह भाग न जाए। लेकिन

The very existence of RPF acts as a deterrent.

इकट्ठियां और चक्रीय पर बहुत लगाने में मदद मिलती है। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे के मदद पर मताराम होती है दूसरी इन्विजमेंट होती है उनकी रक्षा करने के लिए भी वे कोविज के अन्दर रह सकते हैं उनकी और जो भारत की का कोविजिशन अच्छा चल रहा है। पूरे इंडिया में नहीं दता हूँ। लेकिन जिसकी दस साल और पिछले साल चोरियां हुईं, उन में प्रायर्टी का किन्ना भाग रिकवर हुआ वह मैं आपकी बता देना चाहता हूँ। दस साल जिसकी प्रायर्टी चोरी हुए उसका बीच परसेंट रिकवर हुआ है जबकि पिछले साल दस परसेंट हुआ था। लेकिन हमें संतोष नहीं है। हम और की सरकारों बता रहे हैं। लेकिन दस परसेंट से उसकी बीच परसेंट तक हुई है।

SHRI T. A. PAI Sir, for the last 30 years we never had a situation like this that law and order is given a go-bye and the railway passengers have become victims of robbery and dacoity. It has always been the explanation of the Railway Minister that this is a problem for which the State Governments are responsible. Now, is it the fault of the passenger who travels long distance that the train has to go through so many States and in every State he has to look to the State Government to look after him or is it the primary responsibility of the Railways who have undertaken to give him this journey, to protect his interests? The Railway Minister has said that the State Governments have agreed to cooperate and prevent such occurrence. But we do not know how far that would be effective. Even if he is able to get all the assistance from the State Governments will he give an undertaking to the country that the Railway Ministry itself will be responsible if there are losses and the lives and the property is the responsibility of the Railways? And this is a question which cannot be avoided. Otherwise I think this explanation will not satisfy anybody and travelling by railways is going to be more and more hazardous.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE The hon. Member himself was fortunately a Railway Minister. I have got with me all the statistics. He has raised very relevant questions. I do not want to attribute any motive to him. He has raised the question. Will the Railways shrink the responsibility and let the entire matter of safety of passengers be left only to the State machinery? I want to assure him that though there are certain jurisdictional problems sitting together we have already been able to tackle them and without raising this technical issue the recent coordination that we have brought about is also to ensure better safety.

In addition to what I stated earlier, I want to state that in addition to joint patrolling by RPF and GRP men especially in the vulnerable sections where more robberies are taking place we have taken some additional care. Sometimes when the dacoits commit an act of dacoity and try to run away the passengers and members do not know whether the train has stopped because there is no signal or there is some mischief. When therefore, there is a pulling of the chain we have there is a pulling of the chain by the engine set up a certain code by the engine driver. As soon as that is given all the policemen, GRP men and RPF men on the train divide themselves into two batches. One will go to the left of the train and the other will go to the right of the train and if it is evening or night we have made special arrangements and put

powerful lights on both sides of the train. Wherever vestibule trains are there, at 10 O'clock in the night the vestibule doors will be kept closed. Only between two coaches the vestibule door will be open because it has to be protected by RPF and GRP men. For two coaches we have set up this machinery and I can assure the hon. Member that especially after the tightening of this machinery incidence of crime, robbery and dacoity has gone down and therefore, as demanded by the hon. Member, I can assure this House that we shall not shrink the responsibility but we will undertake the responsibility that has devolved on us.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY Sir I charge the Minister for deliberately misleading the House. On 16th August at 2 O'clock in the night between Nagpur and Bhopal there was a robbery in the Andhra Express. I was also present there at that time. There is a report in Bhopal. Whatever he said is absolutely wrong. This happened in the air-conditioned chair car. Two brief cases were snatched away and the train was stopped and the robbers went away. The people went to the constable who was sitting in the compartment throughout the night. In spite of the complaint the constable did not take any action. In the morning at 07.30 hrs. all the passengers forced the train to stop at Bhopal for nearly two hours and have a complaint to the police. Unfortunately all your arrangements are not effective. You must think of some more stringent methods which will inspire confidence into the people who travel by train. I request the Minister not to mislead the House, but to take more effective steps and see that nothing happens.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE It is never my intention to mislead the House. I have concretised the various steps that are taken and they are working well. If you have listened to my reply very carefully, I did not say that after 11th August not a single effort was made by the dacoits and robbers. All that I have said is that they made efforts after 11th of August but they did not succeed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. BALAJANOR I am forced to believe from what the hon. Minister said that nothing has happened for the last 15 days. He wanted that to be on record. But he should not say that. He must admit it.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE I have never tried to mislead this House. I want to make it clear that I used the words (Interruptions). Please listen to me. There are three types of things that are happening in the trains. There are sometimes thefts, there are robberies and there are dacoities. Please check up

held. The following firm decisions were taken which have yielded very encouraging results

(1) As the dacoits/robbers were silencing the passengers by show of fire arms and escaping after commission of crime generally by pulling alarm chain under cover of darkness a prompt channel of communication to the armed police guard whenever alarm chain was pulled at night was considered necessary. It was decided that the alarm chain whistle should be sounded repeatedly by the driver. On hearing of this alarm the armed police escort should split themselves in two parts and de-train to apprehend escaping criminals.

(2) The Police escort should be accommodated together as far as possible in the centre of the train and they should be equipped with powerful torches

(3) The police escort party may progressively be equipped with very light pistols which would be useful in fighting up the area on both sides of the train at night

(4) The Guard and Brakemen should be provided with powerful torch lights in vulnerable trains over affected sections

(5) There should be liaison with the States principally affected for stepping up police protection. Chief Security Officers of Eastern South Eastern Northern and Central Railways were specifically nominated to maintain close liaison with the State Police authorities of West Bengal, Bihar, U P, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The CSOs of other Railways were directed to maintain liaison with above 4 Chief Security Officers. They were directed to indicate to the State Governments the strength of police guard which should be required on vulnerable trains and request the State Police authorities to provide the necessary protection. The requirements of State Governments have been projected to Ministry of Home Affairs

The Zonal Railways have launched a drive to ensure strict adherence to the following preventive measures in coaches

(i) Vestibuled doors are kept locked between 22.00 hrs and 05.00 hrs by the Travelling Ticket Examiners/Coach Attendants

(ii) Travelling Ticket Examiners and Coach Attendants remain vigilant

during night time and prevent entry of intruders, hawkers and unauthorised persons into the coaches

(iii) In case of non-vestibuled trains, the vestibuled doors are permanently closed or dummied

The above measures formulated are in continuation of the various preventive steps taken by the Government Railway Police under the State Governments. The G.R.P. being alive to the problem adopt several regular preventive measures which are given below:-

(1) Escorting of important trains at night by armed guards of Government Railway Police of the concerned State Government.

(2) Beat patrolling at stations, platforms/ waiting halls.

(3) Surveillance over criminals and known bad characters

(4) Checking of night trains by Supervisory Officers

(5) Armed pickets at vulnerable stations

(6) Special Squads of the C.I.D. of the State Govts. take up investigation of important cases to apprehend the gangs responsible for these crimes.

These measures have been intensified by the Government Railway Police

As a further measure to deal with occurrences of train robberies and dacoities, the Minister of Railways ordered deployment of armed RPF to escort the affected trains running in vulnerable sections. Primarily, they will protect railway property and will also help to instil confidence amongst the travelling public and deter criminals from operating on trains. Over 1400 armed RPF men were put on escort duty on different Railways from the first week of July, 1978. Since 15th August over 2000 RPF personnel have been deployed in escorting trains. Being concerned with the spate of heinous crimes in Madhya Pradesh area, Minister of Railways had written to the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh requesting him to take special measures to curb crimes in running trains. He had also spoken to him on phone on August 13, 1978. In the affected Divisions viz. Jhansi and Nagpur, 220 RPF personnel are escorting 26 trains of which 15 are long distance trains and 4 short distance trains. 30 GRP personnel are escorting 9 long distance trains. The

South-bound trains escorted are (1) G T Express, (2) Dakshin Express, (3) Jayanti Janata Express, (4) Jammu Tawi Express (5) Tamil Nadu Express (6) Andhra Pradesh and (7) K N. Express

(c) Crimes like robberies, including those committed on trains, is a law and order problem which is a State subject. Under extant rules, no compensation is admissible to the victims of such crimes.

(d) Yes Sir. On 13.8.1978 while RPF was escorting 131 Down Jayanti Janata Express, its alarm chain was pulled near outer signal of Bhopal. The RPF escort on hearing the code whistle got down and apprehended one person who pulled the chain. He was handed over to G R P, Bhopal, for prosecution.

Concession in Railway Freight Charges

*496 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to promote country's export trade Government have agreed in principle to help by way of giving concession in railway freight charges

(b) if so, whether Government will introduce this scheme in respect of all exportable commodities, and

(c) if not the names of the commodities in respect of which this concession will be given?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE)

(a) and (b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

Dacoity in Aligarh Chandausi Local Train

*497 SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether on 1st July 1978 Aligarh and Chandausi local train was stopped and more than a dozen armed dacoits entered the train and looted it,

(b) have the criminals been traced and arrested, and

(c) steps to prevent such high rise of crimes on Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :

(a) There was no dacoity on 1.7.78 in Aligarh-Chandausi local train. But there

was a dacoity in 355 UP Passenger train (Aligarh-Bareilly) on 27-6-78/28-6-78 (night). When the train started from Bhojoi station 5 to 6 persons who were already sitting in the compartment threatened Sh. Ajay Bahadur Jhari and his friends with country pistol and looted property worth Rs 700 (Approx.), Government Railway Police, Chandausi registered crime No. 81 dated 4.7.78 under section 395 IPC (Dacoity). The case is pending investigation.

(b) So far there has been no recovery of property nor has any arrest been made.

(c) The responsibility of ensuring the personal safety of the passengers and the security of their belongings rests with the Government Railway Police which functions under the administrative and disciplinary control of the State Government. Crime prevention and detection in respect of passenger safety and security of their belongings fall under the category of law and order which is a State subject under the Constitution. However the Railways render necessary assistance whenever required and close liaison is maintained at all levels with the State Police Agencies. The Railway Protection Force constituted under the RPF Act has preventive and detective powers only in respect of unlawful possession of railway property. The RPF is concerned with the protection of goods entrusted to the railways for carriage and railway property, materials and stores.

Being concerned over crimes on Railways Minister of Railways had drawn attention of Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh through Memo Official letters. On 5-8-78 there was a high level meeting between Minister of Railways and Chief Minister of UP in which problems of crime were highlighted.

On 16-6-1978 a high level meeting between the officers of the Ministries of Railways and Home Affairs was held. The following firm decisions were taken which have yielded very encouraging results.

(1) As the dacoits/robbers were silencing the passengers by show of fire arms and escaping after commission of crime generally by pulling alarm chain under cover of darkness a prompt channel of communication to the armed police guard whenever alarm chain was pulled at night was considered necessary. It was decided that the alarm chain whistle should be sounded repeatedly by the driver. On hearing of this alarm the armed police escort should split themselves

- in two parts and de-train to apprehend escaping criminals
- (2) The police escort should be accommodated together as far as possible in the centre of the train and they should be equipped with powerful torches
- (3) The police escort party may progressively be equipped with very light pistols which would be useful in lighting up the area on both sides of the train at night
- (4) The Guards and Brakesmen should be provided with powerful torch lights in vulnerable trains over affected sections
- (5) There should be liaison with the States principally affected for stepping up police protection. Chief Security Officers of Eastern South Eastern, Northern and Central Railways were specifically nominated to maintain close liaison with the State Police authorities of West Bengal Bihar, UP, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The CSOs of other Railways were directed to maintain liaison with above 4 Chief Security Officers. They were directed to indicate to the State Governments the strength of police guard which should be required on vulnerable trains and request the State Police authorities to provide the necessary protection

The Zonal Railways have launched a drive to ensure strict adherence to the following preventive measures in coaches —

- (i) Vestibuled doors are kept locked between 22.00 hrs and 06.00 hrs by the Travelling Ticket Examiners/Coach Attendants
- (ii) Travelling Ticket Examiners and Coach Attendants remain vigilant during night time and prevent entry of intruders hawkers and unauthorised persons into the coaches
- (iii) In case of non vestibuled trains the vestibuled doors are permanently closed or dummied

The above measures formulated are in continuation of the various preventive steps taken by the Government Railway Police under the State Governments. The GRP being alive to the problem adopt several regular preventive measures which are given below

- (i) Escorting of important trains at night by armed guards of Government Railway Police of the concerned State Government.

- (2) Beat patrolling at stations, platforms/ waiting halls
- (3) Surveillance over criminals and known bad characters
- (4) Checking of night trains by Supervisory Officers
- (5) Armed pickets at vulnerable stations
- (6) Special Squads of the CID of the State Governments take up investigation of important cases to apprehend the gangs responsible for these crimes

These measures have been intensified by the Government Railway Police

As a further measure to deal with occurrences of train robberies and dacoities, the Minister of Railways ordered deployment of armed RPF to escort the affected trains running in vulnerable section. Primarily they will protect railway property and will also help to instil confidence amongst the travelling public and deter criminals from operating on trains. Over 1400 armed RPF men were put on escort duty on different Railways from the first week of July, 1978. Since 16th August 1978 over 2000 RPF personnel have been deployed in escorting trains.

The following trains are escorted in Aligarh Chandausi section jointly by Railway Protection Force/Govt Railway Police—

	Escort	RPF	G F I
3 AB Passenger train Bareilly to Aligarh	Bareilly to Aligarh both ways	13 Armed	2
2 ACM Aligarh Chandausi Moradabad Passenger	Aligarh Moradabad both ways	13 Armed	2
356 Dn Bareilly to Aligarh	Both ways	13 Armed	2
355 UP Aligarh Bareilly			

In all 87 passenger trains are being escorted by Railway Protection Force, 206 by GRP, of which 60 trains are jointly escorted by RPF and GRP in UP

In these duties 630 RPF and 328 GRP men have been deployed in Uttar Pradesh

Union Office Bearers Transferred from Delhi to Jodhpur Division

*498 SHRI CHANDRADEO PRA SAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is a fact that some office bearers of recognised Railway Union of Delhi Division were transferred from Delhi Division to Jodhpur Division in April, 1978

(b) whether some departmental enquiry proceedings were instituted against them during emergency for some previous claim casts,

(c) whether all other employees, against whom same or similar proceedings have been instituted, have also been transferred, if not, the reasons thereof,

(d) whether there are policy orders to the effect that office bearers of recognised union cannot be transferred without the consent of the unions unless it is a case of promotion or a vigilance case is substantiated against such office bearers, if so, whether the trade union officials so transferred to Jodhpur Division come under the above category, and

(e) whether it is also a fact that thirteen Members of Parliament had made the representation in May/June, 1978 against the above mentioned transfers, if so, whether the transfers are being cancelled or pending as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE)

(a) A Chief Parcel Clerk at New Delhi Station, who is also the Vice President of the Uttar Railway Mazdoor Union New Delhi Branch was relieved on transfer to Jodhpur Division on 30.4.1978

(b) Proceedings under the Railway Servants Discipline & Appeal Rules 1969 for imposition of a major penalty were initiated against him in September 1976

(c) No, Sir Orders transferring the Chief Parcel Clerk were issued for administrative reasons

(d) The extant policy orders to provide that the office bearers of recognised unions should not be transferred without the concurrence of the unions. However the General Managers of the Zonal Railways have special powers to order transfers even without such concurrence after giving them an opportunity to have their say

(e) Yes Sir Representations have been received from Members of Parliament against the transfer. The case is under consideration

Delay in Laying Pipelines system from Salaya to Viramgam and Koyali Refinery

*499 Shri D N TIWARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been considerable delay in laying the pipeline system from Salaya to Viramgam and from Viramgam to Koyali refinery,

(b) when the tender was called for and when it was finalised,

(c) the reasons for the delay in the execution of this project and

(d) losses incurred due to non laying of this pipeline?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) to (d) Separate tenders, one for the construction of the Viramgam-Koyali pipeline, and another for the Salaya-Viramgam pipeline were called by Indian Oil Corporation in December 1975 and March, 1976 and the orders were placed in March 1976 and July 1976 respectively. The Viramgam-Koyali section was to be completed by June 1977 and the Salaya-Viramgam section by October 1977. The works were however, actually completed in May, 1978 and June, 1978 and there was thus a delay of 11 months and 8 months respectively beyond the contract dates.

2 The pipeline project is designed to feed crude to the Koyali Refinery in the context of its capacity expansion from 4.3 million tonnes per annum to 7.3 million tonnes per annum.

3 The delay in the completion of the contracts for laying the pipelines as compared to the completion dates mentioned in the contracts is mainly due to (a) delay in arrival of specialised construction equipments from abroad (b) non availability of blasting material (c) failures occurring in the pipes during Hydro static testing of the Viramgam-Koyali pipeline, etc. Particular mention may be made of the numerous failures in the 16" line pipes used in the Viramgam-Koyali pipeline which has contributed mainly to the delay in completion. In fact the pressure rating of the pipeline had to be reduced from 93 kg/cm² as originally specified to 80 kg/cm² in order to successfully complete testing of the pipeline. However the desired throughput of 5 million tonnes per year will still be achieved.

4 The contracts provide for grant of extension of time for completion as well as for levy of liquidated damages for delays caused beyond the extended time of completion.

Disparity in Wage Structures and Allowance of Various Drug and Chemical Undertakings.

*500 SHRI R. K. MIHALGI Will the Minister of PETROLIUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great disparity in the wage structure and allowances of the various drug and chemical units/undertakings controlled by Government,

(b) whether Government have any proposals to bring them in line with other firms in private sector and maintain a uniformity in the wage structure and allowances at least among the chemical and drug firms controlled by Government, and

(c) what are the reasons for this delay in implementing the ILO convention of equal pay for equal work?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLIUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA)

(a) Wage structures and allowances vary in the units under the control of Government.

(b) There is no proposal to bring about uniformity with the private sector. As a matter of fact, it cannot be said that there is any degree of uniformity in this regard with the private sector itself.

* While approving wage agreements in public sector undertakings Government take into account among other things the wage structure prevailing in respect of comparable posts in other similar public sector undertakings keeping in mind also other relevant factors like regional wage conditions.

(c) The relevant ILO Convention prohibits discrimination in the payment of wages on the ground of sex. It does not provide for the payment of equal wages for the same or similar type of work in different establishments.

महाराष्ट्र—विशुद्ध रेलवे स्टीमर सेवा

*581 डा. राजश्री मि. क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) बलांगी-महादेवपुर विभाग रेलवे स्टीमर सेवा निम्नलिखित वर्षों तक बलांगी रेलवे स्टेशन पर ही चलेगी और इससे बांध रेलवे से बांध बांध रेलवे जाने देना होगा है ;

(ख) क्या रेल मंत्री को भारतीय रेलवे के बांध रेलवे इस वर्ष यह रेलवे स्टीमर सेवा बन्द कर दी गई है ;

(ग) क्या कुछ रेलवे अधिकारी तीन वर्षों के प्रयास के बावजूद इस सेवा को जानबूझकर मानसून में बन्द करने में सफल हो गए हैं ताकि प्रार्वेट भारदेरी को लाभ हो सके, और

(घ) उपर्युक्त रेलवे स्टीमर सेवा पुनः चालू होगी और क्या इसके प्रगते वर्ष भी बन्द करने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव भारद्वाज) :
(क) और (ख) बलांगी-महादेवपुर बांध रेलवे सेवा और महादेवपुरबांध तथा बारीबांध में बांध स्टीमर सेवाएँ 19वीं मताब्दी के प्रतिवर्ष दस से चल रही हैं। 1975 से बलांगी में बांध रेलवे के कारण मानसून की अवधि में सेवाओं में बाध पड़ी है। इस वर्ष भी बांध रेलवे 20-7-78 से सेवा शुरू कर देनी पड़ी है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) जैसे ही नदीय परिस्थितियाँ अनुकूल हों, वे सेवाएँ फिर चालू कर दी जाएंगी। प्रगत वर्ष इन सेवाओं को चालू रखना प्रस्तावित है। यह बलांगी रेलवे पर निर्भर करेगा कि उस समय परिस्थितियाँ कैसी रहती हैं।

Rail Finances in a Jam

*502 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state—

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the National Herald dated 23rd July, 1978 under the caption "Rail finances in a Jam",

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the various observations made therein,

(c) the facts of the matter, and

(d) details regarding the action taken/proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news report refers to the drop in the Railways' gross earnings and traffic earnings and to certain factors that have added to the working expenses. The report contains some inaccuracies and has drawn exaggerated conclusions.

(c) The facts are as under.—

(i) Gross Earnings.—

The Railways' gross earnings during April to June, 1978 amounted to Rs 544.96 crores, which was Rs 9 lakhs more than the earnings of the corresponding quarter of last year (Rs 544.87 crores) but were short of the budget proportion for the current year (Rs. 568.46 crores) by Rs 23.50 crores. While the earnings are more than the budget anticipations in respect of Passenger, Parcels and Miscellaneous, there is a drop in total earnings due entirely to a set back in Goods traffic.

(ii) Originating Goods Loading.—

The Revenue goods loading during April to June, 1978, was 49.62 million tonnes as compared to 52.73 million tonnes during the corresponding quarter of last year and the budget proportion of 54.90 million tonnes. The current year's loading therefore, shows a drop of 3.11 million tonnes as compared to last year and is short of the target by 5.28 million tonnes. The various sectors affected include collieries, washeries, steel plants, ore mines and ports. The drop in goods loadings in these sectors was largely due to shortfall in production and other factors.

(iii) Working Expenses.—

The Working Expenses during the first quarter of the current year amount to Rs 389.18 crores as against Rs. 359.50 crores in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure during April to June, 1978 is within the budget for the current year.

The allegation that some of the additional expenses to be incurred during the current financial year were deliberately not taken into account at the time of the presentation of the Railway Budget, is not correct. The decisions regarding revision of running allowance, payment to staff as a result of the adjustment of the strike period in May, 1974 with leave due, payment of additional dearness allowance and increase in steel prices, were all post Railway budget developments, which could not be taken into account while finalising the Railway Budget presented to Parliament on 21-2-1978. The recommendations of the Railway Workers' Classification Tribunal are also under finalisation which will involve additional expenditure.

(iv) Upgradation/creation of additional posts at the higher level.—

As per the decision of the Government of India on Third Pay Commission's Recommendation, a review of the Class I Cadres/Services has to be made once in three years. The first review of the Railway cadres was made in 1973-74. The second cadre review has now been taken in hand. It is premature to furnish the details of the proposals at this stage.

(v) Staff Relations.—

While it is true that there have been a few agitations in some parts of the railway system, it is an exaggeration to describe "widespread discontent among the staff" as the sole factor responsible for the deterioration in operation. On the other hand, very special attention is being paid to the redressal of staff grievances and to the settlement of various economic demands of the labour. Apart from the announcement regarding the reinstatement and vacation of punishments of all those who have been penalised after the 1974 strike, several measures have been taken to improve the service conditions of Railway employees. Industrial relations on the Railway are very satisfactory now and conducive to efficient working of the system. Minor 'pinpricks' here and there in a vast organisation like the Railways are inevitable and are not a matter of great concern.

(d) The Railways have been given directions to step up traffic earnings particularly the performance under Goods, and also to pursue vigorously the measures to control working expenses. As a result of strict monitoring of various operations particularly connected with goods loading and regular coordination between Ministries of Railways, Energy, Industry, Steel & Mines, Labour and Finance, overall performance in July 1978 has improved considerably. The originating loading in June 1978 was 23193 (B G) and 5191 (N G) wagons per day. In July 1978 it increased to 23803 (B G) and 5228 (N G) wagons per day.

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर रैलीन मोर बूक स्टाल

503 श्री सुबुर्ज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विभिन्न रैलीनों मोर बूक स्टालों के ठेके 31 मार्च, 1977 को समाप्त हो गए हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने ठेके प्राणजी बर्वा के लिए विभिन्न ठेकेदारों के नाम दिए गए हैं ,

(ब) क्या सरकार ऐसे टेके देन के मामले में हरिजनो और पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों को विशेष सुविधाएँ और प्राथमिकता देगी, और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी विशेष सुविधाओं का पूरा ज्योत क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) से (घ)।

रेलवे स्टानों पर कंटीनों और ब्रुक स्टाल

धान-धान और बर्रिंग टेको क भावदन के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों की तरजीह दी जाती है। लेकिन ब्रुक स्टालों के टेकों के भावदन में इस प्रकार की कोई तरजीह नहीं दी जाती।

गाड़ी के निकट घूमने लगाने और छोटे छोटे स्टाल लगाने जैसे छोटे टेके अब केवल अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को ही भावदित किये जा रहे हैं। बड़े टेकों के मामलों में भी अन्य बातें समान होने पर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को अब प्राथमिक रूप से तरजीह दी जाती है।

31-3-77 को ठके समाप्त हो जाने वाली कंटीनों और ब्रुक स्टालों की सख्या और पिछले टेके-बारों के नाम म दिए गए टेकों की सख्या से संबंधित सूचना इन्पटी की जा रही है और समा पत्र पर रख दी जाएगी।

Global Tenders to Import Wheel Sets

*504 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board have recently invited global tenders to import wheelsets

(b) whether it is also a fact that Durgapur Steel Plant offered to supply such wheelsets, and

(c) if so, why the global tenders have been invited?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATTE)

(a) Yes Sir. The following five Global Tenders have recently been invited

(i) GP 79 for 1280 Nos Wheelsets for the manufacture of Broad Gauge ICF Type Coaches

(ii) GP-80 for 3000 Nos. 20 Ton Wheelsets for the manufacture of BOX/BRH/CRT Wagons (BG)

(iii) GP 81 for 3200 Nos 20-Ton Wheelsets for manufacture of BOX/BRH/CRT Wagons (BG)

(iv) GP 82 for 264 Nos Wheelsets for the manufacture of DC EMU Coaches

(v) GP 83 for 3340 Nos 16-Ton Wheelsets for the manufacture of BG Tank Wagons

(b) The supplies offered by Durgapur Steel Plant are being accepted by the Railways in full, and,

(c) Global Tenders are invited only in those cases where the supplies made by Durgapur Steel Plant or Tata Iron & Steel Company fall short of the requirements of the Railways for meeting the maintenance needs or Coach and Wagon-building Programmes or where the manufacture of certain types of Wheelsets has not been developed by Durgapur Steel Plant and Tata Iron & Steel Company

Drilling work near Suthri Village, Kutch

*505 SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether drilling platform for oil is ready near Suthri village in Kutch District,

(b) whether the drilling work is going to start this year,

(c) whether the work has now been entrusted to ONGC, and

(d) if so, what is the progress in this regard and when this work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) :

(a) to (d) A location near Suthri was released by the ONGC in September 1973 for exploration of Mesozoic and Tertiary prospects. A foundation on this location for the deployment of rig was also constructed. However, in view of the further geological information obtained by the ONGC in the area, the onland drilling at Suthri has been deferred.

Decline in Freight Earnings

*506 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIFF Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been any decline in freight earnings during last six months; and

(b) if so whether Government have taken steps to meet all outstanding orders for wagons even for movement of low priority items?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF MADHU DANDAVATE)
(a) Yes Sir

(b) Steps have been taken to meet all outstanding demands for wagons including low priority traffic. As a result the number of outstanding indents has been brought down by 20% on the B G and 30% on the M.G. as on 15th August, 1978 as compared to the demands at the end of June, 1978

Length of Railway Lines in Bihar Adivasi Areas

*507 SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 95 on 21-2-1978 regarding length of railway lines in Bihar Adivasi areas and state

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding construction of the lines mentioned as surveyed and if so the details thereof and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which a decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF MADHU DANDAVATE)

(a) and (b) No decision has so far been taken regarding construction of lines mentioned in the reply given to unstarred question No. 95 on 21-2-1978. The limited funds which are made available are not sufficient even to meet the requirement of projects which are already in hand. The decision regarding construction of these lines would therefore depend upon the allocation of funds in the coming years

रेलवे वर्कशॉप्स से जोरी गई वस्तुयें

*508 श्री मल्लिकार्जुन शर्मा क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में विभिन्न रेलवे वर्कशॉप्स से सम्पन्न वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति के कारण प्रति वर्ष लाखों रुपए के माल की जोरी होती है जिससे सरकार को भारी हानि होती है और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उसे रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :
(क) आपूर्तिगत वित्तियोगों के कारण प्रति

वर्ष औसतन लगभग 2 लाख रुपए मूल्य का रेलों का सामान रेलवे कारखानों से जोरी चला जाता है।

(ख) रेलवे कारखानों से रेलों के सामान की जोरी/उठाई/पैरी की रोक-थाम के लिए निम्नलिखित विचारक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं —

(1) भ्रष्टाचार प्रवण भ्रष्टाचार विना गेट पास के सामान को बाहर ले जाने की रोकने के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा दल द्वारा कारखानों के द्वार पर नियमित पहरा दना

(2) कारखानों की परिसरों में गेट के बराबर रेलवे सुरक्षा दल द्वारा गश्ती करना

(3) खासो माल जिनमें तथा सभी वाहनों के साथ-साथ कारखानों से बाहर धातु वाले सभी वस्तुओं की जांच करना

(4) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों द्वारा सारी पोसाक में धातुयुक्त सामानों का एकत्र करना तथा सन्देहस्पद व्यक्तियों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखना

(5) सिविल पुलिस विभाग के साथ निकट सम्पर्क बनाए रखना

(6) कारखानों में तैनात रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों की इच्छा पर सतर्क रहने हैं और भली प्रकार अपनी इच्छा निभाते हैं इस बात की सुनिश्चिन्ता करने के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के पर्यवेक्षक कर्मचारियों द्वारा कारखानों में भ्रष्टाचार गश्ती लगाया जाता है

(7) कारखानों में मालवाहक सामानों का जहाँ से बन्द और सील लगाकर रखी जाती है

(8) कारखानों में रात्रि के समय गश्ती लगाते हैं कुत्ता दल का उपयोग भी किया जाता है

(9) कारखानों में धातुयुक्त वस्तुओं की सुरक्षा प्रबंध भी किए जाते हैं।

Accommodation and other Facilities for Judicial Administration

*509 PROF P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the judicial administration in the whole country has been suffering for want of proper office and court accommodation, basic facilities and amenities for the judicial officers etc. at many places in various States of the Union

(b) if so what concrete and effective steps are being taken by Government to correct and improve the said situation and for how long and at what expenses during the years 1976, 1977, 1978 and

(c) broad outline of the improvements if any effected in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Additional duty to the Managing Directors of Orissa F.C.I.

4739 **SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that the Managing Director of Orissa F.C.I. (Talcher) is given additional duty work other than his own duty?

(b) If so what is the additional work attached to him and how many days he was absent from Headquarters since last two years upto date and

(c) for this additional work what is the additional remuneration/T.A. drawn by him since last two years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b) The position as reported by the company is as follows:

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) There is only one Chairman cum Managing Director for the entire Fertilizer Corporation of India of which Talcher is one of its Divisions. The Talcher Division is headed by a General Manager and apart from his regular duties he was not assigned any additional work during the last two years.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Issue of New Licences to Synthetics and Chemicals Limited Bareilly

4740 **SHRI SURENDRABHARAM** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether new licences which have been issued to Synthetics and Chemicals Limited Bareilly are still in operation and

(b) which new projects have been entrusted by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited at what cost and from what sources the finances were arranged

Industrial Licence and capacity	Cost and sources of finances for the project	Position of the project
(1) Natural rubber—2000 tonnes per annum	Project cost Rs 140.2 lakhs Sources of Finances — (a) ICICI (b) LIC (c) Internal resources of the company	Project has been implemented
(2) Butadiene Catalyst—50 tonnes per annum	Project cost Rs 39.41 lakhs. Entirely financed from internal resources of the company	Project has been implemented
(3) A.B.S.—2000 tonnes per annum		Project is under implementation in industrial licence is valid upto 8.12.1979

Issue of a Letter of Intent to Colgate-Palmolive India Limited

4741 SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :
SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have issued a letter of intent to Colgate-Palmolive India Limited to manufacture menthol,

(b) whether it is a fact that the small units engaged in the industry are capable of meeting the entire domestic demand of menthol, and

(c) if so what are the details and reasons for granting permission to a multi national to enter into this field?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The exact demand estimate of menthol has not been made. The present demand of menthol is, however, met by the existing units, both in the organised sector and small-scale sector

(c) The project which envisages production of menthol from natural Mentha grass was sanctioned on the strong recommendations of the State Government of J & K as this will promote the agricultural economy of the backward area in the State. An export obligation of 60% of the production of menthol has been imposed to protect the interests of small scale units

नकली सेबलों से इन्डोनेशिया का बनाया जाना

4742 श्री सुरेश शा सुमेन क्या वेदोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) 1975-76 1976-77 और 1977-78 में कितनी बोगस पत्रों नकली सेबलों तथा बाँसों में इन्डोनेशिया तथा मलयेशिया प्रयोगियों तस्वीरें कर रही थी और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाई की गई है, और

(ख) क्या प्रयोगियों में मलयेशिया को रोखने हेतु मोषण निर्माण करने की योजना बन कराने के लिए कोई योजना शुरू करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

वेदोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती मदन बहगुणा) . (क) और (ख) सूचना एक्टों की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ।

Representations forwarded by Local M.L.As. and Members of Parliament to the Management of F. C. I., Sindri

4743 SHRI A. K. ROY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) what is the number of letters of representations forwarded by the local M.L.As. and M.P.s received by the Management of the Sindri Unit of the F.C.I. and their dates of receipt,

(b) whether it is a fact that despite clear Government instruction to acknowledge such letters immediately and to give a final reply within 21 days most of them have remained unattended and unanswered,

(c) whether it is a fact that the F.C.I. management also adopts discriminatory policy to the C.I.T.U. affiliated F.C. Kamgar Union led by the local MLAs and the M.P.s, and

(d) if so, reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA)

(a) to (d) The requested information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Inadequate facilities at Ottappalam Station

4744 SHRI K. KUNHAMBU Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are satisfied that facilities at Ottappalam (Kerala) Railway station are inadequate, and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken to improve the facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) The facilities provided at Ottappalam Railway station are considered adequate for the present level of traffic offering at this station

Movement of Coal and Wheat

4745 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the task of gearing the railways to perform adequately and efficiently in the revival and growth of the economy did not receive

due attention when it failed to cope up with the right movement of coal and wheat, *inter-alia*, and

(b) if so, what steps are being sought to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN). (a) No

(b) Does not arise.

Resolution from All India Railway Accounts Employees' Association

4746 SHRI ROBIN SEN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received a resolution passed by the All India Railway Accounts Employees' Association and also by the Danapur Branch Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so the demands of the Accounts Staff and steps taken by Government to finalise each demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) In the absence of details it has not been possible to identify the resolution referred to. Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

Action against M/s Alkali and Chemicals for Illegal Activities

4747 SHRI S S DAS Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether in spite of the fact that it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the activities of Alkali and Chemicals are illegal no action has been taken in the matter, and

(b) why protection is being granted for illegal activities and why the price approvals have not been cancelled?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b) No Sir. Government have already instructed State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. and M/s Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited to stop release of canalised raw materials to M/s Alkali and

Chemical Corporation of India. The company were also asked on 24th May, 1978 to stop the manufacture of such formulations as are presently manufactured by them under loan licence arrangements but are not covered by any Industrial Licence. The company have represented against this decision of the Government. On the prices side, the West Bengal State Drug Controller has been instructed to ensure that the company complies with the revised lower prices for propranolol Hcl fixed by Government. Thus needed action has been taken in the matter

Proposal to bring Medical Store Depots under the Ministry

4748 SHRI A MURUGESAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that Government Medical Store Depots under Ministry of Health and IDPL under Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers are performing almost the same work,

(b) if so whether Government have examined the above and the details thereof, and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to bring the Medical Store Depots under the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA).

(a) and (b) The primary functions of the Medical Stores Organisation, a Government body under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is to supply on payment, the requirements of hospitals and dispensaries in different States. In particular they handle the supply of bulk of the material required for various National Programmes like Malaria Eradication Programme, T B Control Programme, Cholera Control Programme and Family Welfare Programme. Emergency supplies are also arranged by them as relief measures in the case of floods, cyclone and other natural calamities. They function on a no-profit no-loss basis.

The Medical Stores Depots at Bombay and Madras have factories attached to them which produce about 100 common Pharmaceutical preparations comprising

mainly tinctures, syrups, ointments, tablets and surgical dressings

IDPL a public sector undertaking under the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers are engaged in the manufacture of bulk drugs and formulations consisting of Penicillin, Streptomycin, Tetracycline, oxytetracycline, Griseofulvin, Vitamins, Sulphas, Analgesics, Antipyretics, Tranquilizers, Anti amoebic Drugs, Anti rheumatics, Anti tuberculars, Anti filarials, Anthelmintics, typhotics, Anti Confusants, Contraceptive pills and Anti micro-bials etc. They also manufacture some fine chemicals. They manufacture various types of Surgical Instruments also. They have marketing organisation to market their products on a commercial basis throughout the country both to Government institutions as well as the trade. R and D activities are also undertaken by them to stabilise and up-date available technologies, improve process know how and develop new products.

Hence there is no comparison or duplication between the roles of Medical Stores Depots and IDPL.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration at the moment to bring the medical Store Depots under the control of the Ministry.

Use of Selsun' as Shampoo by M/s Abbot

4749 **SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA** - Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Abbot used Selsun' as a shampoo to the tune of Rs 38 lacs in violation of Excise Duty rules,

(b) whether fungus is added to Selsun if so, how it could be a shampoo, and

(c) when did the company remove Selsun from their list of shampoos and under what provisions of (D & F) Act they were allowed to do so?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) Selsun' labelled earlier as Dandruff Treatment Shampoo manufactured by M/s Abbot, Bombay, is a subject matter of dispute between the Central Excise Department and the manufacturer since 15th of June, 1976. The Government of India have issued a show cause notice dated 18-5-1978 to manufacturer under

Section 35A of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 to review the decision passed by the Collector of Central Excise, Bombay, to continue classifying the product under Tariff Item 14E and the matter is pending decision. If Govt. decides to classify the product on the basis of the above findings under Tariff Item 14E of Central Excise Tariff then the differential central excise duty on clearances of Selsun effected from July '75 till May '78 upto about Rs 37.82 lakhs. From June '78 onwards no clearances have been effected for Selsun for home consumption.

(b) Commissioner Food and Drug Administration Maharashtra has confirmed that the preparation of Selsun does not contain any fungus.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Proposal to fix selling price of Bulk Drugs

4750- **SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE** - Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether terms of new Policy common selling price for bulk drugs based on the cost of production of major efficient producers are proposed to be fixed, if so, the basis on which such prices shall be fixed,

(b) how Government will protect new and small scale units who have generally high cost of production, and

(c) whether any representations were received in this regard and if so, Government's reaction to such representation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) The Pricing Policy which forms a part of the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 29th March, 1978 containing Government decisions on the report of the Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Industry (Hathu Committee) envisages that where the indigenous bulk drug is produced by more than one manufacturer, a common selling price for sale to all formulators will be fixed initially on the basis of the average cost of production of relatively more efficient firms which account for a large percentage of the output.

(b) and (c) Representations from the Associations of Drug Manufacturers on the question of providing protection to the new and small scale units in the matter of price

fixat on were received. It has been clarified to them that Government may fix a weighted average price with separate retention prices for individual firms in appropriate cases where there are substantial differences in the cost of production of any bulk drug among the different manufacturers.

Release of canalised bulk Drugs for various Drugs and non-drug Units

4751 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) details regarding name, quantity and date of recommending release of canalised bulk drugs for various drug and non-drug units by his Ministry to the CPC/IDPL during the last 2 years,

(b) provisions of policy under which each of these letters were issued, and

(c) whether through this mechanism certain foreign and Indian companies have been helped and if so details of unintended benefit in the form of more raw materials obtained by them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b) Min. of P. C. & F. (Department of C & F) laid down parameters for distribution of canalised bulk drugs within the framework of Import Trade Control Policy to Small Scale and DGTD units. Clarifications arising out of the application of the distribution policy were also given as and when sought.

During 1975-76 and 1976-77 action was taken to regulate releases of Methyl Dopa

and the position in this regard has already been indicated in reply to part (b) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 502 answered on 20-12-77. Details of instructions issued for release of Methyl Dopa during 1976-77 are given in the attached statement.

In 1977-78 the Deptt. issued allocation orders in respect of L-base to individual units in accordance with the Ministry of Commerce notification No. 42 ITC(PN)/77 dated 2-7-77. Details of these allocations are also indicated in the attached statement.

As regards the circumstances in which CPC were asked to release 15 kgs of Prednisolone in favour of M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd. during 1977-78 the relevant details have already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8802 answered on 2-5-78.

Certain releases of Vit. B1, Vit. B2 and Folic Acid were also cleared by the Deptt. in 1977-78 in favour of a few non-drug units. The details of such releases and the circumstances under which these were cleared have already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 341 answered on 8-8-78.

On 29-12-77 CPC were asked to release 16 kgs of Vit. A in favour of M/s. Mysore Snacks Ltd. Bangalore who requested it for being utilised in the manufacture of extruded ready-to-eat food for use in the mid-day meal programme of the Education Deptt. of Government of Karnataka. It is however not known whether the material was actually supplied by the CPC.

(c) As the action taken by the Deptt. was based on well-defined policy and principles the question of certain foreign and Indian companies deriving unintended benefits does not arise.

Statement

Name of canalised bulk drug/raw-material	Date of recommendation	Name of Company	Quantity (kg)
1	2	3	4
			1976-77
Methyl Dopa	3-8-76	IDPL	5000
		Merch Sharp & Dohme	2000
		Dey's Medical Stores	2000
		Themas	2000
		Sunetta Labs	2000

	1	2	3	4	5
			Gujarat Pharmaceuticals	200	
			Jagson Pal & Co	200	
			Unique Chemicals	200	
			Cad la Lab	200	
14-9-76			Dolphin Laboratories Pvt Ltd	200	
26-11-76			C I Laboratories	600	
28-2-77			Cad la Labs	50	
				For 19 6-77 & 1977 78	
19-7-77			Day Se-Chem	45000	(1977 78 only)
19-8-77			Microbe Labs.	2374	(1977 78 only)
19-7-77			Trichem Labs	2968	
19-8-77			Nectrine Pharmacy	5805	(1977 78 only)
19-7-77			Vitco Labs	2691	
Do			Imperial Pharmaceuticals	2242	
Do			Usan Labs	7514	
Do			Metro Chemicals	575	
Do			Fine Organic	575	
Do			British Pharmaceuticals	2942	
Do			Unique Pharmaceuticals	575	
19-8-77			Jagson Pal & Co	3951	(1977 78 only)
28-7-77			Pharmachem	6138	(1977 78 only)
19-8-77			Pharma Indiana	3313	(1977 8 only)
Do			Piya Pharma	1362	(1977 78 only)
19-7-77			Syntholab	575	
19-8-77			Pure Drug (India)	2340	(1977-78 only)
Do			Jatin Pharma	1267	(1977 78 only)
21-9-77			Nrlac Pharmed	1040	(1977 78 only)

1	2	3	4
L. Base	19-7-77	Allied Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	575
	Do	Basco Pharma	575
	Do	Bombay Drug House Pvt Ltd	575
	Do	Gratus Pharma	575
	Do	Sundeeep Drugs Pvt Ltd	575
	Do	Poly Drug Chem	575
	Do	Theo Pharma	575
	Do	Champharma Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Products	575
	Do	Intrachem	575
	Do	Reverse Pharmachem	575
	Do	Gulic Pvt Ltd	575
	Do	Suchem Lab	575
	Do	V chem Labs	575
	Do	Barichem India Ltd	575
	Do	Biomex Remedies	575
	Do	Orion Chemicals	575
	Do	Avron Pharmaceuticals	575
	19-8-77	J. K. Pharmaceuticals	250 (1977-78 only)
	27-8-77	Premier Pharmachem	250 (1977-78 only)
	5-9-78	Pharmayuth Chemicals	1047
	8-9-77	Polydrug Laboratories	575
	Do	Impachem Industries	575
	Do	Santosh Pharmaceuticals	575
	28-9-77	Sunchem Laboratories	250 (1977-78 only)
	20-1-78	Canberra Chemicals	Do

**Pilferage or Theft of Fertilizers
from Fertilizer Factory**

4753 SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) what is the amount of loss suffered by way of pilferage or theft of fertilizers

from fertilizer factories during the last three years and

(b) what steps are being taken to prevent such recurring losses due to pilferage?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Trains for people travelling to New Delhi from neighbouring States

4753 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) what is the approximate number of people who travel daily to New Delhi from neighbouring States,

(b) is it true that the trains by which they travel are frequently behind schedule and the commuter can never be sure of reaching the office or place in time,

(c) is it also true that such commuters swarm into the reserved compartments and cause great inconvenience to the other passengers, and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to set the above things right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) About 25 000

(b) No Punctuality performance of local trains in Delhi area is satisfactory

(c) Cases of commuters entering reserved coaches around Delhi and other important stations have come to the notice of the Railway Administration

(d) Staff manning reserved coaches have instructions to ensure that unauthorised passengers do not enter the reserved coaches At times, however, it becomes difficult to control such passengers Surprise checks are conducted and unauthorised passengers travelling in those coaches are dealt with as per rules Cases of deliberate negligence on the part of the staff manning reserved coaches are viewed seriously and appropriate action taken against them

Discussions with Chairman Indian Oil Corporation by representatives of Refinery Works Union

4754 SHRI AHMED M PATEL Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether representatives of the Barauni Oil Refinery Works Union met the Chairman of the Indian Oil Corporation recently to resolve the dispute arising out of the 'go slow' tactics launched by the Technical Staff of the refinery,

(b) if so, the nature of the talks held, and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The major demand made by the various unions and different groups of workers during the talks was a removal of stagnation among the employees An offer was made to the representatives of the various unions providing stagnation relief to employees of single cadre posts by giving them one scale higher as personal to them without change in their job and designation This is on the basis of a similar offer made to the recognised union of Gauhati Refinery and accepted by them However, the Unions at Barauni have made demands for reducing the limit of 12 years to as low as 5 years and have demanded that the scheme should cover categories of employees in posts other than single cadre also.

(c) The matter is under examination

Vacancies Filled by Promotions and Direct Recruitment

4755 SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of vacancies filled by promotions and direct recruitment in each class/category and grade over Allahabad, Bikaner, Delhi, Ferozpur, Jodhpur, Lucknow, Moradabad and railway electrification of Northern Railway and how many among them were from SC/ST and how many of them were belonging to Non-SC/ST in the year 1977,

(b) the number of vacancies in each class category and grade which had come to the share of SC/ST as reserved quota including carry forward vacancies,

(c) whether the entire vacancies in reserved quota were fully subscribed (give details), and

(d) if not, whether any special steps are being taken to a secure adequate representations of SC/ST and wipe out the back log?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

प्यात्र के परिवहन के लिए रेलगाड़ियाँ

4756. श्री धनसिंह झाई पटेल क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गुजरात के सोराठ क्षेत्र के राजकोट जिले में भापाबार, डोरजी, और उपरेठा स्टेशनों,

जामनगर जिले में जाम-जोधपुर और सातपुर स्टेशनों, जूनागढ़ जिले में वैरावल और वैशोद स्टेशनों और भावनगर जिले में महुवा आदि स्टेशनों को (स्टेशन-आर) 16 मई से 31 जुलाई, 1978 तक और जनवरी से जुलाई, 1978 तक भ्रमण-भ्रमण क्रियान्वित करने के लिए परिवहन के लिए आवंटित किये गये ।

(ख) क्या प्याज के लदान हेतु वहाँ बैगनों की कमी थी और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या प्याज लब्ध होने वाली वस्तु है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या प्याज के लिए बैगनों की सप्लाई हेतु हम वर्षे कोई समय-सूची तैयार की गई है और क्या भगते वर्ष के लिए भी इस प्रयोजन हेतु कोई समय-सूची तैयार करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निबि भाराण) -

(क) भ्रमण विवरण में जोर दिया हुआ है ।

(ख) इस पातापात की निकासी न्यून-धिक रूप से साव-साव होती रही है । लेकिन,

विवरण

स्टेशन	प्याज से लदे गये माल डिब्बों की संख्या		31-7-78 को बकाया प्रतीकरण	माँग-वर्ष का रद्द करता देता
	15-6-78	जनवरी से 31-7-78		
भावनगर	214	953	16	1187
धोलाजी	87	356	28	581
उपलेटा	65	250	5	301
जामजोधपुर	18	92	15	259
सातपुर	4	7	1	3
वैरावल	230	823	2	1375
वैशोद	7	42	6	154
महुवा	8	586	147	600
भावनगर		683		359

Survey of lines during 1978-79

4737 SHRI GIRIDHAR GO-MANGO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the names of the lines included for survey for the year 1978-79 and in the Sixth Plan in the State of Orissa to convert into BG lines,

(b) the reasons for non inclusion of Nandipada Gunupur NG line for survey, and

(c) progress of the work and programmes for the new lines to be included ?

जब कभी बड़ी हुई भागों की पूर्ति के लिए मात्र डिब्बों की सप्लाई बढ़ाई गई तो बड़े पैमाने पर माँग पत्र रद्द कर दिये गये ।

(ग) प्याज पातापात एक कड़ी समय अनुसूची के अनुसार नहीं किया जा सकता है क्योंकि प्याज के लिए माल डिब्बों की माँग बहुत से स्टेशनों के लिए होती है और ये माँग धुनायिक बढ़ा चढ़ा कर की जाती है जिसका सबूत यह है कि माल डिब्बे सप्लाई कर देने पर उनके लिए माँगपत्र (इवेंट) बड़ी सादर में रद्द कर दिये जाते हैं । फिर भी यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बरम उड़ाये जा रहे हैं कि यद्यपि प्याज कोई भार्यधिक नस्य माल नहीं है, तो भी जहाँ तक सम्भव होता है, प्याज पातापात को माल डिब्बा आवंटन के लिए अपेक्षाकृत उच्च प्राथमिकता देकर प्रभावित प्राथमिकता देकर, प्याज से लदे माल डिब्बों के, उचितन पर कभी नजर रख कर तथा मार्गवर्ती परिहार विवर्णों आदि को दूर करने के लिए उनकी मानीटीय करके जल्दी से जल्दी भेज दिया जाये ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (c) A reconnaissance engineering-cum traffic survey for the conversion of Rupia Talband narrow gauge line into broad gauge and its extension up to Gorumahisani / Chakulia has been taken up during the current financial year

Surveys have also been taken up on the request of the Government of Orissa for construction of two new railway lines from Talcher to Sambalpur and from Koraput to Salur/Parvatipuram. Construction of the first phase of the Jakhapura

Banspani line from Jakhapura to Dastari is in progress. It is not proposed to consider conversion of Naupada Gunupur narrow gauge line into broad gauge at present due to constraint of resources.

The list of new lines and conversion projects to be included in the Sixth Plan has not yet been finalised.

Demand for halt of Nava Jeevan Express at Raichur

4758 SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a demand from a wide section of the people to provide a halt of Nava Jeevan Express at Raichur Railway Station in Karnataka

(b) if so whether a decision has been taken to provide a halt and

(c) if not the reasons for such decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO VARAIN) (a) Yes, several representations have been received

(b) and (c) 145/146 Ahmedabad Madras Nava Jeevan Express provides fast service between these two cities. Provision of additional stoppages will slow down the train to the inconvenience of through passengers who have been representing for reduction in journey time.

Pilferage on Railways

4759 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that during the financial year 1977-78 the pilferage on Indian Railways was more than what it was in the previous years

(b) if so comparative figures for the last three years

(c) whether as a result the railways had to pay a huge sum in the form of compensation and

(d) if so total amount paid during the last three years separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO VARAIN) (a) to (d) The cases of pilferage during 1977-78 were 81,926 as compared to 86,985 during 1976-77 i.e. a decrease of 4,059.

The statistics of the number of cases and the amount of compensation paid in these cases of pilferage during the last three years are

Year	Number of cases of pilferage	Amount of compensation paid (in crores of rupees)
1975-76	1,56,181	7.22
1976-77	86,985	5.46
1977-78	82,926	5.47

Procurement of Oxytetracycline by M/s Pfizer from IDPL

4760 SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 175 regarding manufacture of Oxytetracycline by M/s Pfizer dated 25th July 1978 and state

(a) was the entitlement and actual release of Oxytetracycline effected in favour of M/s Pfizer on the basis of policy parameters as indicated in reply to the said question

(b) how M/s Pfizer were entitled for release of Oxytetracycline from IDPL when they themselves are licensed to produce this drug and

(c) whether M/s Pfizer are still procuring Oxytetracycline from IDPL and if so quantity supplied by IDPL during current year to M/s Pfizer and whether IDPL have met the demand of other users of Oxytetracycline in full before supplying to Pfizer under what provisions of policy these supplies have been effected?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA)

(a) Up to the year 1976-77 the releases of Oxytetracycline were made by IDPL as per demand received from various units because this drug was banned for import upto that year.

Oxytetracycline was canalised for the first time in 1977-78. M/s Pfizer were entitled to a release of more than 20 tonnes during 1977-78 both in terms of the old policy regarding supply of canalised raw

materials and the revised policy announced in October, 1977, but they were actually supplied a quantity of 500 tonnes by IDPL.

(b) There are no guidelines or instructions that drug manufacturing units licensed for production of a particular bulk drug are debarred from obtaining supplies thereof from other manufacturers/suppliers of the same drug.

(c) Yes Sir. Oxytetracycline has been decanalised and put on the banned list for the year 1978-79. For 1978-79, M/s Pfizer registered a total quantity of 27 tonnes with IDPL with delivery schedule of 9 tonnes in the first quarter and 6 tonnes in each of the remaining three quarters. While IDPL has so far released a quantity of 15 tonnes of Oxytetracycline to M/s Pfizer against the delivery schedule for the first two quarters, they have met the demand from other units also in full.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे से मान्यता प्राप्त सघ

4761 श्री हरम चन्द बठवाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने को इच्छा करेंगे कि—

(क) इस समय पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में मान्यता प्राप्त सघ का नाम क्या है,

(ख) क्या किसी सघ ने मान्यता के लिए अपने दावे को प्राथमिकता दी है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका नाम क्या है और इसे तदनुसार मान्यता न देने के क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव सारायण) :
(क) इस समय पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर निम्नलिखित दो मूल्यनों को मान्यता मिली हुई है—

(1) एन० ई० रेलवे मजदूर मुनियन— यह झाल इंडिया रेलवे मेन्स फेडरेशन के साथ सम्बद्ध है।

(11) एन० ई० रेलवे एम्प्लाइज मुनियन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे इकायी सघ)— यह नेशनल फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडियन रेलवे मेन के साथ सम्बद्ध है।

(ख) और (ग) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे अधिक सघ, जोकि एक मान्यता दहिज मुनियन है न पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के महाप्रबंधन को एक पत्र लिखा है जिसमें मान्यता प्रदान करने जाने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

मई 1977 में हुए ज़िपनीय मजदूर सम्मेलन के बाद धन मंत्रालय ने एक ज़िपनीय समिति स्थापित की थी जो धन्य बावों के साथ-साथ मुनियनों को मान्यता प्रदान करने के मानदण्ड के बारे में सिफारिशें करेगी। सरकार नये धीचौगिक सम्बन्धों के बिल के बारे में उनकी रिपोर्ट पर विचार

कर रही है। अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा नहीं होने वाली सामान्य नीति पर निर्णय नहीं लिया जाता तक तक रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा किसी भी मुनियन को मान्यता प्रदान नहीं की जा रही।

Progress of complete take over of Swadeshi Cotton Mills

4762 SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL : Will the minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No 761 on 18th April, 1978 regarding Swadeshi Cotton Mills and state—

(a) the progress so far made by the National Textile Corporation in taking over complete management of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd., Kanpur and its 3 units along with assets investments share, land, subsidiary company owning two sugar units etc, and

(b) why not other civil and criminal action/proceedings are taken against erring erstwhile management?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) Possession of six textile undertakings of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited, Kanpur, was taken by the National Textile Corporation Limited immediately after the issue of the Notification dated 13.4.1978 in terms of Section 18AA of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. The question of take-over of other industries of the Company did not arise since such take-over would not have merited action under the said Act. Meanwhile, in terms of the arrangements approved by the Delhi High Court, National Textile Corporation is also in possession of certain portions of the premises of the Company.

(b) The Ministry of Industry which is concerned in the matter has informed that there is no move for any such action. As far as this Department is concerned, action under section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 had already been taken but the matter is subjudice.

Representation from Sangli Municipal Council

4763 SHRI ANASAHEB GOT KHINDE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state—

(a) whether at the time of his visit on the 15th June, 1978, to Sangli, Maharashtra State the President of the Sangli Municipal Council had made some representation to him regarding the amount of more than Rs 13 lakhs paid by the said

council to the Railways as the price of the Railway land sold to the Council,

(b) if so, taking into consideration the fact that such blocking of funds has resulted in seriously affecting the developmental activities of the said council whether Government will take a decision at an early date in the matter,

(c) if so the probable date when the decision is likely to be taken,

(d) whether till then the Government will stay the demand of the remaining amount of about Rs 5 1/2 lakh raised against the said council and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Yes

(b) and (c) The land in question was handed over to the Municipal Council and other parties last year, but in view of the subsequent proposal for restoring Miraj-Sangli branch line the Municipal Council and other parties to whom the railway land between Sangli and Miraj was handed over have been requested not to make any construction thereon. In case it is ultimately decided to restore the branch line the land will be taken back, otherwise it will be permitted to be used by the Municipal Council. It will however take some time more before a decision is taken.

(d) Yes

(e) In view of (d) above the question does not arise.

Promotion to Loyal Workers

4764 **SHRI R. L. KUREEL**
SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No 6514 on 11th April 1978 regarding promotion of coaching clerks as Commercial Apprentices at New Delhi Station and State further

(a) whether such like promotions have been given to other loyal workers in Indian Railways

(b) if not reasons for giving preferential treatment to these employees

(c) whether these employees were deputed by the Administration to work against the Railway Strike in 1974,

(d) if so reasons for making them absent from their duty from 8th May 1974 to

13th May 1974 and declaring them loyal

(e) if so number of other employees given this type of preferential benefits to promotions in Northern Railway and

(f) if so the further redressal actions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) No There were no other such cases

(b) As indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 9638 answered on 9-5-78 there was only one solitary case. It was a case of fresh appointment as Commercial Apprentice against 20% quota for wards of Railway employees on the basis of service rendered by his father. There was no question of giving any preferential treatment in this particular case.

(c) to (f) Do not arise as there were no other employees similarly treated.

Change of name from Dumex to Pfizer

4765 **SHRI MOHAN SINGH TUR.** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) when it became known for the first time to his Ministry that Pfizer have purchased Dumex in India

(b) when was the request for change of name from Dumex to Pfizer received by Government and what were the details furnished by Pfizer for seeking transfer of independent licence/approvals possessed by M/s Dumex in their name and

(c) when was the approval of Government granted for such change in name and on what basis and under what provisions was this change in name allowed by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) to (c) M/s East Asiatic Company a Denmark based international Corporation were marketing since 1946 Pharmaceutical products bearing the name of Dumex manufactured by a combine of six drug manufacturing firms known as Danish United Medical Export. On 21st November 1950 this was organised as a Private Limited Company in the name of Dumex Limited as a subsidiary of the Danish firm—East Asiatic Company.

In May 1958 M/s Dumex submitted an application for the issue of capital of Rs 30 lakhs as preference capital of M/s East Asiatic & Co India Limited and Rs 30 lakhs as equity capital to M/s Pfizer.

Panama They stated, as justification therefore, the fact that M/s Pfizer proposed to invest and would all of rush technical know how etc for the manufacture of antibiotics in India from the basic stage. This application was considered by the Govt in 1958 and was agreed to with the approval of the then Minister of Industry

On 10th June, 1960 Govt agreed to the issue of shares worth Rs 25 10 lakhs to M/s Pfizer Corporation Panama by M/s Dumex Limited Bombay for the establishment of a plant in Chandigarh for the manufacture of Oxytetracycline and Tetracycline

In July 1960 the East Asiatic Company (I) Pvt Ltd, intimated that 15 000 preference shares out of 30 000 preference shares held by them in M/s Dumex Limited were redeemed out of the accumulated profits, on the 3rd June 1960. Hence the East Asiatic Company (I) Pvt Ltd were left with only 15 000 preference shares out of Rs 15 lakhs only. Thus M/s Pfizer acquired controlling interest in M/s Dumex Limited.

Later in 1960 a proposal was made by East Asiatic Co (I) Pvt Ltd, and East Asiatic Co Ltd Denmark wanting to sell all their shares in Dumex Limited amounting to Rs 9 9 lakhs of the face value of Rs 100 per share to M/s Pfizer at Rs 200 per share.

This proposal was agreed to in consultation with the then Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Department of Company Law Administration. The Department of Company Law Administration considered the price of Rs 200 as fair and reasonable. The procedure at that time regarding consulting the concerned Administrative Ministry about association of foreign equity and the Department of Company Law Administration to check up the reasonableness of the price at which the shares would be transferred was duly observed in this case. Hence by the end of 1960 M/s Pfizer acquired the entire share-holding of M/s Dumex. As a result, M/s Dumex Pvt Ltd ceased to exist as a separate Company in India, on its re-incorporation as M/s Pfizer. The name of M/s Dumex Pvt Ltd was subsequently changed to M/s Pfizer and Industrial Licences and Registration Certificate held in the name of Dumex were also endorsed in the name of M/s Pfizer in July, 1961.

Time taken by train from Udaipur to Jodhpur

4766 SHRI R D GATTANI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether a time of more than 15 hours is taken by the train for reaching Udaipur from Jodhpur which is a distance of 301 Kms, and

(b) if so, whether efforts would be made to bring down this time to a reasonable limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) 22: UP Jodhpur-Udaipur Passenger takes 12 hours 50 minutes from Jodhpur to Udaipur

(b) Speeding up of this train is not operationally feasible under the present conditions of track and traction and the need to maintain connections enroute.

Strength of Assistant Officers

4767 SHRI KISHORE LAL Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) What was the strength of Assistant Officers, Senior Scale Officers, Junior Administrative Officers and Principal Officers department wise, in each zone in the Indian Railways in April, 1974 and in April, 1978, and

(b) What percentage of upgradation has been done in the case of officers grade-wise and Class III and IV employees since 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-2731/78]

(b) Number of gazetted posts upgraded after 1 4 1974

J A to S A Grade	51	}
S S to J A Grade	163	
JS/Cl II to Sr Scale	91	
Number of Class III posts upgraded to Class II	506	
Number of Class III posts upgraded	24297	
Number of Class IV posts upgraded	11538	

Upgradations are done only on the basis of worth of charge and responsibilities and not on percentage basis.

Representation regarding Work Done by ONGC in Tripura

4768 SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILISERS be pleased to state

(a) whether he had received any representation either from any M.P. or from

the workers representatives of ONGC working in Tripura regarding the delay of work in the State

(b) if so, the details of the representation/representations, and

(c) the details of action taken on the basis of representation/representations

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) to (c) The General Secretary ONGC Workers' Union Tripura Project Agartala and General Secretary ONGC Workmen Association, Calcutta jointly submitted a Memorandum dated 8.4.78 through Shri Samar Mukherjee, M.P. vide, his letter dt 11.5.77 Para 1 of this Memorandum which refers to the alleged mis-management and unplanned drilling in Tripura Project, besides West Bengal Project reads as under —

'Drilling Aspects'

Drilling is being carried out at West Bengal and Tripura since last 12 years but so far practically is nil. Although there are so many reasons behind it still our 12 years practical experience does not permit that a major portion of the reasons cannot be avoided viz regular stuck up in the wells due to unplanned drilling operation and mere negligence of the management indecision/releasing of drilling point, frequent changing of decision in all respects, which spoils the man power, material, money and time etc. Therefore, it is expected that you will probe into the matter to put this vital organisation to a sound footing."

The matter was examined and comments were called for from the ONGC in regard to West Bengal I had already supplied the reply in answer to Question No 2192 in the Lok Sabha on 1-8-1978 which may be referred to. In so far as the drilling work in Tripura is concerned the apparent slow pace of exploration by the ONGC in Tripura has been mainly due to the remoteness of the area difficult sub-surface conditions and the high pressures encountered in the drilling of the wells in that State. However notwithstanding these difficulties, further drilling in Tripura is being continued by the ONGC more vigorously.

Geological and Geophysical Survey by ONGC in North Eastern Region and Eastern Region

4769 SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) the name of the area in North Eastern Region and Eastern Region where

ONGC conducted geological and geophysical survey up-to-date, period wise,

(b) the names of the scientists participated in these survey work areawise,

(c) the details of the Report submitted by each of the survey team?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) to (c) The necessary information is being obtained from the ONGC and will be laid on the table of the Sabha

Petrochemicals Complex at Haldia

4770 DR BIJOY MONDAL Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether West Bengal Government have given any proposal for a petrochemicals complex at Haldia,

(b) if so, details of the proposal of the State Government, and

(c) the action taken up-to-date in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) to (c) A letter of intent was issued to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited, in November 1977, for the setting up of a petrochemical complex upto the capacities specified below

Items of manufacture	Annual capacities/tonnes
(1) Ethylene	54,000
(2) Propylene	30,000
(3) Prolyns Gasoline	46,000
(4) Butadiene	8,000
(5) Benzene	8,000
(6) Ethylene Oxide	3,000
(7) Ethylene Glycol	10,000
(8) Diethylene Glycol	1,500
(9) Ethyl Hexanol	21,000
(10) Isobutanol	8,100
(11) N Butanol	3,100
(12) HDPE	20,000
(13) P V C	45,000

The Corporation have yet to come up with the feasibility reports

मन्त्रालय में हरिजननों के लिए विशेष सैल

4771 श्री मही लाल शर्मा पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 29 जुलाई, 1978 के नवभारत टाइम्स और 'जनमग्न' में उनसे मन्त्रालय में हरिजननों के लिए दो विशेष सैल बनाए जाने के बारे में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलीया गया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन दो विशेष सैल उपरोक्त समाचार पत्र में उल्लिखित निगमों, विशेष रूप से भारतीय तेल निगम में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के कल्याण के लिए बनाये गये हैं,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन सैल के सदस्यों का व्योरा क्या है और क्या अनुसूचित जातियों के अधिकारी/कर्मचारी इन सैलों का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त किये जायेंगे क्योंकि वे अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं पर जोर देने से समझ सकेंगे और उन्हें बहुरंग हल कर सकेंगे और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसका क्या कारण है?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमबन्तो नरदन बहुगुणा) (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) से (घ) इस मन्त्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के व्यावसायिक उद्यमों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु प्रशासनिक बर्तमान की शुरुआत करने के लिए दो प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है। पेट्रोलियम विभाग में खोले गये सैल का संचालन इंडियन आयल कॉर्पोरेशन द्वारा किया जायेगा और रसायन तथा उर्वरक विभाग में स्थापित सैल (प्रकोष्ठ) का संचालन भारतीय उर्वरक निगम द्वारा किया जायेगा। इन प्रकोष्ठों का स्वरूप प्रशासनिक दृष्टियों से जटिल होगा और ये प्रकोष्ठ कुल मिलाकर इस मन्त्रालय की देखरेख में अपने अपने उपक्रमों के भाग के रूप में काम करेंगे। इंडियन आयल कॉर्पोरेशन तथा भारतीय उर्वरक निगम से सहयोग किया गया है कि वे इन प्रकोष्ठों का गठन करने के लिए तत्काल कार्रवाई करें। इन प्रकोष्ठों को प्रभावी बनाने से सम्बंधित सुझावों पर विचार किया जायेगा।

टाटा इस्पात एंड स्टील कंपनी के लिए इलवा सोह्रे का परिवहन

4772 श्री रामदेव सिंह . क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टाटा नगर इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए इलवा सोह्रे मध्य प्रदेश उड़ीसा और

अन्य राज्यों से टाटा नगर (ब्रम्होदपुर) को बैलों द्वारा भेजा जाता है,

(ख) क्या टाटा प्रोजेक्ट के अधिकारियों की मांग गठ से रेल अधिकारी इन बैलों को बचाने यात्रा के समय खाली दशनि हैं जब कि वे वस्तुतः टाटा स्टील के उत्पादों से भरे होते हैं त्रिभुज परियोजनामध्य रेलवे का भारी नुकसान होता है,

(ग) क्या इस बारे में सर्वेमेंट रेलवे पुलिस (जी० एच० पी०) के पास कोई प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई गई है और इस मामले की जांच चल रही है,

(घ) क्या विहार के सी० आई० डी० अधिकारियों ने इस मामले की दवाने के लिए जांच रोक दी है और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण):

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Sanctioned Strength of House Surgeons in Northern Railway.

4773 SHRI NATHU SINGH will be the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the present sanctioned strength of House Surgeons in Northern Railway Hospital, New Delhi and the existing working strength in that Hospital, and

(b) if the working strength is not commensurate with the sanctioned strength when the remaining vacancies are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) The maximum permissible number of House Surgeons that could be appointed in the Central Hospital New Delhi is 10. At present 7 House Surgeons are working. Action is being processed to fill the remaining three posts.

Maintenance of Rake

4774. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the instructions existing on the Railways each rake should get primary maintenance after a run of approximately 1000 kms and secondary maintenance after a run of 500 kms,

(b) whether it is also a fact that 63 UP/64 Lucknow Agra Express has been extended upto Kota without any secondary maintenance at Kota though the one side run is more than 600 kms, and]

(c) what remedial measures are proposed by the Government to avoid the violation of rules which endangers safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) No. Normally Primary maintenance is given at the originating Station and secondary maintenance at the terminating Station depending on the Rake links. No kilometrage targets have been laid down for this purpose

(b) Yes, 63 UP/64 Do Lucknow Agra Express has been extended upto Kota. The Primary Maintenance of this train is based at Lucknow, the originating Station, and Safe-to-run examination at Kota the terminating Station. After the Safe-to-run examination the train is fit to run for its return journey.

(c) Does not arise, as no Safety rules have been violated.

संलग्न-बम्बई एक्सप्रेस और सावरमती एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों में अधिक मोड़ भाड़

4775. श्री रायबरो : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की हुमा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की भाव है कि संलग्न-बम्बई एक्सप्रेस और सावरमती एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों में हमेशा मोड़भाड़ रहती है तथा इससे परिणामस्वरूप भारी मोड़ के दिनों में यात्री इन रेलगाड़ियों में नहीं चढ़ पाते हैं,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन रेलगाड़ियों की बोगियों की संख्या बढ़ाने और इनकी रीजन इनमें से बनाने का है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जायेगा ?

इसके मजालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) 115/116 बम्बई-वज्जना एक्सप्रेस और 165/166 सावरमती एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में कुछ स्थान पर मोड़ भाड़ देखी गई है ।

(घ) और (ग). मुजाराह न होने के कारण इन गाड़ियों में अतिरिक्त डिब्बे नहीं लगाए जा सकते । सभी दूरी की यात्री गाड़ियों के डीजलीकरण का काम चयनात्मक आधार पर किया जा रहा है परन्तु यह डीजल इंजनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है जो प्राथमिक रूप से माल यातायात की निकासी के लिए प्रोत्सहित हैं । फिर भी, जब अतिरिक्त डीजल रेल इंजन उपलब्ध होंगे, अन्य गाड़ियों के साथ-साथ इन गाड़ियों के डीजलीकरण के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जायेगा ।

मीटर गेज स्टेशन, सवाई माधोपुर के पीछे खाली पड़ी भूमि

4776 श्री मोठा लाल बटेल : क्या रेल की यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सवाई माधोपुर जंक्शन (कोटा पश्चिम रेलवे) में मीटर गेज स्टेशन और मन्दाइन बाजोरिया दुकानों के पीछे रेलवे भूमि का बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र खाली पड़ा हुआ है और यदि हा, तो भूमि का कितना क्षेत्र खाता पड़ा हुआ है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस क्षेत्र में पानी जमा हो गया है और कई वर्षों में रुका हुआ पानी सड़ाई फैला रहा है क्योंकि इस पानी की निकासी के लिए कोई रास्ता नहीं है जिससे परिणामस्वरूप वहाँ पर प्राय बीमारिया फैली है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या इस पानी की निकासी और इस स्थान को साफ रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्काल की व्यवस्था क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस स्थान को कब तक साफ कराया जायेगा ?

रेल मजालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) से (ग) सवाई माधोपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के पीछे रेलवे भूमि की सीमा विवादास्पद है । रेलवे सीमा के साथ साथ बहुत सी दुकानें/होटल बांध बन गये हैं । इन दुकानों/होटलों का पानी रेलवे क्षेत्र में स्थित कुछ निचले भागों में जमा हो जाता है । भूमि-सीमा के बारे में विवाद का निपटारा करने और साथ ही उस क्षेत्र से पानी के निष्कास की समस्या के समाधान के लिए सवाई माधोपुर नाटिफाइड एरिया कमेटी के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ एक संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण किया गया था । रेलवे सीमा के माप-माप पानी की निकासी के लिए पक्की नालों की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव पर नाटिफाइड एरिया कमेटी के साथ वार्त-वार्त की जा रही है ।

Consumer Price of L.P. Gas

4777 SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether the consumer price of L.P. (cooking gas) produced and marketed by

the Government owned oil companies is statutorily or otherwise fixed by the Government,

(b) if so, the formula on which the consumer price is fixed both in the case of direct marketing by Indian Oil and Burmah Shell through their retail agents and in the case of Hindustan Petroleum through their wholesale distributors like M/s Kosan Gas Co. and East Coast Gas Pvt. Ltd. and Domestic Gas Pvt. Ltd.,

(c) whether it is a fact that wholesale distributors like M/s Kosan Gas Co., Bombay and East Coast Gas Co., Visakhapatnam, while showing in their costings to Ministry as if they are allowing Rs 3.37 p as retail agents margin are actually paying Rs 2.75 p only per cylinder, and

(d) the reasons for the delay in implementing the decision of the Government for the take over of M/s Kosan Gas Co. as announced on the Floor of the Lok Sabha on 4th September 1977 by the Hon'ble Minister?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) The consumer price of domestic cooking gas for all marketing companies is fixed by Government—but not statutorily

(b) and (c) The formula on which the price to the consumer is fixed takes into account the various elements of cost, cylinder filling charges, marketing and distribution charges, margins, dealer's commission, local taxes, etc. It includes a commission of Rs 3.37/cylinder. While the formula applies to all the marketing companies, the commission of Rs 3.37/cylinder is applicable to a full fledged agent with complete facilities/services to customers. Kosan Gas (one of the concessionaires of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation), has one main agent and some agents and sub-agents. The commissions is shared between the concessionaires and their agents/sub-agents in proportion to the services/facilities provided by them. Agents are given commission ranging from Rs 2.75 to Rs 3.37 per cylinder and the sub-agents from Rs 1.25 to Rs 1.75 per cylinder depending on the services performed by them. As per arrangement reached by East Coast Gas Co./Domestic Gas Co. Pvt. Ltd., (which are the concessionaires of the Vishakh Marketing Unit of HPC—the erstwhile CORIL) with their agents directly, an amount of Rs 2.75/cylinder is given to their agents as against Rs 3.37/cylinder provided in the price build up.

(d) Steps in this regard have already been initiated

Consideration of Hathi Committee Report

4778 SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have considered the report of Hathi Committee,

(b) if so, the details of the major recommendations thereof accepted by Government,

(c) whether Government have also accepted the recommendations made in the Hathi Committee report about multinational Drug Companies, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (d) Government have taken comprehensive decisions on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee and a Statement reflecting the New Drug Policy has already been laid on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1978. The said Statement contains *inter alia*, Government's decisions on the regulation of activities of multinational drug companies and summarises the recommendation of the Hathi Committee on the role of foreign companies vis-a-vis Government decisions thereon.

दिल्ली में कुँसिंग गैस के लिए पञ्जीकरण

4779 श्री राजकमर सिंह क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली में सभी गैस एजेंसियों में गैस के वितरणों के लिए पञ्जीकरण काफ़ी समय से बन्द है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का पञ्जीकरण आरम्भ करने के लिए कब आदेश जारी करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमबती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) खाना पकाने की गैस की मांग की वजह से इस उत्पाद की ख़ासतार कमी की देखने हुए तेल कंपनियों द्वारा (दिल्ली सहित) कुछ क्षेत्रों में तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस (खाना पकाने की गैस) के वितरण प्रदान करने के लिए नामों के पञ्जीकरण की निर्धारित किया गया था।

(ख) तेल कंपनियों को वर्ष 1980 में जब खाना पकाने की गैस पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध होगी आरम्भ हो जायेगी, जहाँ वहाँ भी जरूरी होगा। एक विशिष्ट पैमाने पर नये ब्राह्मों की ख़ासतार रखने हुए नया पञ्जीकरण आरम्भ करने की सलाह दी गयी है।

Contractors engaged for construction of Mathura Refinery

4780 SHRI PIUS TIRKEY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3236 re contracts for construction of Mathura Refinery on 8-8-1978 and to state

(a) the names and addresses of the Indian and Foreign Contractors/Firms engaged for the construction/erection of the Mathura Refinery, and

(b) what is the nature, magnitude and value of work to be executed under the contract by each contractor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-2732/78]

मेरठ, देहरादून और भागरा में कुँहिंग गैस की एंजैलियों का प्रावदन

4781 श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान क्या पेट्रोलिएम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मेरठ, देहरादून और भागरा में कुँहिंग गैस की कितनी एंजैलियाँ प्रावदित करने का निर्णय किया गया है,

(ख) उन के प्रावदन के मामले में किन सिद्धान्तों का पालन किया जायेगा,

(ग) उन में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ तथा अन्य वर्गों के लिए क्या कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(घ) इस संबंध में कि तने प्रावेदन पत्र प्राप्त हो चुके हैं तथा उन पर कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

पेट्रोलिएम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री श्री हेमवती मन्दन बहुगुणा : (क) इंडियन प्रायव कार्पोरेशन ने एक मेरठ में, एक देहरादून में और दो भागरा में कुँहिंग गैस की वितरण एंजैली खोलने का निश्चय किया है ।

(ख) वर्तमान मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाओं के अनुसार, प्रावेदन पत्रों को प्रामाणित करने के लिए विनायन प्रकाशित करने परेंड और वाणिज्यिक महत्व को ध्यान में रखकर वितरण एंजैली दी जायगी, वास्तविक उपभोक्ता सहायरी सोसाइटियों और इति उद्योग निगमों की प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है ।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाओं के अनुसार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों

पेट्रोल पम्प, तरल पेट्रोलिएम गैस (खाना पकाने की गैस) एम० के० घो० एल० डी० घो० को भी एंजैलियाँ निम्नलिखित आधार पर देगी —

(i) अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को 25 प्रतिशत,

(ii) शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग लोगों के लिए 2 प्रतिशत, और

(iii) शेष को वाणिज्यिक आधार पर, जिन में वास्तविक उपभोक्ता सरकारी सोसाइटियों और इति उद्योग निगमों की प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है ।

दिनांक 15-5-1978 को लोक सभा में दिये गये विवरण के अनुसार देश के विभिन्न स्थानों में तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति से संबंधित लोगों के लिए 87 में से 24 नयी कुँहिंग गैस की वितरण एंजैलियाँ खोली जायेंगी । इन 24 स्थानों में मेरठ, देहरादून और भागरा की शामिल की जा रही है ।

(घ) देहरादून और भागरा में वितरण एंजैली के लिए प्रावेदन पत्रों को मंगान के लिए गैस विभाग अभी हाल ही में प्रकाशित किए गए हैं और प्रावेदन पत्रों को प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया तत्पश्चात् अभी समाप्त नहीं हुई है । इसलिए कुल कितने प्रावेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए इस संबंध में इतना सीधे बताना कठिन होगा । साधारणतः चयन करने और नियुक्ति के संबंध में पत्र जारी करने में 3 से 4 महीने तक लग जाते हैं ।

Paying of rent by LD P L.

4782 SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that LD P L is paying rent 20 per cent more to the landlords in addition to that a penalty of Rs 45 000 has been imposed by D.D.A., and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether it is proposed to inquire into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) (a) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited have been paying 20% of the rent per month as composition fee to Delhi Development Authority only with effect from 1-7-1977. They deposited with Delhi Development Authority a sum of Rs 40,000 as security money which has since been adjusted against the composition fee due.

(b) This arrangement was entered into with the Delhi Development Authority

as shifting to alternative accommodation would have proved more costly, apart from the fact that suitable alternative accommodation was just not available. The Company propose to shift to their own office building which is under construction.

मेहसाणा रेलवे स्टेशन के दोनों धोर वाले का होना

4783 श्री मोतीभाई धार० चौधरी क्या

रूल मना यह बनाने की हृषा कर रहे हैं

(क) क्या मेहसाणा रेलवे स्टेशन से मेहसाणा बरब तक स्टेशन क दोना धोर रेलवे के नाव है

(ख) क्या य नाने बहुत छोट है धोर धपधिन चौडाई क न होने के कारण वहा पर प्राय दुर्घटनाये होयी है धोर क्या हाल ही की एक दुर्घटना में दो व्यक्ति मार गये य धोर क्या इस कारण मेहसाणा नगर पालिका न इन नावों का चौडा करने क बार में मांग प्रस्तुत की है धोर

(ग) यदि हां तो क्या इस धरिहाव मांग की पूरा किय जाने का प्रस्ताव है, यदि हां तो कब धोर यदि नहीं तो उन के क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्रालय म राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण)

(क) मेहसाणा याद म दो रेल पुल (न० 962 धोर 963) हैं। इनका निमाण केवल स्थानीय नावों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने क लिए किया गया था न कि निषत सङ्कपुल क रूप में उपयोग क लिए।

(ख) नाला क महावक प्रयोजन के लिए इन पुलों की चौडाई पर्याप्त है। इन पुलों के नीचे यातायात क कारण दुर्घटनाओं की रेलों को जानकारो नहा है। इन पुलों की चौडा करने के लिए मेहसाणा नगरपालिका ने रेल विभाग क माय कोई पत्र-व्यवहार नहीं किया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उत्तरा।

Composition of Board of Directors of Khandelwal Ferro Alloys Limited

4784 SHRIMA HANNA ALHAI Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) what is the composition of Board of Directors of the Khandelwal Ferro Alloys Limited Bombay and the names of its allied units

(b) whether there are reports of mismanagement in this group of companies and its directors are drawing heavy salaries and perquisites if so, full details thereof, and

(c) what action Government have taken to check mismanagement in this group of companies and whether any inquiry has been made thereinto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) The composition of Board of Directors of M/s Khandelwal Ferro Alloys Limited Bombay as

per the annual return of the company made upto 31 4 1978 is as under —

(i) Shri Madan Mohan R. Ruia, Chairman

(ii) Shri K.R.K. Menon

(iii) Shri Jasvantilal Matubhai

(iv) Shri K. Sadagopan

(v) Shri Shreenath R. Khandelwal

(vi) Shri Premnath R. Khandelwal

(vii) Shri O.K. Shah

(viii) Shri L.N. Jadhvani (Nominated by IFG of India)

According to the Annual Report for the Year 1977, the company has got two units namely,

(i) FERRO MANGANESE UNIT

(ii) TUBE MILL UNIT

(b) Certain complaints were received from a shareholder of the company making allegations regarding (i) the management set up of the company since the abolition of the Managing Agency system (ii) drawal of excess perquisites by the Directors and (iii) sale of steel tubes to Khandelwal Private Limited to derive substantial profits for Khandelwal Directors

(c) Enquiries were made into these allegations and it was found that there was no substance in these allegations

Removal of Chairman and Director of Belapur Sugar and Allied Industries

4785 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news published in the Financial Express of 27th June 1978 regarding resolution for the removal of the Chairman and Director of Belapur Sugar and Allied Industries

(b) if so whether there is any pressure direct or indirect on the Government for changing the management, and

(c) what are the views of Government on the existing management which is nominated by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) Yes Sir

(b) No, Sir.

(c) S/Shri H B Dhondy and R.R. Desai were appointed as Government Directors under section 408 of the Companies, 1956 for a period of two years with effect from 28-3-1973 and their tenure expired on 27-3-1975. There are no Government nominated Directors on the Board of the company after 27-3-1975.

Memorandum from Employees Union of Eastern Gas Power Company and its Associated Concerns.

4786 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Eastern Gas Power Company and its associated concern's employees union expressing apprehension, the sizeable section of the employees may be rendered surplus and retrenched as a result of the Centre's reported decision for restructuring of the present system of distributorship,

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps to alleviate the fear expressed by the employees' union, and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) : As already indicated in the Statement made in the Lok Sabha on 15-5-1978, restructuring of the cooking gas distributorships has been decided upon to ensure that such distributorships do not become or continue to be too big and thus deprive others from the opportunity of running such distributorships. While the restructuring may result in certain employees being rendered surplus at certain points, it may at the same time generate better employment opportunities at the new points. Oil companies may also persuade the new distributors to explore the possibility of engaging employees retrenched by big distributors.

Shifting of Main Office of Bongaigaon Refinery Petro-Chemicals Ltd

4787 SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) if it is a fact that Chairman and Managing Director, Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemicals Limited promised to shift the main office of Project to Bon-

gaigaon while answering to some agitators in Assam,

(b) is it a fact that the office of the undertaking has failed to implement his promise and he still maintains his office in New Delhi and still following the policy of denying employment to local people in employment and allotment of contracts and

(c) if so, action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) to

(c) The Managing Director had promised to shift his office to Bongaigaon by the 1st June 1978, and his office has been shifted to Bongaigaon with effect from 1st June, 1978.

The company is having at present a liaison office and some other staff in New Delhi. The purpose of having this office is to maintain contact with the company's consultants, whose head offices are located in Delhi, and also the administrative Ministry.

The employment policy of the Company is governed by the Government's guidelines issued from time to time.

Contracts are awarded by the Company on the basis of tenders and strictly in accordance with the normal tender procedures.

न्यायालयों और अन्य स्थानों पर नियुक्त एडवोकेट

4788 श्री हुकम दव तारापण यादव क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह कहाने की कृपा करेंगे कि केंद्रीय सरकार ने हरिजना, धारि-वागियों महिलाओं मूलतमानी और पिछड़े वर्गों के बितने एडवोकेटों को न्यायालयों, प्रायोगों मयवा अन्य विभागों में नियुक्त की और उन न्यायालयों प्रायोगों मयवा अन्य विभागों के नाम क्या हैं जिन में उन की नियुक्ति की गई और सरकार ने कूल बितने एडवोकेटों की नियुक्ति की ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शक्ति प्रवल) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मदन के पटन पर रजिस्ट्री जाएगी।

मई, 1974 की हस्ताक्षर के परचाल राजपत्रित पदों का बनाया जाना

4789 श्री हरप्रकाश वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मई, 1974 की रेलवे हस्ताक्षर के परचाल नियमों राजपत्रित पद बनाये गये और कितने राज पत्रित अधिकारियों की वास्तव किया गया ,

(ख) यदि हा तो क्या उन्हें उच्च वन मान दिये गये थे

(ग) यदि हा तो क्या सरकार 1974 से पहले का यमिन् बहाल करन हेतु कोई बाधबाधा करणी, और

(घ) यदि हा तो जब और यदि नही तो इनके क्या कारण है ?

रत मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण)

(क) स (घ) बड़ा हुए बाय भार का सम्भारन और निम्नलिखित प्रत्यक्षिक निर्माण काय क लिए 1974 की रत हड़ताल के बाद मात्र तब विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर लगभग 1260 राजस्व विनियम सुविधि दिये गये । ऐस कई वन उम काम के पूरा हान पर विस्तृत विवेक सुविधि दिये गये थे बाय में सम्भारित कर दिये गये । इस सम्भारित के दौरान निम्नलिखित यक्षलावद प्रवर्धों के परिणामस्वरूप (लगभग 1947 प्रविधियों के अन्तर्गत प्रशमन प्रवर्धन दिये गये और वे सामान्य नियमों के अन्तर्गत उपयुक्त बदलावों में लगे दिये गये । चकि एना हड़ताल के कारण नही किया गया था इसलिए हड़ताल के पूर्व की स्थिति को बहाल करन का प्रश्न हा नहीं उत्पन्न ।

Permission letters issued to Drug Units without Seal of the Ministry

4793 SHRI UGRASEN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Industrial Licences their clarifications and other letters issued under I (D & R) Act possess the seal of the issuing Ministry

(b) whether it is a fact that Permission Letters which were granted to drug manufacturing units do not possess any seal and were issued by officers in excess of their powers violating provisions of I (D & R) Act and rules made thereunder give details of officers involved in the issue of Permission letters details of permission letters issued product wise whether before issuing each and every such Permission Letter application for industrial licence was received or not; and

(c) how many applications of Indian firms for such formalities were rejected at the same time details of such applications and reasons for rejection?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA)

(a) All Industrial Licences issued under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act or any amendments made to the Industrial Licence under this Act bear the Seal of the Ministry of Industries

(b) Consequent on the coming into force of the I (D & R) Act in 1951, firms which were in existence before the Act came into force were entitled to Registration under the Act for their existing range of production as well as such items where the parties had taken effective steps to manufacture them

Various Companies approached the Govt from time to time subsequently seeking authorisation for the manufacture of articles which could be produced by them without adding to their existing plant and machinery. The Licensing Committee at their meeting held on 23.11.1951, examined this issue in the context of the implications of the term 'new article' and held that a broad view of the definition of 'new article' was reasonable and should be taken. The Committee felt that where no new Trade Mark or new Patent was involved and the product was covered within the ambit of the same item in Schedule I of the I (D & R) Act, 1951 for which the concerned company held a Registration/Industrial approval then such product would not be a 'new article' and there should be no objection to the Company manufacturing it.

Based on this decision, and with a view to enabling Companies already holding valid authorisation to fully utilise their existing machinery without adding to either royalty burden or plant and machinery or seeking any additional concessions for import of raw materials in relaxation of the general import policy, Permission Letters were issued to such Companies.

Generally these letters were issued without any seal of the issuing Ministry because they were in the nature of a clarification as to the meaning of 'new article' and elaborated the authorisations for manufacture available to the party, namely Registration Certificates and Licence, thereby explaining to them that they were authorised to manufacture these additional items without a separate Licence provided the following 4 main conditions were satisfied

(i) No additional plant and machinery will be required for the purpose

(ii) No royalty will be payable;

(iii) The products would be marketed under trade marks already in use and no new patent was involved.

(iv) No special concession in regard to the import of basic raw materials and ingredients would be made in relaxation of the general Import Policy in force from time to time

Details of Permission Letters are furnished in Annexure II of Chapter V of the

Hatha Committee Report, which has already been laid on the Table of the House

(c) Since the Permission Letters were issued in the fifties it is not possible to state if Indian Companies had been refused the manufacture of any such item covered by Permission Letters issued to Foreign Companies

Reduction in cost of production of Fertilizers

4791 DR SAROJINI MAHISHI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) in view of the fact that more than Rs 50 crores are given by way of subsidies to indigenous phosphatic fertilizers what concrete steps are being taken by Government to reduce the cost of production of these fertilizers and

(b) what is the total quantity of phosphatic fertilizers imported in the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA):

(a) About 60 to 70 per cent of the cost of production of phosphatic fertilizers is accounted for by the cost of basic inputs like imported phosphatic acid rock phosphate, bulk of which is imported, and potash and sulphur, both of which are also imported. As the inputs are mainly imported we have little control over their cost. However it has been the constant endeavour of Government to reduce the cost of production and make fertilizers available to the farmers at reasonable prices. With this in view, measures such as reduction in import duty on phosphoric acid reduction in excise duty on super-phosphate and reduction in the price of imported potash were taken in the past in order to reduce the cost of production and thereby, the price to the farmers. Since, however, these measures were not adequate to bring about significant reduction in the prices of phosphatic fertilizers the scheme of price support was introduced with a view to bringing down the prices.

(b) The quantity of imports of phosphatic fertilizers in terms of nutrient is furnished below —

Year	Quantity in lakh tonnes of P ₂ O ₅
1975-76	3.37
1976-77	0.23
1977-78	1.64

Lay off in M/s Dharanghdra Chemical Works and M/s Plastics Resins Limited, Sahapuram Arumuganeri and Tirunelveli

4792 SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there was lay off in Messrs Dharanghdra Chemicals Works, Sahapuram and Messrs Plastics Resins Limited, Sahapuram, Arumuganeri Tirunelveli District Tamilnadu State during the current year as well as last year,

(b) if so, what is the reason therefor,

(c) whether Government are aware that a number of small scale industries depending upon the raw material Resins will be affected if M/s Plastics Resins were to stop production, and

(d) if so whether the Government would take over the management of this Unit in the interest of the small scale industries or whether the alternative entrust the management with its sister Unit viz. Dharanghdra Chemical Works Ltd., Sahapuram for its management?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA):

(a) and (b) There was no lay off in M/s Dharanghdra Chemicals Works during the current year or during the last year. M/s Plastics Resins and Chemicals Limited was closed from 11th November to 24th November, '77 and during this period the workers were laid off. The factory again closed down on 15th February, '78 due to uneconomic operations and the lay off of the workers continues since then.

(c) and (d) The problems of this Company were discussed in an inter Ministerial Meeting and the matter is under examination.

In the meantime, import of PVC resins is being allowed to meet the gap between the demand and the indigenous availability.

Sale of Non Canalised bulk drugs to IDPL on high-sea basis

4793 SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) details of non-canalised bulk drugs sold to IDPL on high-sea basis during the last three years, year wise

(b) under what authority were these high sea sales were also effected in favour of any other authority, if so details thereof if not, why, and

(c) whether for allowing high sea sales and making delivery of non-canalised bulk drugs it was ascertained that IDPL hold necessary independent licence for manufacture of formulations covered, if not under what authority were non-canalised items released to IDPL on high sea basis?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Details of non-canalised bulk drugs sold by CPC to IDPL on high sea sales basis during the last three years are indicated below

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Vitamin A		7.175	MMU
Procaine			
Penicillin	--	3000 BU (Bv air)	1000 BU

(b) The import of Vitamin A which was a banned item for import during 1976-77, was authorised at the instance of Ministry Health and Family Welfare in favour of IDPL to meet a specific requirement respect of the Family Planning Programme. This import was necessitated due to shortage of this drug in the indigenous market and it was an *ad hoc* arrangement.

As regards Procaine Penicillin the material was imported by CPC to meet IDPL's requirements for an export order from Afghanistan and the import was authorised against an advance licence issued in favour of IDPL by the Office of CCIE&E.

In the case of canalised raw materials IDPL share with CPC the responsibility for distribution of such raw materials and in this capacity take delivery of materials on high sea sales basis from the latter. On the same analogy in the instant cases also, the material was transferred on high sea sales basis by the CPC.

If the reference in the words any other authority is to an 'Actual User', the Ministry has no knowledge whether any other actual user made a similar request to CPC for supply of non-canalised raw materials on high sea sales basis.

(c) No Sir. The basis on which non-canalised items were released to IDPL on high sea sales basis has been explained in (b) above.

Cost price of urea

4794 SHRI G V KRISHNAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) what is the present unit cost price of urea produced in the country and

(b) what is the present unit cost price of urea which is being imported from abroad and the reasons for the difference in costs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b) The cost of production of urea in the country varies from plant to plant depending upon such factors as the capital cost, feedstock used, vintage process adopted, location, cost of utilities etc. The price of imported urea does not depend on its cost of production in the exporting countries but on the international market prices. Data in respect of the cost of production of urea in other countries is not available in a form that makes comparison with the cost of production of indigenous urea possible.

Money collected by M/s Bharat (P) Ltd. from Cement Stockists

4795 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount have been collected by M/s. Bharat (P) Ltd. from the Cement Stockists in the form of advances, security loans, etc. and misappropriated and

(b) if so what action has been taken by Government against the Ex-Executive Directors of the Company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) and (b) Presumably the question refers to M/s. Bharat Overseas Private Limited. This company was acting as sole selling agents of M/s. Jaipur Udyog Limited, and had taken large sums of money from cement dealers. The precise position in this regard is not known since the company has not filed any balance sheet after March 31, 1974.

Due to complaints received about non-supply of cement and non-refund of the advances, action is being taken to conduct an inspection of the books of accounts etc. of the company under section 200A of the Companies Act, 1956 to get a clear idea of the irregularities committed if

any, and to take such action as may be called for.

और बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों के परिसमापन का समाचार

4796 श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 8 जून के 'दि इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस' में "गवर्नमेंट ऑफ़ डिटरमिण्ड टु लिक्विडेट 20 बिग हाउसिज" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शांति भूषण) - (क) हा धीमानजी ।

(ख) 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को ससु मे रखे गये औद्योगिक मीनि विवरण में सरकार ने बड़े गृहों के सम्बन्ध में अपनी पहुँच की स्पष्ट घोषणा की है । इस नीति को, लाइसेंस नीति की सीमा और एकाधिकार एवं निबंधनकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम का दुरुपयोग से साफ़ करने के रूप में क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है । सरकार ने कुछो के हाथों में शक्ति सकेन्द्रण पर विस्तीर्ण एवं क्लिष्ट प्रश्न पर भाये विचार किया है और इस प्रकार के सकेन्द्रण को प्रभावी रूप से समाप्त करने के प्रस्तावों की सभी परीक्षा की जा रही है ।

Drug to control Tuberculosis

4797 SHRI AMRINSINH V RATHAWA
SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar has achieved a breakthrough in preparing a drug from a seaweed to control tuberculosis

(b) if so, the progressive results achieved so far in this direction; and

(c) the time by which the drug is likely to be put in commercial production ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

आयुर्वेदिक औषधि कारखानों की स्थापना

4798 श्री सन्तोषाराम नायक क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में राज्यवार उन स्थानों का झोरा क्या है जहाँ मरुतारी आयुर्वेदिक औषधि कारखानें हैं,

(ख) आयुर्वेदिक औषधि के उपयोग का बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से वनमान जनता पार्टी सरकार ने सत्ता सम्भालने के बाद अब तक कितने नये आयुर्वेदिक औषधि कारखाने स्थापित किये हैं और उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ ऐसे कारखाने स्थापित किये गये हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे कारखाने की स्थापना करने की है जहाँ भ्रमर-कण्टक और अन्य जंगली जड़ी बूटियाँ बहुतायत से उपलब्ध हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बट्टगुप्ता) (क) से (ग) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय ने बताया है कि अपेक्षित सूचना उसके द्वारा एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटन पर प्रस्तुत की जावेगी ।

Request for shifting of Mathura Refinery

4799 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether twelve eminent personalities of the country have written to him requesting him to intervene and shift the site of Mathura Refinery to a less risky site to save Taj Mahal and Agra city from pollution, and

(b) if so, what action he proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA):

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Appointment of Managing Director of Jeypore Sugar Company Orissa

4800 SHRI M R LAKSHMI NARAYANAN Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No 1017 on 8th May, 1978 regarding Jeypore Sugar Co Ltd. and state

(a) whether the Jeypore Sugar Company Orissa, has now made an application for

कोलिये इंडियन इयुन एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि० एक सरकारी उपक्रम तकनीकी मार्गदर्श सहाय्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रहे हैं।

निम्नलिखित मदों का निर्माण करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ जिले में मेघानगर नामक स्थान पर एक नया एनच स्थापित करने के लिये मेकर्स एम पी एचो मोटरवही कठिनाइयों वि० की मार्च, 1978 में एक दायज पत्र जारी किया गया है।

(i) सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड 1,40,000 टन प्रतिवर्ष

(ii) फास्फोरिक एसिड 50,000 टन प्रतिवर्ष

(iii) मोनो एमोनियम फास्फेट 73,600 टन प्रतिवर्ष इस प्रायोजन को एन० पी० एचो इन्डस्ट्रीज डेवलपमेंट फायरेशन द्वारा मैमर्स घर्मेसी मोटरवही कमीशन्स कम्पनी के सहयोग से संयुक्त क्षेत्र में स्थापित किया जा रहा है।

निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों की बरिष्ठता-सूची

4804 श्री राजेंद्र कुमार शर्मा क्या रेल शर्ती यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने सहायको और उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों की बरिष्ठता सूचियां तैयार की गई हैं,

(ख) रेलवे बोर्ड के निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों की बरिष्ठता सूची पिछली बार किम वर्ष तैयार की गई थी;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो निम्न श्रेणी लिपिका की बरिष्ठता-सूची अब तक तैयार न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) यह सूची कब तक तैयार होने की सम्भावना है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य प्रती (श्री शिव नारायण):
(क) जी हा।

(ख) 1978

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Inclusion of Representatives of RPF in Staff Council

4805. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA - Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1327 on 25th July, 1978 regarding All India RPF Association and state:

(a) whether representatives of the All India R.P.F. Association will also be included in the Staff Council (Karamchahi Parishad) and if so, the number thereof, and

(b) the justification for including a representative and C.S.O. of the Zonal Railway Protection Force Association in the Staff Council when the Zonal Railway Protection Force Association is recognised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) No.

(b) The presence of Chief Security Officer on Staff Council is considered necessary on account of the following —

(1) Chief Security Officer is the head of the Force on the Zonal Railway as such is conversant with the various problems of the Force. (2) Zonal Railways' Associations do not represent the entire Force and as such the CSO's presence will take care of the interest of the other staff who are not members of the Association (3) The attendance of CSO will help ultimately to accelerate the follow-up on decisions taken which is in the ultimate interest of the Railway Protection Force

यमुना-गार क्षेत्र के निवासियों के लिए परिवहन सुविधाओं में सुधार की योजना

4806 श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यमुनागार क्षेत्र के लाला निवासियों के लिए परिवहन जन सुविधाओं में सुधार की उन के मंत्रालय की कार्य योजना है, और

(ख) क्या यातायात की भीड़ और कठिनाइयों को दखल दूए सरकार हनुमन्ट-गटल गाड़ी को नई दिल्ली की और मोड़ने का प्रयास करेगी?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य प्रती (श्री शिव नारायण):

(क) नयी दिल्ली दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच यात्रा करने के लिए बटन की गाड़ियां उपलब्ध हैं। गांव-वर्ती लाइन समाना पर अत्यधिक दबाव होने तथा दिल्ली/नयी दिल्ली में प्रवाण टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के कारण कोई प्रतिस्पर्धा गाड़ी बनाना परिवानन दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

(ख) एन० एच० के० गटल गाड़ी दिल्ली गाहदरा, दिल्ली तथा नयी दिल्ली के रास्ते चुरा। हनुमन्ट और हनुमन्ट निरामुदुन के बीच पहलें सही चल रही है और इन गाड़ी का माग बदलकर, दिल्ली प्रादि का परिहार करने हुए, नये यमुना पूर, जिनक निराम के रास्ते चलाय जान की इन गाड़ी के वर्तमान उपयोगता पसन्द नहीं करेंगे।

Broad Gauge Line from Guntakal to Hospet

4807 SHRI P. RAJAGOPALAN - Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the broad gauge line from Guntakal to Hospet is in

मानगार्डियों द्वारा ले जाये गये दोरों की सख्या

1811 श्री बन्धुसोहर सिंह क्या रेल मंत्रालय में बतान की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान मान गार्डियां द्वारा किये गये दोरों को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक ले जाया गया और उन से कितनी प्राप्ति हुई

(ख) क्या उन को ऐसे कोई गिरफ्तारों प्राप्त हुई है कि सम्बन्धित अधिकारी इन दोरों को ले जाने के लिए 50 रुपये प्रति बैग के हिसाब से प्रतिस्तरित धन-प्राप्ति ले रहे हैं, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सच में सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण)

(क) रेल द्वारा होय गये मवेशियों की सख्या के आँकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं। अर्थात्, वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान भारतीय रेलों की बड़ी लाइन, मीटर लाइन और छोटी लाइन के स्टेशनों से चौबटियों के हिसाब से 98,848 मान डिब्बों में मवेशी लाद गये हैं। यद्यपि सेवा को प्रतिष्ठित रूप दिया जाना है, अभी सच है कि अभी उन से 6,85 करोड़ रुपये की प्राप्ति (अर्थात्) होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Bogies and Buses set on fire in Marathwada

4812 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some rail bogies and buses were set on fire in Marathwada on the 27th July, 1978, and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAYAN) (a) and (b) The violent agitation launched in the Marathwada region affected the Railways from 28th July, 1978 onwards and as such there was a hindrance to the running of bogies on the 27th July 1978. There were 4 instances of arson—all on 28th July 1978 involving 11 coaches in all. Out of 11 coaches 9 were completely burnt and two slightly burnt. Two cases as Crime No. 36 & 37/78 of GRP/Jalgaon u/s 147/148/149/4753 & 324/336-337-427/431 IPC read with S. 127 and 128 IRA were registered in connection with the incident which took place at Salu Railway Station where 7 bogies were burnt. In another instance which took place at Boker Railway

Station, involving 3 coaches GRP/Purna registered a case under crime No B-44/78 u/s 100 B, IRA. Similarly, in another incident which took place at Chudawa Railway Station involving one coach, GRP/Purna registered case under Crime No B 40/78 u/s 100 B IRA 26 agitators were arrested.

The information regarding burning of buses in Marathwada region is not available.

Statewise Production of Crude Oil, Chemicals and Fertilizers

4813 SHRI AHSAN JAFRI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) what is the State wise production of crude oil, chemicals and fertilizers in India during the last three years,

(b) what is the State wise refining capacity, and

(c) whether Gujarat is getting its due share in the allocation of funds and other benefits?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b) A statement giving information in respect of production of crude oil and refining capacity is attached. Information regarding chemicals and fertilizers is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Allocation of funds to projects in various States including Gujarat is made according to the Annual Plans.

	Statement		
	'000' Tonnes		
Crude Oil Production	1975	1976	1977
Assam	4189	4267	4510
Gujarat	4094	4164	4237
Off-shore	Nil	228	1438
Total	8283	8659	10185

Refining Capacity	Mn Tonnes per Ann- um
Andhra Pradesh	1 55
Assam	1 25
Bihar	3 30
Gujarat	4 30
Kerala	3 30
Maharashtra	8 75
Tamil Nadu	2 50
West Bengal	2 50
Total	27 45

Raids on Petrol pumps for adulteration in North India

4814 SHRI RAGHBIR SINGH
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be
pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India
conducted any raids on the Petrol Pumps
in Northern India during the last three
years,

(b) if so the names of such Petrol
Pumps on which raids were made for
adulteration of Petrol and Diesel,

(c) the names of petrol pumps whose
petrol and diesel was found adulterated,

(d) whether any action was taken
against them and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILI-
ZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) to (d) No raids have been conducted
by the Government of India on petrol
pumps in Northern India during the last
three years

State Governments have been requested
to ensure periodical sample checks of
petrol sold from retail outlets (petrol
pumps) and take appropriate action against
those indulging in adulteration

According to the information available
with this Ministry, in the case of two
retail outlets (petrol pumps) of Hindustan
Petroleum Corporation Limited (Visakh
Marketing Unit), raids were carried out
during May '78 by the State Governments

Civil Supplies Authorities The details
thereof are as under —

(i) At M/s Modern Auto, Lucknow —
The raid was based on a complaint of
a scooterist. Petrol sample was drawn
by the Civil Supplies Department, but,
so far, no advice has been received by the
oil company from them regarding adultera-
tion of the product. The representative
of the oil company had carried out the
filter paper test at the site and he did not
find evidence of adulteration

(ii) At Lakshmi Motors Jaipur Petrol
sample was drawn by the District Supply
Officer Jaipur, on the basis of a complaint
by a scooterist. The oil company has
tested a sample of the product which
was found to be on specification

Pending receipt of advice from the
concerned State Authorities no action
has been taken by the oil company in
these two cases. Besides the above
two cases in one case at Ballabhgarh
(Haryana) a retail outlet of Bharat
Petroleum Corporation Ltd., (BPC)
owned by M/s Tara Chand Saluja &
Sons was inspected by the Police on
receipt of complaint about the alleged
adulteration of petrol and high speed
diesel oil. As per BPC's report, the
analysis showed that while the high
speed diesel samples were found to be on
specifications the petrol samples failed
on two counts namely octane number
and the final boiling point. The petrol
appeared to be contaminated to the
extent of approximately 10%, with product
like kerosene and mineral turpentine oil.
BPC had conveyed the test reports to the
Police authorities and simultaneously wrote
to the dealer asking for his explanation.
The dealer had replied saying that no
adulteration had taken place at his site.
As further investigations in this regard
are being carried out both by the oil
company and the Police authorities the
question of taking action against the
dealer at this stage, does not arise

Study group on salary structure of executives of Private sector

4815 SHRI SARATKAR Will
the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to
state

(a) whether Government have constituted
any study Group of ranking officials to
look into the salary structure and fat
perquisites of the top executives of private
sector companies,

(b) if so, the salient features thereof,
and

(c) what is the constitution of the Group and by which date it has been asked to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) to (c) No such Study Group has been constituted by the Government recently. However, the Bhoothalingam Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices, which was set up in October, 1977, has already submitted its report. The report, besides other things, deals with the remuneration structure of managerial personnel of private sector Companies and is under examination of the Government.

कोयल पर आधारित नया उर्वरक समूह

4816 श्री गोविन्द राम निरी
श्री छविराम मणिल
श्री अयन सिंह ठाकुर
श्री कचहलाल हेमराज जैन

क्या पेट्रोलिएम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताते की हुया करेगे कि

(क) क्या कोयला उर्वरक समूह के प्रतिरित मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में उपलब्ध कोयले के प्रचुर मात्रा पर आधारित कोई अन्य नया उर्वरक समूह स्थापित करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह किस स्थान पर स्थापना जायगा ?

पेट्रोलिएम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र नन्दन बहुगुणा) (क) और (ख) को, नहीं। पश्चिम घाट में बड़े पैमाने में ईंधन की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रतिरित उर्वरक समूह की स्थापना के लिए ईंधन के प्रयोग को कीट-स्टाक के रूप में प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है। कोयले के रूप में कीट स्टार्क पर आधारित प्रतिरित समूह की परियोजना तालचर और रामा मुहम्म के कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक समूहों के अनुक्रम के परवाह ही भारत की जायेगी।

Manufacture of Chloramphenicol by M/s. MAC Laboratories Pvt Ltd.,

4817 SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) what is the total licenced capacity of M/s Mac Laboratories Pvt Ltd., to manufacture Chloramphenicol from basic stage,

(b) what is the total quantity of various intermediates they can import during the current Import Trade Control Policy on the basis of past consumption, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) : (a) The total licenced capacity of M/s Mac Laboratories Pvt Ltd., for the basic manufacture of Chloramphenicol is 25 Tonnes per annum

(b) and (c) The intermediates allowed for imports which are required for the manufacture of Chloramphenicol figure either in Appendix 5 of the 1978-79 Import Policy (Restricted Items) or in the OGL, but As far as the OGL items are concerned, the import will be governed by para 23 of the 1978-79 Import Policy. As far as Appendix 5 items are concerned, the import will be according to policy set out in paras 24 to 36 of the Import Policy

Linking of Shravanabelagola by Railway

4818 SHRI NIRMAL GHANDRA JAIN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) are Government aware of the fact that in the year 1981 there is going to be a big celebration of 'Mahamastikabhushap' of Gommatishwar, the world famous 1000 year old statue situated at Shravanabelagola in the State of Karnataka for which at least 1 crore people are likely to reach there,

(b) do Government not feel their duty to see that for providing them with suitable transport facilities it is necessary to link that place by Railway, and

(c) will Government provide such a facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (c) Government are aware of the need for construction of new railway lines in the areas where transport facilities are lacking or are inadequate to meet the demands of the area but have not been able to take up the construction of more such lines on account of constraint of resources

Registrar of the Court of Judicial Commissioner of Goa, Daman & Diu

4819 SHRI AMRUT KASAR Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Registrar of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Goa, Daman and Diu was not in services of the Judiciary from June 1966 to April, 1969

(b) whether he was attending law classes at the R. L. Law College Belgaum

difficulty in High Courts because of the shortage of Judges,

(b) whether the Government of West Bengal have urged the Central Government to sanction eight posts of Judges recently, and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) to (c) The Government of West Bengal have pointed out the heavy arrears that have accumulated in the High Court of Calcutta and have proposed the creation of eight more posts of Additional Judges. They have been requested to obtain and send to the Central Government the views of the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court before a final decision is taken in the matter

पिक्कोल स्टेशन पर स्टेशन मास्टर और सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर का समान प्रद

4824 श्री राम नरेश कुमवाहा क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बाराणसी डिब्रोजन में पिक्कोल स्टेशन पर स्टेशन मास्टर और सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर का प्रेड समान है,

(ख) यदि हाँ तो स्टेशन मास्टर के पद का दर्जा न बढ़ाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) क्या इस स्टेशन पर बिजली नहीं है, और

(घ) इस स्टेशन की दशा में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण)

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रतिष्ठत पर प्राधायित स्टेशन मास्टरों और सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों के सबबों के पुनर्वर्धन के आधार पर वेदों की कक्षा किया गया है।

(ग) स्टेशन पर बिजली नहा लगी है।

(घ) उचित लागत पर बिजली उपलब्ध होने और उपलब्ध निधि के भीतर रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति द्वारा विचारित किये जाने के बाद इस स्टेशन पर बिजली लगाने का कार्यक्रम बनाया जायेगा।

भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा अर्जित लाभ

4825 श्री छोटुमाई गामित क्या पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह वर्ष भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा पिछले सभी वर्षों में अधिक लाभ अर्जित किया गया था,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मूल्यों में बढ़ि क परिणाम-स्वरूप नितना लाभ अर्जित किया गया, और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उपभोक्ताओं को राहत देने के लिए मूल्य ढांचे पर पुनर्विचार करने का है?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र नन्दन बहगुणा) (क) जी, हाँ। इंडियन प्रायल कॉर्पोरेशन का शुद्ध लाभ पिछले वर्षों की अपेक्षा वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान अधिक था। वर्ष 1977-78 का दौरान शुद्ध लाभ लगभग 49.24 करोड़ रुपये का था जब कि वर्ष 1976-77 में शुद्ध लाभ 48.41 करोड़ ६० था। वर्ष 1977-78 में शुद्ध लाभ प्रायकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर का गणित कम होने के कारण अधिक हुआ था।

(घ) उपरोक्त (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) इस समय पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का मूल्य कम करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Oil Prospecting in Contai and Tamluk, West Bengal

4826 PROF SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any project to undertake prospecting of oil in the Contai and Tamluk sub-divisions of West Bengal,

(b) whether according to the report of the preliminary survey oil is likely to be found in that area and along the off-shore area of Contai,

(c) whether Government will also undertake off-shore drilling project along the coastal area of Contai sub-division of West Bengal, and

(d) if so, facts about the replies related to the above questions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) to (d) The necessary information is being collected from the ONGC and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

विश्व बैंक से सहायता

4827 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व बैंक तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी भारतीय रेलों के विकास के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए तैयार है और

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या उसके लिए परि योजना भ्रष्टाचार योजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं भ्रष्टाचार इस बारे में क्या व्योरा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण)

(क) और (ख) भारतीय रेलें अपने विकास व्यय के विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार को पूरा करने के लिए विश्व बैंक/अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास सच की सहायता प्राप्त करती रही हैं ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास सच जो विश्व बैंक से सम्बद्ध है न हाल ही में प्रस्तावित रेल आधुनिकीकरण एवं अनुसंधान परियोजना के लिए 1900 लाख अमेरिकन डॉलर का एक और ऋण देने के लिए अपनी सहमति प्रदान का है । प्रस्तावित ऋण में शामिल मर्गों का व्योरा और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास सच द्वारा उनके लिए सहमत सहायता की राशि नीचे बताई गई है —

मद	(लाख डॉलर में)
(A) कारखाना आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना	1250
(II) पहिया एवं धुरा सयत	380
(III) पहियों, टायरों और धुरों का आयात	150
(IV) विकास सहायता	120
जोड़	1900

मन्नार स्टेशन पर रेलगाड़ी को पटरी से उतर जाना से सम्बंधित दस्तावेजों का गुप्त होना

4828. श्री राम साहू राहो क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मन्नार स्टेशन पर दिनांक 10 जून 1977 को रेलगाड़ी के पटरी से उतर जाना की जांच से सम्बंधित दस्तावेज गुप्त हो गए हैं और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसने लिए कौन व्यक्ति दोषी पाये गये तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण)

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Persons Coming to Delhi by Suburban Trains

4829 SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that thousands of central government employees and workers daily come to Delhi/New Delhi by suburban trains and they have to reach their offices before 10 A M

(b) whether keeping in view the large number of Government servants who come to their offices from far away places Government would ensure punctuality of suburban trains especially trains coming from Ghaziabad and Faridabad like Meerut shuttle etc ,

(c) the number of times when Meerut shuttle reached New Delhi station late during the last six months month wise

(d) whether Government would attach Diesel Engine to Meerut Shuttle for its speedy operation and if so by what time and if not, the reasons therefor, and

(e) whether Government propose to introduce at least two more electric trains between New Ghaziabad to New Delhi/Delhi via Indraprastha rail bridge to avoid congestion in Meerut shuttle if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Yes

(b) Yes Every endeavour is being made to run suburban trains in time

(c) During the period from January to June 1978 2 NM Meerut City-New Delhi shuttle arrived New Delhi late on three days each in January and February six in March two in April three in May and one day in June

(d) Dieselisation of this train is not feasible for want to spare diesel locomotives.

(e) Introduction of any new train between Ghaziabad and New Delhi/Delhi is at present not operationally feasible for want of necessary terminal facilities at Delhi/New Delhi

Manufacture of Synthetic Menthol

4830 SHRI A. RAMAMURTHY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to allow a large scale unit to Manufacture Synthetic Menthol,

(b) if so whether this large scale unit is under Public Sector or Private sector and if it is a Private sector unit the name of the company,

(c) whether Government are aware that by this decision nearly 200 small scale units engaged in menthol production will be badly affected and more than 95 thousand employees will lose their jobs, and

(d) in view of the production of menthol by small scale units is enough to meet the internal requirements will Government reconsider to allow large scale unit in this field of Industry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA)

(a) and (b) Yes Sir Shri Jayant S Dalal has been granted a Letter of Intent on 28-10-1973 for the manufacture of 200 tonnes of L-Menthol etc (through Synthetic route). The letter of Intent has been issued apart from other conditions, subject to an export obligation of 25% of the annual production of Menthol.

An application for the import of Capital Goods by M/s Camphor & Allied Products Limited Bombay for the manufacture of Menthol and Thymol has also been approved on 19-8-1978 subject to an export obligation of 60% of the annual production and the party advised to apply to DGTI for registration of capacity.

(c) and (d), No precise demand estimate for this item has yet been made. The present demand of Menthol is however, met by the existing units both in the organised sector as well as in the small scale sector. With a view to protect the interests of small scale sector a suitable export obligation is imposed by Government in the case of large scale units.

सरकारी बकील

4831 श्री मती खन्नाजी क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कायमती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1977-78 में रिटन सरकारी बकील नियुक्त किये गये,

(ख) उच्चतम न्यायालय में घण्टावार प्रथा पूर्णकालिक बोन-बोन स मरचारी बकील नियुक्त किये गये और उनके नाम और पद क्या है, और

(ग) उनमें से पिछली मरचारी व बार्बरान के दौरान घायन स्थिति में नियुक्त किय गये सरकारी बकील के नाम और पद क्या है?

बिध, न्याय और कम्पनी कायमती (श्री शक्ति मुखर्जी) (क) 274।

(ख) भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय में नियुक्त सरकारी ज्जिइरों की सूची ममा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [प्रकाशित में रखा गया। रॉडिए सन्या एल-टी-2733/78]

(ग) घायन स्थिति के दौरान निम्नलिखित अधिकारियों को सरकारी ज्जिइरों के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था

भारत का उच्चतम न्यायालय

श्री चार० बी० दातार और कुमारी गुप्ता महिदू (श्रीमती गुप्ता बबर।

दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय श्री ए० एन० गोस्वामी

जिला न्यायालय दिल्ली श्री दीनत राम गुप्ता

मुम्बई उच्च न्यायालय

सर्वोधी सोराव बी० विमादवान के० क० विषवी, डी० चार० धानुक और वा० पी० पिपलम

कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय

सर्वोधी एम० एम० हाजरा ए० वा० राज, बी० एम० कौरी निवदान बनर्जी बी० के० माहा मम० बी० मुखर्जी हरिमातन धर प्रदीप मलिक, विश्वरत्न गोपाल, एस० पाल, मधुसूदन बनर्जी और जिलीप कुमार बी० ।

इन अधिकारियों के पते उनक घाने घाने न्यायालयों की मार्फत हैं।

Restriction on Profit of Essential Drug Formulations

4832 SHRI S. S. SOMANI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that margin on essential drug formulations in the category I and II will be restricted to 40 and 55 per cent respectively,

(b) has there been any representation from the Industry on the ground

that this would make their production uneconomical and will badly hit their profitability, and

(c) have Government given an assurance to the Industry that formulations in category III and IV will enable them to maintain their profitability while reducing the prices of essential drugs,

(d) how would this help units which are predominantly producing formulations in Category I & II only, and

(e) will Government allow such units, as justed in (d) above, to diversify their formulations activity to category III and IV drugs as long as they are within the ratio of 1:3 or 1:10 as the case may be.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) Yes, Sir. The new Pricing Policy contained in the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 29th March, 1978 envisages a mark up (including the distribution costs, outward freight, promotional expenses, manufacturers' margin and trade commission) of 40 per cent and 55 per cent respectively on Category I and II formulations.

(b) Yes Sir. Representations were received from the drug industry on this point.

(c) to (e) It has been clarified to the Industry that in order to make their overall operations economically viable, with lower mark ups in Category I and Category II, Government would consider their diversification into the formulations falling in Category III and Category IV. Such a diversification would be considered keeping in view the provisions of paragraph 14, 17, 20, 22, 25 of the Statement referred to in (a) above.

Import of Crude Oil

4833 SHRI G NARSIMHA REDDY. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) what is the total quantity of crude oil being imported and what is the quantity available in our country,

(b) within how many years we can be self sufficient, and

(c) after becoming self sufficient whether there is any possibility of reducing the prices of petrol, kerosene, diesel etc.?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) A quantity of 15 million tonnes of crude oil is expected to be imported during 1978-79. Indigenous crude oil availability during this period is expected to aggregate to 12-14 million tonnes.

(b) While all attempts are being made to intensify our exploration activities, and while plans are being made for the exploitation of our established reserves, keeping in view the need to conserve this non-renewable source of energy, it is difficult to hold out any promise of self-sufficiency in crude oil. Our exploration policy will be pursued vigorously with a view to making an inventory of our hydrocarbon resources.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

पेट्रोल का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाना

4834 श्री धीर राम गोपाल सिंह क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) यह वर्ष के पेट्रोल के उत्पादन की तुलना में इस वर्ष इसके उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और आगामी वर्ष में इसमें कितनी वृद्धि होने की संभावना है,

(ख) क्या पेट्रोल के उत्पादन में वृद्धि को देखते हुए उपभोक्ताओं का राहत देने के लिए इसका मूल्य कम करने का विचार है और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसने क्या कारण है?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमबल्लभ नन्दन बहुगुणा) (क) वर्ष 1978 के प्रथम छ महीने के दौरान पेट्रोल के उत्पादन में (मोटर स्प्रिंट) वर्ष 1977 की तुलना में 691,000 मी० टन उत्पादन की तुलना में 768,000 मी० टन वृद्धि हुई। प्रगत वर्ष मोटर स्प्रिंट के उत्पादन में वृद्धि मांग में वृद्धि पर निर्भर करेगी जिसका इस समय 5 प्रतिशत अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) आयातित कच्चे तेल के ऊँचे मूल्यों के कारण पेट्रोल के मूल्य को कम करना संभव नहीं होगा।

कोरोमण्डल एक्स्प्रेस का गोदावरी के जिलों तक बढ़ाया जाना

4835 श्री कमल कुण्डर्पति क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कोरोमण्डल एक्स्प्रेस को सुविधाओं का, या क्षत्र में एक्स्प्रेस एक्स्प्रेस गाड़ी है, या प्रदेश में गोदावरी के जिला तक विस्तार दिया जा सकता है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो तमिलनाडु एक्सप्रेस और के० ब० एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को समय पर मिलाने के लिए विजयवाड़ा में गोदावरी के तलों के लोगों के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव भारद्वाज)
(क) जी नहीं ।

(घ) और (ग). गोदावरी तलों से मद्रास और दिल्ली की तरफ यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को सुविधा के लिए 121/122 तमिल नाडु एक्सप्रेस और 125/126 के० ब० एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियाँ विजय वाड़ा में 45/46 हवड़ा-मुर्शिदाबाद स्टेट एक्सप्रेस 4 मद्रास-हवड़ा मल और 79 पुणे निहानि एक्सप्रेस के साथ उपयुक्त रूप से लेती हैं ।

Different rate of Wages in different Drug Units

4836 DR BAPU KALDATE Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased state

(a) what are the reasons for having different rates of wages in two different drugs and chemicals units managed by Government

(b) whether the dissatisfaction is resulting in dissatisfaction among the workers, and

(c) whether this has affected production of drugs and chemicals?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA)

(a) Presumably, the Honble Member is referring to M/s Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd. and Bengal Immunity & Company Ltd. whose management has been taken over by Government recently under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. Since Government has only taken over the management of these companies the wage structures that existed while they were under private management continue. Any revision of such wage structures is possible only after the future status of these companies is decided.

(b) and (c) The different rates of wages, as far as the Government is aware has not led to any dissatisfaction among the workers, nor has it affected production

Railway Line from Khamgaon to Jalna

4837 SHRI D. G. GAWAT Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether a decision was taken to lay a railway line from Khamgaon to

Jalna in Buldana district in Maharashtra,

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government on laying this line in 1935 and 1936 and the reasons for stopping the construction works on this railway line later on, and

(c) whether Government propose to complete this railway line and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (c)

A survey for Khamgaon Chukh Jalna line was carried out in 1900 and the earthwork for the same was also taken up as famine relief measure. The work was subsequently abandoned. Several surveys for the line have been carried out since then. The project was sanctioned in July 1931, but the construction of the line was postponed due to lack of funds. The project was again reviewed in the year 1933 and a Traffic Survey was carried out in 1933-34. It was abandoned in 1935 on account of its unremunerative character. Information regarding the expenditure incurred on the line at different stages is not available. No investigations have been made for the project in the recent past. In view of very limited availability of resources which are not sufficient even for meeting the commitments already made, the project may have to await better times for consideration.

Amritsar Railway Station

4838 DR BALDEV PRAKASH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the work to provide entry to Railway Station Amritsar from the Gol Bag side has started

(b) is it a fact that provision has been made in the current year's budget for this work, and

(c) how long it will take to complete the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (c) The work of providing an entry from Gol Bagh side to Amritsar Railway station has been included in the Railway's Works Programme for the current year. Designs and Drawings are being prepared. It is expected that this work will be completed in about 3 years time.

Petro Chemical Complex at Cochin

4839 SHRI K. A. RAJAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has submitted its projects for a petrochemical complex at Cochin, and

(b) if so, what are the details of the projects and Government reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA)

(a) Proposals have been received from the State Government of Kerala from time to time for setting up a Petrochemical complex at Cochin.

(b) The initial proposals were with regard to a petrochemical complex based on a naphtha cracker, whereas the latest proposals envisage production of aromatics.

A number of studies are under way to work out the details of the new petrochemical projects which need to be set up during the Sixth Five Year Plan. A final decision regarding the projects to be taken up for implementation including their locations will be taken on receipt of the reports of the studies. If and when it is decided to set up any new petrochemical project the proposal of the Kerala Government would also be kept in view.

Reduction of Capital under FERA

4840 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Chemicals Industry has been asked to reduce its capital under the FERA

(b) if so, whether the shares are sold only to the Kuluskars and

(c) if so, the steps taken to distribute the shares to Public?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA)

(a) No company under the name and style of Indian Chemicals Industries has been directed to dilute the foreign holdings under the provisions of FERA, 1973.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Life Savings Drugs

4841 SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that recently there has been acute shortage of life savings drugs, not to speak of other vital medicines

(b) whether Government are aware that these drugs can be procured only at exorbitant prices and

(c) if so, whether Government will consider chalking out a dynamic strategy to meet social demands of the consumers who are not immediately concerned whether multinationals or Indian industry behave well within the bounds of National Law?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA)

(a) A close watch is maintained over the availability of essential drugs. The supply position of drugs and pharmaceuticals is by and large satisfactory. Occasionally reports of shortages of patent or proprietary products are received but in these cases equivalent substitutes of other producers are available. Recently reports about the non availability of both proprietary and non proprietary substitutes in respect of the following formulations have been received:

- (1) Dapsone Tablets
- (2) Adrenaline in Oil Injection
- (3) Neoptimum Tablets
- (4) Clnestrol Injection & Tablets
- (5) Gas Gangrene Anti Toxin
- (6) Insulin Lente
- (7) Ethyl Chloride Spray
- (8) M-cosstatin Tablets

Suitable action to relieve the shortages has been taken in consultation with the manufacturers concerned.

(b) The prices of drugs and medicines are controlled under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. Prior approval of the Government is necessary to effect any increase in price.

Any violation of the provisions of the Drug (Price Control) Order, 1970 is punishable under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(c) The following data relating to over-all production of drugs and pharmaceuticals in respect of the last two years would reveal that the availability of drugs in the country is increasing

Rs Crores

Year	Availability of drugs*	Availability of formulations*
1976-77	150	700
1977-78	164	900

*Indigenous Production+Imports—Exports

379 डाउन पतवल-दिल्ली शटल रेलगाड़ी का तिलक ब्रिज, नई दिल्ली में रुकना

4842 श्री राम कवर बेरवा क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 379 डाउन पतवल दिल्ली शटल रेलगाड़ी तिलक ब्रिज के बाहरी सिगनल पर प्रतिदिन 10-15 मिनट रुकती है क्योंकि एम० एन० डी० मेरठ शटल (जो नए समूना पुल से गुजरती है) प्रतिदिन बिलम्ब से पहुंचती है जिसके कारण पतवल और फरीदाबाद से आने वाले हजारों सरकारी कर्मचारियों को रुके रहना पड़ता है और वे अपने कार्यालय बिलम्ब से पहुंचते हैं,

(ख) क्या सरकार उन हजारों सरकारी कर्मचारियों के प्रति सहानुभूति रखती है जिन्हें तिलक ब्रिज स्टेशन पर रेलगाड़ी के बिलम्ब से पहुंचने के कारण देरी हो जाती है तथा क्या उनके विरुद्ध अनुशासनारमक कार्यवाही की जा सकती है, और

(ग) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार 379 डाउन रेलगाड़ी को तिलक ब्रिज पर इसके निर्धारित समय तथा सुबह की बजकर पालीस मिनट पर रुकने के लिए अधिकारियों को निदेश देगी, और यदि नहीं, तो इन दोनों रेलगाड़ियों को साथ-साथ तिलक ब्रिज पर रुकने के लिए क्या वैकल्पिक उपाय किए हैं ताकि इन रेलगाड़ियों में यात्रा करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी अपने कार्यालय समय पर पहुंच सकें?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव मारायण)*

(क) से (ग) जब कि 2 एन एम मेरठ—नई दिल्ली शटल मेरठ सिटी से आत आने वाली एक माइक्रेनिक यात्री गाड़ी है, पतवल की तरफ से आने वाले दैनिक यात्री 367 डाउन भयवा 379 डाउन पतवल-दिल्ली शटल गाड़ियों से 09 50 बजे या 10 20 बजे दिल्ली पहुंच सकते हैं। केवल कुछ घण्टों पर, जब कि 2 एन एम मेरठ शटल बिलम्ब से आत रही थी ब्लेडफार्म समूची कठिनाईया के कारण 379 डाउन को तिलक ब्रिज के बाहरी सिगनल पर रोकना पड़ा। 379 डाउन पतवल-दिल्ली शटल का समय पानन संतोषजनक रहा है।

Assistance by Bulgaria for setting up of Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Unit

4843 SHRI TRUN GOGOI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased state

(a) whether Bulgaria will help India to set up chemicals and pharmaceutical units and agro industrial complexes in various parts of the country,

(b) whether the assistance will also include training programme by the Bulgarian Technocrats and experts in various fields, and

(c) if so how soon the aid would be forthcoming and the extent of it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) to (c) At the Fourth Meeting of the Indo-Bulgarian Joint Session for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held recently Bulgaria has offered technical assistance for setting up chemical and agro industrial complexes in various parts of India. The assistance offered includes training of Indian personnel

The offer of assistance by Bulgaria is being studied

Availability of Imported Life-Saving Drugs

4844 SHRI S R REDDY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that certain imported life-saving drugs for cancer and other fatal diseases are not available in the country, and

(b) if so what steps Government propose to take to ensure adequate supply of these drugs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA):

(a) and (b) Anti-cancer formulations in respect of which complaints about shortages have been reported recently are Clinestrol tablets and injections. Short ages of other life saving drugs for cancer and other fatal diseases have not been reported

The main reason for the shortage of Clinestrol tablets and injections is that M/s Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.,

दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे पर कुछ महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों के बाँचे में परिवर्तन/नवाकरण किया गया है। जब ऐसे काम आवश्यक होते हैं तब तब कार्यक्रम के आधार पर उन्हें किया जाता है। बसों क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति उनका समुचित धन दे और धन उत्पन्न हो।

इन समय पूर्वोक्त रेलवे के हसनपुर रोड, नयागढ़, स्टेडा घाट, किशनपुर और मुक्तपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों के बाँचों में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Hindi Medium in Railway Schools, Dahod

4854 SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) is there any proposal to extend educational facilities from Ist to IV Class in Hindi Medium in Railway Schools, Western Railway, Dahod,

(b) if so please give full details thereof,

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d) whether Central Government are pressing Gujarat Government to open a primary school of Hindi Medium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
SHEO NARAIN) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

(c) There already exists one Railway Primary (Hindi Medium) School at Dahod in addition to two Hindi Medium Schools run by railwaymen

(d) No.

Short Payment of Wages to Labourers performing Parcel Handling Work at Allahabad

4855 SHRI N K SHEJWALKAR
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No 312 on the 18th July 1978 regarding short payment of wages to labourers performing Parcel handling work at Allahabad and state

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to encourage Society by way of giving them attention beyond the contractual term who were/are systematically and continuously cheating poor and innocent workers by way of making short payments to the tune of several lakhs of rupees during a short period of few years,

(b) what is this Society taken by the Government to recover short payment of Rs. 123535/ provisionally worked out against the Society

(c) whether officers of Headquarters Office Northern Railway are interfering with the Divisional Superintendent Allahabad, in the matter of recovery of amount from the Society, and

(d) if so, what remedial action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
SHEO NARAIN) (a) No

(b) Recoveries are being effected from the bill of the Society commencing from the month of April, 1978

(c) No

(d) Does not arise

Booking of Low Rated Goods Traffic

4856 SHRI G M BANATWALLA
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the railways have recently completely closed or suspended booking of low rated goods traffic,

(b) if so, since when and what are the reasons therefor, and

(c) in view of the inconvenience and losses to small dealers particularly when is the said booking expected to recommence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
SHEO NARAIN) (a) No

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Trains Running between Mysore and Chamaraajanagar

4857 SHRI B RACHAIAH
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the trains are running between Mysore and Chamaraajanagar,

(b) if so from what date and

(c) what are the imminent causes for cancelling the running of these trains started by M S R belonging to former Indian State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
SHEO NARAIN) (a) Yes

(b) and (c) Out of 8 pairs of passenger trains running on Mysore-Chamaraajanagar section 3 pairs of trains were cancelled on 22nd and 23rd July '78 One

pair of trains was restored on 24.7.78 and another pair on 26.7.78. At present only one pair of trains remains cancelled. This will be restored as and when the steam coal position becomes satisfactory.

Regularisation of services of Casual Workers

4858 SHRI T. S. NEGI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the services of casual workers with six months service are regularised by Government,

(b) whether there are employees in the catering department of the Railways who have rendered more than three years service but have not been made regular,

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and whether Government proposed to regularise the services of these casual workers,

(d) whether an interview was held in January, 1978 for the regularisation of services of casual workers working in the canteens in Parliament House and its Annex.

(e) if so how many workers were made regular as a result thereof indicating the length of their service, and

(f) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Casual workers with over 120 days of service are eligible for screening but their regularisation will depend on vacancies being available.

(b) Yes

(c) As stated in reply to part (a) of the Question regularisation of services of casual workers depends on the availability of regular vacancies. The screened candidates are listed and absorbed in regular vacancies as and when the same occur.

(d) to (f) A sitting of the Screening Committee was held in January 1978 but the screening of all the casual labour could not be finalised as the eligibility of some of them was under examination. The screening will be finalised shortly.

Trains Originating from and terminating at Allahabad

4859 SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of mail express and passenger trains originating and terminating from and to Allahabad and through mail express and passenger trains including parcels express with stoppage at Allahabad during the financial years 1960-61, 1961-62, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78

(b) the number of parcels packages handled at Allahabad including packages in sealed vans during the financial years 1960-61, 1961-62, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78, and

(c) the assessed number of parcel porters required to exclusively handle parcels traffic at Allahabad upon which monthly lump-sum rate payable to handling contractors was fixed by Railways during the financial years 1960-61, 1961-62, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) The number of trains originating and terminating and passing through Allahabad including Parcel Express and COD shunt were 46 in 1960-61, 46 in 1961-62, 66 in 1975-76, 74 in 1976-77 and during 1977-78 were 74.

(b) and (c) A statement is attached.

Statement

(b) Yearwise comparative figures of packages booked received and handled at parcel transit at Allahabad are as under

Year	No of Packages Booked	No of Packages received	transit Packages handled	Total No of packages dealt with
1960-61 } 1961-62 }	Figures are not available as records have since been destroyed			
1975-76	288791	371125	549660	1209576
1976-77	327812	420738	567210	1325760
1977-78	345917	410972	569184	1326073

(c) The number of porters required to perform parcels handling work and other miscellaneous items of work was assessed at 110.

Train Accidents

4860. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing number of train accidents ;

(b) whether Government received any report on this rail accident at Valachuve near Kottayam ;

(c) the details of the damages ; and

(d) the steps taken therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) During July, 1978, there were 75 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways against 95 and 88 train accidents in May, 1978 and June, 1978 respectively

(b) Presumably, the reference is to the derailment of 47 Up Tiruvandrum-Cannore Express between Kuruppantara and Piravam Road stations of Southern Railway on 1-8-1978. The report of the Additional Commissioner of Railways Safety, who inquired into this accident, has not yet been received

(c) The cost of damage to railway property involved in this accident has been estimated at approximately Rs 80,000/-.

(d) Since human failure is the largest single factor responsible for accidents, Safety Organisations on the Railways have been engaged in a relentless campaign to create greater safety consciousness amongst the staff connected with the running of trains and to ensure that staff do not violate rules or indulge in short-cut methods that may lead to accidents. In order to reduce dependence on human element, various sophisticated aids like ultrasonic flaw detectors for wheels, axles and rails, track-circuiting, axle counters, automatic warning system, etc. are being introduced progressively. It has been decided to complete track-circuiting on run-through lines on all the stations on trunk routes by 1981. In addition, track-circuiting of 100 vulnerable stations from fouling mark to Advanced Starter will be completed by 30-9-1979

तदर्थ बर्मचारियों को नियमित करना

4861. श्री धार० एन० रावेश : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उन तदर्थ बर्मचारियों को नियमित करने का है जो सशम अधिकारियों द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो रेलवे बोर्ड के धेनी III के उन तदर्थ बर्मचारियों को नियमित करने के सभी तर्क भादव्य जारी न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जो वर्ष 1975-76 में सशम अधिकारियों द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये थे ;

(ग) क्या उनके द्वारा 11-6-77 की लोक सभा में घोषित बह नीति वर्ष 1975-76 में सशम अधिकारियों द्वारा नियुक्त रेलवे बोर्ड के तदर्थ बर्मचारियों पर लागू नहीं होती कि सशम अधिकारियों द्वारा नियुक्त तदर्थ बर्मचारियों को नियमित कर दिया जायेगा ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें अब तक नियमित किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उन के सम्बन्ध में यह नीति लागू क्यों नहीं की गई है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार उनको क्षेत्रीय रेलवे में अथवा रेलवे सेवा भाषाओं में स्थान का है और यदि हाँ, तो अब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :
(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) से (घ) . 1976 में जो विशेष बर्मचारी तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किये गये थे वे हिन्दी टाइप जानने वाले क्लर्कों की बर्मी को पूरा करने के लिए थे । उनकी नियुक्ति विनिष्ट रूप से बोड़ी अवधि के लिए इन वर्ग के आधार पर की गई थी कि जब भी नियमों में की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार निर्धारित छोट से भर्तुता प्राप्त बर्मचारी उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे इन्हें हटा दिया जायेगा ।

इन सभी तदर्थ बर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को तब तक नियमित नहीं किया जा सकता जब तक ये लोग बर्मचारी चयन भाषाओं द्वारा सी जाने वाली परीक्षा पास नहीं कर लेते और नामिक विभाग द्वारा नामित नहीं किये जाते ।

(ङ) इन बर्मचारियों को क्षेत्रीय रेलों में समाहित करने के प्रस्ताव पर अब तक विचार नहीं किया जा सकता जब तक ये लोग रेल सेवा भाषाओं द्वारा सी जाने वाली परीक्षा पास नहीं कर लेते और उनके द्वारा नामित नहीं किये जाते ।

स्टेशन सुपरिन्टेण्डेंटों की संख्या

4862. श्री रवीन्द्र प्रताप सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) पश्चिम-पूर्व और दक्षिण रेलवे में ड्रेन सुपरिन्टेण्डेंटों की संख्या कितनी है ,

(ख) उनमें से कितने पद रेलवे केटर्गिंग विभाग में से, रेलवे वार्ड, भरे गये ;

(ग) क्या दक्षिण रेलवे के उपरोक्त पद पर केवल अन्य विभागों के कर्मचारी लेने का निर्णय लिया गया है ,

(घ) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार केवल केटर्गिंग विभाग के कर्मचारियों में से इस पद को भरे जाने का है जिससे यात्रियों की देखभाल भली भाँति हो सके ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण):

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे	एक
पूर्व रेलवे	एक
दक्षिण रेलवे	25
(ख) पश्चिम रेलवे	एक
पूर्व रेलवे	एक
दक्षिण रेलवे	11

(ग) जहाँ तक पश्चिम और पूर्व रेलों का सम्बन्ध है, प्रत्येक रेलवे पर केवल एक-एक पद है और उस पर, क्लिफहोल, छानपान विभाग से सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी ही लगा हुआ है। जहाँ तक दक्षिण रेलवे का सम्बन्ध है, रेल प्रशासन ने, मायनाप्राप्त अधिक सगठनों के साथ विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद, स्थायी और पर यह निश्चय किया है कि इन पदों को भरेने के लिए छानपान विभाग के कर्मचारियों के साथ-साथ वाणिज्य और परिवहन विभागों के उन कर्मचारियों पर भी विचार किया जाय जिन्हें जन संपर्क का अनुभव प्राप्त है।

(घ) गारो अधीक्षक का काम केवल छानपान प्रणाली का पर्यवेक्षण करना ही नहीं है। उसमें आशा की जाती है कि वह विभिन्न शाखाओं के कर्मचारियों के काम में सम्बन्ध एवं पर्यवेक्षण की व्यवस्था करे और गारो में जिन विविध सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की हुई है उनमें उचित रूप से काम करने की सुनिश्चित करे।

(ङ) भाव (ग) और (घ) के उत्तरों की देखते हुए, इसका प्रश्न नहीं उत्पन्न।

Wagons supplied to Hindustan Steel Stockyard at Bhubaneswar

4063. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that wagons supplied to the Hindustan

Steel Stockyard at Bhubaneswar deliberately returned by the contractor caused a great loss to the revenue of the railways ,

(b) if so, what action Government have taken against this, and

(c) whether Government are also aware that officials are involved to manipulate demurrage charges for the interest of the contractor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN). (a) The Railways do not deal with any contractor but only with the Branch Manager of Hindustan Steel Ltd Stockyard, Bhubaneswar. Any request for diversion or removal of wagons is generally made by the Depot Superintendent of the Stockyard

(b) Does not arise

(c) Since the Railways have no dealings with any contractor, the question of officials involved in manipulating demurrage charges in favour of the contractor does not arise.

Loss detected in investigation against Deputy Chief Engineer, N. E. Railways in 1961

4064. SHRI DAYA RAM SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a loss of Rs 32,500 00 was detected in an investigation done by the Chief Vigilance Commissioner and his staff against a Deputy Chief Engineer (presently promoted as General Manager) on the N. E. Railway in the year 1961 ,

(b) is it a fact that the then Chief Vigilance Commissioner instead of recommending recovery of the loss of public money directed an oral warning to be administered to the officer, and

(c) how many such cases were investigated by the Commission from 1963 upto 1977 and what was the amount of public money recovered, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHIO NARAIN) : (a) and (b). In 1961, tenders were invited by the North Eastern Railway for the construction of 31 units type I, 10 units type II, 3 units type III and 3 units type IV quarters for medical staff at Gorakhpur and while the tenders received were under scrutiny, a decision was taken to change the site in respect of 31 units type I quarters. The Change of site necessitated extra plinth involving extra earth work and brick work. The contractor, whose tender was

the lowest with respect to quantities of work at originally proposed site was awarded the contract. His rates for the additional work for the new site were higher than those quoted by other contractors. The CBI investigation showed that the value of the contract became higher by Rs 32,500 as compared to next higher tender taking into consideration the quantities at the new site. The Central Vigilance Commission to whom the case was referred as per extant procedure advised that no malafides had been established against the Officer and that it would be enough if he was administered a warning to be careful in future which was done.

The case was investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation and not by the Central Vigilance Commission. (There is no post like Chief Vigilance Commissioner.)

(c) The Central Vigilance Commission has advised that no record is available to show the number of such cases investigated by the Commission. Such statistical record is not maintained by the Commission.

Increase in Price of Urea

4863. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Gujarat State Fertilizers Company Limited has demanded increase of 40 to 50 per cent in the price of urea fertilizer, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Limited have made a representation for increase in their retention price of urea from Rs 1006 to Rs 1557 per metric tonne. While a part of the increase has been sought on account of increase in cost of packing material, catalysts, consumable stores and repairs and maintenance, bulk of the increase claimed by the company is on the ground that the basic parameters of pricing like consumption norms, level of capacity utilisation and the working of net worth adopted in fixation of retention prices should be relaxed and related to their actual experience.

Expansion of Capacity by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited

4866. SHRI SURFENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) what is the rated plant capacity of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited and

how much rubber every year this factory has manufactured every year for the last three years and what was its value in terms of money year-wise, and

(b) whether the Government have any idea of allowing this industry to expand its capacity even when its production costs are extremely high, huge wastage of money prevails and additional quantities cannot be given to this industry of alcohol which will be consumed in other precious industries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): (a) The licensed capacity of SRR and Nitrile rubber plants is 30,000 MT and 2,000 MT respectively. Production and value of these rubbers during the last three years as reported by the company is as follows:

	1975	1976	1977
Production	22,712 MT	23,264 MT	27,328 MT
Value	Rs. 19.25 crores	Rs. 21.67 crores	Rs. 27.09 crores

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Setting up an Antibiotic unit in Nagpur

4867. SHRI R K MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government and the State Government of Maharashtra have proposals under consideration to start antibiotic unit in Nagpur area,

(b) if so, at what stage the said proposals stand, and when it is likely to be commissioned, and

(c) what is the total outlay of each of the projects and the break up of the share of Centre and the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b) Government have approved on 3rd August, 1978 the setting up of a joint venture formulation unit near Nagpur in Maharashtra State, by Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., and the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra. This project is expected to be completed by August 1980.

(c) The project involves a total capital outlay of about Rs 2 8½ crores with equity of Rs 114 lakhs. The contribution of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., and the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra to the equity would be 51% and 49% respectively.

Railway Platforms in Kerala

4868 SHRI K KUNHAMBU
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the Railway Platforms in Kerala are not in accordance with climatic conditions,

(b) whether these uncovered platforms are very inconvenient and troublesome to the passengers during rainy seasons and

(c) do Government propose to make provision of covered platforms in major stations in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (c) Covers on Railway Platforms including those in Kerala are being provided according to their relative needs on a programmed basis in consultation with Railway Users Amenities Committee and subject to availability of funds.

Trains between Ferozepur and Chandigarh

4869 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a train between Ferozepur and Chandigarh via Abhor & Malout has been routed through Suratgarh and Bhatinda

(b) if so the reasons for the same, and

(c) whether in the interest of better political and social link of Chandigarh with Ferozepur than Suratgarh the old link will be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (c) No 87/88 Kalka Bhatinda Chandigarh Express has been extended to Suratgarh with effect from 15.5.78. Two through coaches continue to run on this train between Ferozepur and Chandigarh/Kalka.

Persons arrested for Sabotage on Railways

4870 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA Will the Minister of

RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No 3768 on 21.3.78 regarding persons arrested for sabotage on Railways and state

(a) whether the information regarding the number of persons arrested for sabotage on railways has since been collected

(b) whether these culprits belonged to certain political party or any cult other wise and

(c) action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Yes. Twenty persons were arrested in one case of sabotage on Central Railway between Mana and Murtuzapur in Akola District.

(b) No complicity or collaboration of any political party or cult has been proved in the course of investigation.

(c) Charge sheets have been filed against eleven persons. The case is pending trial.

Distribution of Fertilizers imported from U K

4871 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5482 regarding distribution of fertilizers imported from U K on the 4th April 1978 and state

(a) whether details for distribution of fertilizers imported from U K have since been finalised

(b) if not, the reason for the same and

(c) whether some supplies have been received from U K?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H V BAHUGUNA) (a) to (c) The details of the Fertilizer Educational Project to be financed from U K A & D Funds are being discussed with the concerned Ministries with a view to obtaining the necessary approval of Government.

No supply of fertilizers has so far been received from U K under this scheme. However an order has been placed by Fertilizer Corporation of India for supply of 25,000 tonnes of Urea from U K, which is expected to arrive during the current financial year.

Section Officers in Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway

4872 SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Section Officers working in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway at Delhi are not transferable and the Section Officers working on Vadodra, Ratlam, Kota, Rajkot and Bhavnagar Divisions are transferable, and

(b) if so, steps taken by the Government to bring at par all the Section Officers in the matter of transfer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHIO NARAIN) : (a) No. The posts of Section Officers (Accounts) are selection posts. Their seniority is maintained on whole railway basis and they are liable for transfer anywhere on Western Railway.

(b) Does not arise.

Demonstrations at gate of Foreign Traffic Accounts Officer

4873 SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that series of Demonstrations were held at the gate of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Officer, Western Railway at Delhi from 1st May, 1978 to 31st July, 1978, and

(b) if so, the demand of the employees and steps taken by Government to finalise each demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) There were 5 demonstrations during the period

(b) The demands are

- (1) Inter-section transfers
- (2) Refund of CDS (Other than annual)
- (3) House Building Advance and Flood Advance
- (4) Shortage of Staff
- (5) Delay in disposal of staff representations
- (6) Out of turn allotment of Quarters
- (7) Construction of more Quarters

(8) Matters pertaining to prizes and establishment claims

In accordance with Government's policy staff demands received from any source are given due consideration and necessary action is taken. The demands of all categories of staff are considered and solved through the various tiers of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery.

Cash Award to Staff of Asansol Division

4874 SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) how much amount has so far been spent towards payment of cash award to staff of Asansol Division with effect from April, 1977 and onwards (month wise),

(b) what are the basic principles/conditions of considering grant of cash award to staff;

(c) how much staff has been granted cash award on more than one occasion from April, 1977 and onwards;

(d) whether there is any improvement in Railway working in Asansol Division after payment of Cash Award to staff, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) The details are as under :—

Month/Year	Amount
	Rs
April '77	12,025
July '77	1,300
August '77	1,550
October '77	8,750
January '78	1,100
February '78	2,850
March '78	5,975
April '78	23,750
May '78	400

(b) Awards are given in recognition of exemplary and extraordinary work done by the staff

(c) 33

(d) and (e) It would not be possible to correlate improvements in Railway working with the grant of individual cash awards as the railway working is dependent on a variety of factors. However, speaking in general following improvements have been elected in the Asansol Division, —

- (i) Disposal of Pension and P F settlement cases
- (ii) Clearance of Deposit P F items
- (iii) Recoveries effected from assorted staff Bills by intensified Internal Audit
- (iv) Closure of Audit references
- (v) Recoveries of dues from non Railway parties
- (vi) Timely calculation of electric charges bills
- (vii) Dealing with direct purchase of store bills
- (viii) Weeding out the time expired records etc.

Number of staff working in Asansol Division

4875 SHRI ROBIN SEN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the strength of staff working in Asansol Division of Eastern Railway in respect of the following categories —

- (i) Officers, (ii) Supervisors
- (iii) Artisans, (iv) Semi-skilled,
- (v) Un-skilled and (vi) Ministerial,

(b) the number out of the above who have been granted cash Award from April, 1977 and onwards, and

(c) the figures may please be shown category wise as mentioned above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) to (c)

Category	No of staff	No of staff granted cash Award
Officers	92	1
Supervisors	1025	81
Artisans	3648	41
Semi-skilled	940	10
Un skilled	8862	17
Ministerial	1151	158
	15 719	308

Award of Contract to Union Carbide

4876 DR RAMJI SINGH Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) have Government seen the report of Hindustan Times dated the 31st July, 1978 'Multinational bags big dairy Board deal if so, what is the reaction of the Government,

(b) is it a fact that in preference to the Indo Burma Petroleum Company (I B P) a public sector Co the contract has been given to Union Carbide,

(c) is it that the Union Carbide quoted the highest unit price, and

(d) will Government enquire into this and stay this apparently deal?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir, but the press report is not correct

(b) No Sir

(c) and (d) The bids made by the various parties in response to the global tender are under processing by the National Dairy Development Board

रेल कर्मचारियों का 6 सूची मॉग पत्र

4877 डा० रामजी सिंह क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा 1974 में दिए गए 6 सूची मॉग पत्र की बैयना तथा घोषित की स्वीकार करती है यदि हाँ, तो उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ख) इस समय सभी रेलवे में नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और वे कितनी अवधि से काम कर रहे हैं,

(ग) उन्हें नियमित नौकरी देने के सम्बन्ध में जनता सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और करने का विचार है,

(घ) क्या सरकार रेल कर्मचारियों को उन्हें अन्य केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों से भ्रमण करके बोनस देने का जोखिम, ले सकती है, यदि हाँ, तो कब तक?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क), (घ) और (ग) इन मामलों के बारे में स्थिति संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) 4 महीने से कम	114294
4 महीने से 3 वर्ष तक	74674
3 वर्ष से 5 वर्ष तक	26664
5 वर्ष से 10 वर्ष तक	23110

10 वर्ष से अधिक	3455
जोड़	2,42,197

विबरण

क्रम संख्या

भाग

सहसम्बन्धी स्थिति

1 (I) ट्रेड यूनियन के समस्त अधिकारी सहित, जिनमें घातों का अधिकार भी शामिल हो, सभी रेल कर्मचारियों को औद्योगिक श्रमिक माना जाये।

(II) रेल कर्मचारियों के कार्य घण्टे घटा कर 8 घण्टे प्रतिदिन कर दिए जाय।

1 (III) वैज्ञानिक पदवि द्वारा सभी रेल कर्मचारियों के कार्यों का मूल्यांकन करके कम से कम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारी की अक्षरता पर आधारित न्यूनतम वेतन के अनुसार उनका पुनर्वर्गीकरण तथा रिप्रेजेंटेशन किया जायेगा।

2. कार्य मूल्यांकन तथा पुनर्वर्गीकरण पूरा होने तक ऐसे कर्मचारियों के वेतन की तत्काल केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों के बराबर बनाया।

1 (I) रेल कर्मचारी पहले से ही औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। तथापि, सेवा की शर्तों के अनुसार पारितार्फिक रूप से उन्हें सरकारी कर्मचारी माना जाता है, क्योंकि प्रकृति के अनुसार रेलें, मूल रूप से सार्वजनिक सेवा हैं तथा अपने सामाजिक एवं सामरिक महत्व के कारण सरकार द्वारा सीधे चलाई जाती हैं।

(II) विभिन्न स्थितियों में काम करने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों के सभी वर्गों के लिए उनके कार्य भार पर विचार किये बिना, प्रतिदिन 8 घण्टे की एक समान कार्य घण्टों की मांग स्वीकार नहीं की जा सकती। किन्तु, रेल कर्मचारियों के कार्य घण्टों के सम्बन्ध में मियाभाष अधिकरण के निर्णय को 1-8-1974 से स्वीकार कर लिया गया है।

1 (III) और (2) मई, 1974 की हड़ताल से पूर्व धर्मकों के साथ हुई बातचीत जिसमें यह सहमति हुई थी कि कार्य मूल्यांकन सीसरे वेतन भाषायोग की सिफारिशों के अन्तर्गत ही किया जायेगा, के फलस्वरूप सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं —

(क) कारखाना कर्मचारियों के पुनर्वर्गीकरण के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए एक अधिकरण बनाया गया है जिसमें मान्यता प्राप्त दो फेडरेशनों द्वारा मनोनीत धर्मकों के दो प्रतिनिधि तथा दो सरकारी सदस्यों सहित एक निष्पक्ष अध्यक्ष है।

(ख) जहाँ तक चालू साइन कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्टाफ कालेज, सिकन्दराबाद में एक अध्ययन दल ने अपना प्रशिक्षण पूरा कर लिया है। विस्तृत कार्य मूल्यांकन प्रारम्भ करने से पूर्व स्वतन्त्र रूप से एक मार्गदर्शी अध्ययन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करना पड़ेगा।

जहाँ तक वेतन में समानता लाने का प्रश्न है, सीसरे वेतन भाषायोग का यह मत था कि ग्राइवेट या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के साथ वेतन की उचित समानता को रेल कर्मचारियों सहित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतन स्तर को निर्धारित करने के लिए

मांग

तत्सम्बन्धी स्थिति

ठोस आधार के रूप में नहीं माना जा सकता । जो भी हो, यह एक ऐसा मामला है जिससे केन्द्रीय सरकार के बर्माचारी सम्पूर्ण रूप से प्रभावित होते हैं तथा जहाँ तक रेल बर्माचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा कोई भी एक्तरखा कार्रवाई नहीं की जा सकती है । यह वेतन, भ्राय तथा मुख्य नीति से भी जुड़ा हुआ है और इस पर सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में नियुक्त भूतलिंगम अध्ययन दल द्वारा उक्त मुद्दों पर गहराई से अध्ययन कर लिये जाने के बाद ही विचार किया जायेगा ।

3 वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के लिए एक माह के वेतन की दर पर बोनस ।

3 यह वेतन, भ्राय और कीमतों की नीति के प्रश्न के साथ घनिष्ठ रूप से जुड़ा है और सरकार द्वारा भूतलिंगम अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर लिये जाने के बाद इस बारे में विचार किया जायेगा ।

4 सभी नैमित्तिक रेल बर्माचारियों को नियमित करना तथा पूर्व-स्थापित साध संहित उनका सभी मामलों के साथ सेवाओं में स्थायीकरण ।

4 यद्यपि पूर्ण रूप से नियमित करने की भावना स्थिति को प्राप्त करना तत्काल सम्भव नहीं है किन्तु नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को नियमित नौकरी देने में काफी प्रगति हुई है । नियमित दिवसों की बर्मा के कारण जिन व्यक्तियों को नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों के रूप में सवे रहना पड़ा है उनकी शिकायतों को दूर करने के उपाय भी किये गये हैं ।

5 विभागीय स्तर पर बलादी नयी दुकानों के माध्यम से बर्मा एवं रियायती दरों पर खाद्यान्नों तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई ।

5 उठाये गये मुद्दे पर रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकेले विचार नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि इसमें सरकार को सभी केन्द्रीय सरकार के बर्माचारियों के बारे में निर्णय करना है ।

6 उत्पीड़न के सभी मामले बापस लिये जायें ।

6 उत्पीड़न के बहुत से कथित मामले हाल ही में सरकार के नोटिस में लाये गये थे और उनकी जांच कराई गयी है और प्रत्येक मामले में गुण दोष के आधार पर आवश्यक तथा ब्यावहारिक कार्रवाई की गयी है ।

Products Manufactured by M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd.

4878 SHRI S S DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :-

(a) what are the products manufactured by M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd under authorisation of May, 1969; detailed composition of each product ;

(b) is the podophyllum project shelved and if so, why the company have not been asked to return the licence , and

(c) what was the investment made on podophyllum project alone, source of

funds and how this investment have been utilized ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) Apart from active principals of Podophyllum (Glycoside/Aglycone Fractions), Industrial Licence No L/22/166/63 Cn III dated 21-8-63 granted to M/s Sandoz also includes the following items, added subsequently in the said licence on 16 5-67 :-

- 1 Active Principals of Senna
2. Active Principals of Belladone

3 Synthesis of O N tropenol and Nitrophenol

4 Synthesis of O Aminophenol

5 Synthesis of 8 hydroxyquinoline

6 Synthesis of 8 hydroxyquinoline

M/s Sandoz are manufacturing certain items out of those added subsequently. The question of asking them to return the licence, therefore, does not arise. However, this aspect would be looked into at the time of issue of a consolidated licence to them.

Pending Industrial Licences Applications of Foreign Drug Firms

487a SHRI S S DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state -

(a) details regarding date, name of the product capacity etc of the pending industrial licence applications of the foreign companies as on date and the reasons for delay in disposing of such applications,

(b) how many applications of Indian companies for similar product are pending, and

(c) whether this delay in disposing of applications is helping certain foreign companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) The requisite details in respect of foreign drug companies having direct foreign equity exceeding 40% are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-2734/78]

The processing of Industrial Licence applications received from foreign companies was kept in abeyance pending Government's decision on the recommendations of Hathi Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry. The New Drug Policy has been announced recently and all such pending applications are now being processed in the light of that. Some of these applications have already been processed by this Ministry and cases forwarded to the Licensing Committee/LC-cum MRTP Committee for their consideration.

(b) and (c) 5 (five) applications from Indian companies for certain similar products, out of which 4 (four) have been received very recently, are under consideration of the Government. It cannot,

therefore, be said that there is delay and that it is helping foreign companies.

Approval of prices for New Products by M/s Warner Hindustan, Limited

488a SHRI S S DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) names of the new products for which price approvals have been granted to M/s. Warner Hindustan Limited

(b) how many new products are indicated in the price list of this company now as compared to the year 1975, and

(c) if this company have introduced the products without price approval why action has not been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) and (b). M/s. Warner Hindustan Limited, were granted price approval for the following new products between the years 1975 to 1977 -

(i) Agarol M Emulsion

(ii) Fedral C Tablets

Since price list for the year 1975 is not available, price list effective from 1st January, 1974 has been compared with price list effective from 28th March, 1978. It is noticed that the above two products are the only products appearing in the later price list, compared to the former price list.

(c) As the Company introduced these products with prior price approval of the Government, the question of taking any action against them does not arise.

Guest houses maintained by synthetics and chemicals limited

488b SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) how many guest houses Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd. has been maintaining at various places in the country for the last three years and how much expenses are being incurred on each guest house every year,

(b) for what sort of guest such guest houses have been kept at company's expenses, and

(c) do employees also stay in these guest houses during their official duties?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTIBHUSHAN) (a) to (c) M/s Synthetics and Chemicals Limited has furnished the following information :—

The company is maintaining one guest house at 63 Golf Links, New Delhi and two guest houses at its plant at Bhittaura, Bareilly. The expenditure incurred at Delhi guest house and Bareilly guest houses during the last 3 years is given below :

	New Delhi	Bareilly
	Rs	Rs
1975	40,299	95,057
1976	36,506	1,31,166
1977	31,996	1,32,478

The guest house at Delhi is rented by the company and those at Bareilly are owned by the company.

The guest house at Delhi is maintained for the use of directors of the company for business purposes or on their way to Bareilly/Lucknow and for discussions and meetings. One of the guest houses at Bhittaura, Bareilly is located within the housing colony near the factory and is maintained for the use of the directors as there is no accommodation available nearby. The other guest house at Bhittaura is maintained within the housing colony for the staff of the company on official visit. This facility is also extended to the representatives of the suppliers, auditors who visit factory for the purpose of business of the company and to the government officials on official visits.

The expenditure is less than one per cent, of the total revenue of the company and hence it has not been shown separately in the published accounts and is grouped under miscellaneous expenses.

Finances paid by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited to Distillers Trading Corporation

4882 **SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM** : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) How much finances from time to time Synthetics and Chemicals Limited is paid to Distillers Trading Corporation Limited for rendering various services,

(b) what is the justification of these payments to Distillers Trading Corporation limited, and

(c) is Distillers Trading Corporation as sister concern of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) and (b) : M/s Synthetics and Chemicals Limited had appointed M/s Distillers Trading Corporation Limited as agents for handling storage and transport of alcohol at Kandla at mutually agreed rates. The precise amount of payment made by the Synthetics and Chemicals Limited to M/s Distillers Trading Corporation Limited is not available with this Department at present. An investigation into the affairs of the company has been ordered and is in progress.

(c) The Distillers Trading Corporation has registered itself as an inter-connected undertaking of M/s Synthetics and Chemicals Limited under M R T P Act.

Rise in prices of canalised items due to loading of pricing by CPC.

4883 **SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) why canalised items of drugs have not been kept open for REP import licences,

(b) whether it is a fact that consumer prices of canalised items have gone up in Indian Market due to loading of pricing by CPC, if not, how, and

(c) formulations of canalised items whose consumer prices have not gone up/have gone down during the last three years, year wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) It is not a fact that, under the 1978-79 Import Policy, canalised bulk drugs cannot be imported under REP import licences. The Policy provides that wherever the product exported contains a canalised bulk drug, the same can be imported under REP entitlement upto a certain percentage.

(b) During 1977-78, the prices of formulation of canalised bulk drugs like the anti malarial chloroquin phosphate, the anti TB streptomycin sulphate etc which are required by the masses have been held at levels lower than those entitled by the landed cost of these bulk drugs, through the instrument of loading

1	2	3	4
8	M/s Hoechst Pharm Ltd	IL 92/77 dt 27-6-77	1 Catilan Capsules 11 1 million Nos 2 Vitahext 3 1 lakh Litres 3 Hostacortin 'II' 10 77,000 vials ml
9	M/s Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceuticals Ltd	IL 140 (77) dt 8-12-77	1 Diphtheria Tetanus Vaccine 6 40 lakhs doses
10	M/s Amrutnjan Ltd	IL 36 (78) dt 14-6-78	1 Amrutnjan Pain Balm (5-25 grms) 21,65,000 Nos 2 Do (12 grms) 20 57 Million Nos 3 Do (24 grms) 2 60,000 Nos 4 Dermal Ointment (16 grms) 1,80,000 Nos 5 Cetomix Cough Mixture (60 ml) 20,000 Nos

Rise in prices of Antibiotics

4885 SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be
pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of two antibiotics formulations viz Ampicillin and Chloramphenicol have gone up substantially during last one year,

(b) if so the reasons for the same and percentage increase in prices, and

(c) what steps have been taken to ensure their availability at cheap prices?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILI-
ZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) During the last one year, there have been some increases in Ampicillin and Chloramphenicol formulation prices

(b) The price increases have followed increases in the prices at which Ampicillin and Chloramphenicol, which are canalised bulk drugs, were made available to the formulators. The prices of these new antibiotics were increased so as to enable drugs like the anti-malarial chloroquin phosphate and the anti-TB streptomycin sulphate to be distributed at low prices

The increase in the prices of Ampicillin formulations allowed after 1-8-1977 varied from 1-70 per cent to 19-90 per cent and in the case of Chloramphenicol formulations the increases allowed after the same

date varied from 0-60 per cent to 10-70 per cent

(c) The pooled price of Chloramphenicol powder has since been reduced from Rs 586/kg to Rs 460/kg. Consequential reductions in the price of formulations of this drug would be notified in due course

Forums Associated by Government for Fixation of Prices of Bulk Drugs

4886 SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
be pleased to state

(a) what forums have been associated by Government for fixation of prices of bulk drugs during the last three years,

(b) what was the categorisation for placing the cost of production of different bulk drugs for discussion at different forums and who decided for discussion at a particular forum, and

(c) how it was ensured that no discrimination was exercised in fixing the prices full history of price fixation of Indomethacin, Phenothiazine, Erythromycin Streate, Griseofulvin, Fibrilal Sulphathiazole, Tetracycline and Metronidazole may be given?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILI-
ZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) The Prices of bulk drugs have been fixed by the Government on the advice

of Drug Prices Review Committee/High Level Group on Inter-Ministerial Coordination in the field of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

(b) Broadly, the High Level Group dealt with the price fixation of essential bulk drugs listed in Schedule I of the DPCO, 1970 and bulk drugs cost examined by the Working Group set up in 1974 under the Chairmanship of Chairman, BICP. The DPRC dealt with the price fixation of other bulk drugs.

(c) The composition of DPRC and of the High Level Group was broad based, and it included representatives from the concerned Ministries and Departments of Government including the Ministry of Health & FW, Ministry of Commerce and DGTD, the conclusions of these groups would, therefore be objective. Details regarding the price fixation of Indomethacin, Iphenothiazine, Erythromycin Streate, Griseofulvin, Pithajal Sulphathiazole, Tetracycline and Metronidazole are given in the attached Statement.

the pooled prices of newer antibiotics canalised bulk drugs like ampicillin, chloromphenicol etc where the demand is more selective. During 1978-79, there have been no increases in prices of formulations based on canalised bulk drugs.

(c) Formulations based on canalised bulk drugs run into large numbers and time and effort involved in compiling information regarding increase/decrease in the price of formulations during the last three years would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Issue of COB Licences

4884 SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM
CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS
be pleased to state :—

(a) details of COB licences granted during the last three years year wise, with name of the company, products granted production before the grant of COB and after the grant of COB,

(b) whether Government have recognised installed capacity as one of the criteria for grant of COB and if so, would it not benefit the foreign companies, and

(c) full details of amendments made to the COB licences during the said period whether such amendments confirm the basis followed in the past if not reasons for deviation *vis-à-vis* New policy?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILI
ZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) A Statement furnishing the requisite details in regard to the drugs and pharmaceuticals industry to the extent available is attached.

(b) The uniform criteria both Indian and foreign companies for fixing annual capacities in the COB Licence are as under —

(i) Where production has been established and reported for a period of more than one year or to the specified date, the capacity is fixed at the level corresponding to the highest annual production, subject to a minimum economic capacity to be determined in respect of the concerned industries/products, whichever is higher. However, where it is not practicable to fix a minimum economic capacity, the capacity is fixed provisionally on the basis of peak production in any of the previous years.

(ii) Where production had commenced within less than one year before the specified date or the Undertaking has not yet gone into production, the capacity is provisionally determined on the basis of the minimum economic capacity. But in cases where it is not practicable to fix the minimum economic capacity, the capacity is provisionally determined on the basis of the capacity claimed or the computation based on plant and equipment installed.

(iii) Where a minimum economic capacity or a provisional capacity is fixed, this capacity is fixed finally on the basis of the highest annual production, after the unit has been in production for a period of 3 years.

(c) The details of amendments made to the COB Licences mentioned in the Statement referred to in part (a) above are as under —

(i) COB Licences granted to M/s Roussel
Pharmaceuticals Ltd, & (ii) M/s Tamil Nadu
Dadha Pharmaceuticals Ltd

Their COB Licences were amended to include certain items which were earlier left out in the COB Licence inadvertently.

(iii) COB Licence granted to M/s Caelis
Lab

Initially, M/s Caelis Lab were granted a COB Licence for the manufacture of certain drug formulations where the annual capacities for various types of formulations were fixed category-wise on the basis of maximum production achieved by them for each item during the preceding 3 years from the date of submission of COB Licence application by them. After obtaining the said COB Licence this party represented against the annual capacities fixed in the COB Licence on the ground that since it was by the virtue of installation of additional machinery which made them change over from being a small scale unit to a DGTD unit their annual capacities should be fixed on a provisional basis upto the level of additional installed capacities, in addition to the capacities already granted to them in the COB Licence. With the approval of the Licensing Committee the party's request was acceded to and their COB Licence was amended accordingly on 28.11.77.

The above amendments to the COB Licence are in conformity with the policy indicated at (b) above.

Statement

Sl No	Name of the party	No & date of COB Licence	Item of manufacture to the higher production achieved during the last 3 years preceding the year of submission of application for COB licence	Capacity equivalent
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1	2	3	4
1	M/s Roussel Pharm Ltd,	IL 551 (75) dt 27 12 75	<div> 1 Tablets 475 36 lakhs p a 2 Ointments 25 377 kgs per annum 3 Liquid Orals 22 680 Litres p a 4 Vials 11 98 lakhs p a 5 Ampoules 7 19 lakhs p a 6 Sofratulla 1000 units p a </div>
2	M/s Uni UCB Pvt Limited	IL 25/76 dt 23 2 76	V 21 11 76 5 2 Million Nos per annum
3	M/s Tamil Nadu Datta Pharma. Ltd	IL 53/76 dt 8 4 76	<div> 1 Tablets 89 Mill on Nos per annum 2 Ampoules 18355 Ltrs p a 3 Vials 692 4 Capsules 7 7 Million nos per annum 5 Ointment 7000 kgs 6 Liquids 4550 litres </div>
4	M/s Gd la Labs	IL 134 (76) dt 6 10-76	<div> 1 Tablets 986 lakh Nos 2 Liquids 317 20 litres 3 Capsules 135 28 lakh Nos 4 Granules & Dry Syrup 17075 kgs 5 Ointments 6 Injections 4960 kgs 22 25 litres </div>
5	M/s Kerala State Drugs & Pharm Ltd,	IL 15 (77) dt 24 1 77	<div> 1 Tablets 630 lakhs Nos 2 Capsules 110 lakhs Nos 3 Liquid (Bottles) 70 000 litres 4 Parenteral 5 Lakhs Nos (Ampoules) </div>
6	M/s East (I) Pharm Works Ltd	IL 3 (77) dt 11 1 77	<div> 1 Tetracycline Capsules (250mg) } 1 Million Nos 1 Tablets (500 mg) } 2 Chloramphenicol Capsules (250 mg) One Million Nos 3 Chloramphenicol Streptomycin Caps (125 mg + 125 mg) One Million Nos </div>
7	M/s G-cman Remedies Ltd	IL 21 (77) dt 1 2 77	<div> 1 Hydroxy Progesterone Caproate — 3 kgs 2 Bisacodyl B P — 126 kgs 3 Hydroxy Ethyl Theophylline — 3828 kgs 4 Tablets & Dragees — 1335 lakh Nos 5 Ampoules 53 lakh Nos 6 Liquids 98 000 litres. 7 Suppositories 5 lakh Nos </div>

Working of the New Drug Policy

4887 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) how the new drug policy ensures that only efficient units are encouraged to produce bulk drugs in the country

(b) are any changes in the new drug policy expected in the near future and if so, what main provisions are proposed to be changed are under review and

(c) is there any re thinking on loan licences and scheme of registration with DGT D ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) The new drug policy aims at achieving self reliance and self sufficiency in the drugs and pharmaceuticals industry. Different areas of responsibilities have been earmarked for the 'Public Sector', 'Indian Sector' and 'Open for all Sectors'. Besides while considering proposals for licensing the manufacture of bulk drugs, Government keep in view various relevant factors like economy of scale, technology and pricing of products. A cardinal feature of the new drug Pricing Policy is that the prices of bulk drugs will ordinarily be based on the average cost of relatively more efficient manufacturers who account for a large percentage of the production of such bulk drugs.

(b) and (c) Government have received representations from Drug Manufacturers Associations on various decisions of the Government contained in the New Drug Policy including decisions on loan licensing and abolition of Scheme of Registration with DGT D. These are under consideration of Government. Drug manufacturing units have also been asked to workout their profitability profiles based on the norms contained in the Policy.

Supply of Bulk Drugs by CPC to IDPL and HAL on high Sea Sale Basis

4888 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) what non-canalised bulk drugs were supplied by the CPC to IDPL and HAL on High Sea Sale basis,

(b) what was the landed cost of such drugs to IDPL and HAL and what prices for such bulk drugs were allowed in the formulations, and

(c) whether IDPL have enjoyed any unintended benefit on this account and if so under what authority were such sales allowed without adjusting prices?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) No non canalised bulk drug was supplied by CPC to HAL on high sea sales basis. The details of non-canalised drugs supplied by CPC to IDPL on high sea sales basis are as under —

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Vit. A		7.175	MMU
Procaine Penicillin		3000	1000
		BU	BU

(b) and (c) The average landed cost of the supplies of Vit A and Procaine Penicillin to IDPL referred to in (a) above, works out as under

	1976-77	
Vit A		Rs. 2,64.112 MMU
Procaine Penicillin		Rs. 533.48 Per BU
1977-78		
Procaine Penicillin		Rs. 427.36 Per BU

Vit A was utilised by IDPL for meeting the requirements of Family Planning Programme and Procaine Penicillin for meeting an export order from Afghanistan. The prices of formulations are not fixed with reference to the cost of procurement of individual consignments.

Distribution of Canalised Raw Materials under New Policy

4889 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) Salient features of the restrictions placed on the organised sector units in regard to the release of canalised raw materials in the new policy

(b) what liberalisations have been announced for the small scale and Indian units in the new policy and

(c) what is the sanctity of the new policy of distribution what are the penalties for its violation and how of that it has been violated by the CPC after its announcement?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)
(a) and (b) Salient features of old and new policies for release of canalised raw materials in favour of drug manufacturing units in the organised and the small scale sector have already been furnished in reply Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 1354 answered on 25.7.78

In the case of DGTU units, under the new policy the release of canalised raw materials shall be determined with reference to either the releases of same items obtained in 1976-77 or the entitlement as per licensed capacities of individual drug formulations where such capacities are specified and the units concerned choose to claim releases on this basis. This is in line with Government's decision relating to the regularisation of excess production because the criterion for regularisation of production in excess of licensed capacity or capacity based on COB licences, permission letters, registration certificates, no objection certificates etc with the highest production actually achieved in any year during the three years period ending March 31 1977. The policy is to the extent that DGTU units of raw materials as per licensed capacity or releases obtained in 1976-77, whereas previously such units were obtaining canalised raw materials to the extent of best of consumption during any of the two previous years or the quantity recommended by the State Drug controllers whichever was less.

In the case of Small Scale Units it is expected that under the new policy they will get higher allocations of canalised raw materials as compared with their entitlements under the old policy. Moreover they can exercise their choice in the selection of canalised raw materials within the overall quantity ceiling applicable to them which can enable them to adjust their product mix as per requirements of the market.

(c) The new policy guidelines for release of canalised raw materials have been prescribed under the authority derived from the provisions of Import Policy 1978-79, whereby the Ministry of P & F are required to lay down the connected policy in respect of import, price and distribution of raw materials in Appendix 9.

No specific instance where C.P.F. have violated the guidelines has so far come to the notice of Government.

Car Shed at Kalwa

4890 SHRI R K MHALGI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that because of new car-shed of Central Railway being built at Kalwa near Thana (Maharashtra), at Chunchapada Zopadpatti for about 160 poor families have reached a dangerous situation, and

(b) what steps Railway Administration propose to take to avert the danger to the said Zopadpatti in this rainy season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Bangkok Meeting of ESCAP

4891 SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what decisions were taken at the meeting of the Inter-Government Railway group of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) held recently at Bangkok?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) The Inter-Governmental Railway Group of ESCAP at their meeting held at Bangkok on 12th June 1978, considered various issues connected with the promotion of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, sharing of knowledge of railway research and new railway techniques. The Group being a recommendatory body of ESCAP, by its nature and functioning made recommendations to ESCAP on various aspects of railway operations and training of personnel.

Trains running on uneconomic Routes,

4892 SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether any railway trains are being run at present on uneconomic routes if so, what are the numbers of such trains, and

(b) whether there is any scheme under Government's consideration to make these trains economically viable if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) About 380 pairs of passenger carrying trains are running on uneconomic lines

(b) No.

Availability of Wagons for Movement of Salt from Western Coast

4893 SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that due to non-availability of wagons a heavy set back has been done to the movement of edible salt from Western Coast to the Northern States,

(b) if so, the quantity of salt accumulated on salt belt, and

(c) the measures taken by Government to allot adequate number of wagons to clear the accumulated salt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Reservation in Service for SC/ST Employees

4894. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the implications of the decision of the Allahabad High Court, interpreting the Railway Board's directive, relating to reservations in service for SC/ST employees and restricting scope of reservation of posts and not of vacancies ;

(b) whether Government have taken a step to nullify its effect of this decision by suitably modifying Railway Board's directive, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) to (c) As the judgement of the Allahabad High Court disputes the policy of the Government in regard to reservation for Sch. Castes/Sch. Tribes in services an application has been filed in the Supreme Court for grant of special leave to appeal to that Court against the judgement of the Allahabad High Court. The application is pending consideration before the Supreme Court.

Representations regarding Halt and Speed of Somnath Mail

†4895 SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many persons have sent a representation to the General Manager, Western Railway, Bombay and the Ministry on 29.5.1978 regarding haltage, crossing and speed of Somnath Mail and Saurashtra Mail at Jetpur city in Rajkot district of Saurashtra region in Gujarat,

(b) if so, the nature of demands contained therein ; and

(c) the details of action taken so far by Government or Railway Board in regard to each of these demands or if the action is proposed to be taken, when it will be taken and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) No representation appears to have been received.

(b) and (c) Does not arise

बम्बई हाई कोर्ट पर आधारित दो बिजली घरों की स्थापना

4896 श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या मेट्रोपॉलिटन, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री, यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने केंद्रीय सरकार की इस नीति का विरोध किया है कि बम्बई हाई तथा रायपुर हाई कोर्टों की इस का बिजली घरों के लिए ईंधन के रूप में उपयोग न किया जाये तथा यह माना कि इस रीति पर आधारित दो बड़े बिजली घरों की स्थापना की जाये और यदि हा, तो कब ;

(ख) इन दो मांगों का जवाब क्या है ;

(ग) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार ने गुजरात सरकार की इन दोनों मांगों को स्वीकार कर लिया है और यदि हा, तो कब तथा इसका व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) गुजरात सरकार की इन मांगों को कब तथा किन प्रकार स्वीकार किया जायेगा ?

मेट्रोपॉलिटन तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचंद्र नन्दन बहगुणा) : (क) से (घ) : सरकार द्वारा जहाँ ईंधन के रूप में बम्बई हाई कोर्ट पर आधारित दो बिजली घर स्थापित करने का कोई विनिश्चित प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, वहाँ पर गुजरात सरकार ने कुछ पत्रों में गुजरात में सुपर बिजली घर

की स्थापना करने और सौराष्ट्र में बिजली उत्पादन करने के लिए तापी गैस की उपयोगिता का विशेष उल्लेख किया है।

जहां तक बम्बई हाई की घपतनीय गैस का सम्बन्ध है, इस का व्यापक उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में भार के रूप में उपयोग किया जाएगा। मात्र यह गैस जिसका उपयोग तब तक नहीं किया जा सकता है जब तक कि उबरक मॉडर्न इस लगे की स्थिति में न हो उसे तथा किसी प्रकार की प्रति रिकल गैस को बिजली उत्पादन के एक प्राथमिक उपाय के रूप में मुख्य रूप में उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। तापी गैस को उपयोग करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करना अभी समय के अनुकूल नहीं है क्योंकि इन सस्तेबाधों का समुचित रूप से मूल्यांकन करने और उन्हें वाणिज्यिक रूप से उपयुक्त घोषित करने व पश्चात् ही तापी गैस के सम्पूर्णजन और परिवहन सम्बन्धी नियम करना सम्भव होगा।

गुजरात में घपतनीय गैस की अनुकूलतम उपयोगिता का अध्ययन करने के लिए गठित बाय वारी दल की सिफारिशें अब बादा के साथ साथ निम्नलिखित विचारधाराओं के आधार पर थी —

जिस मात्रा में प्राकृतिक गैस के उत्पन्न होने की संभावना प्रतीत होती है वह एक इतनी महत्वपूर्ण कच्ची सामग्री के तौर पर है कि इसका उबरक का उत्पादन करने जैसे उच्च महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिकता प्राप्त प्रयोगों में उपयोग करने का हर समय प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए जहां पर गैस की धक्कर कीमत नपया की धक्कर कीमत से बड़ जाती है और यह मूल्य दृष्टि से धक्कर मूल्य से कहीं अधिक बड़ जाती है जिसमें मन्दी का तेल एच० एच० एस०, एल०एस०एच० एस०, भार० एफ० ओ० आदि तेल सम्मिलित हैं। (गैस के प्रयोग में यह प्राथमिकता बदल सकती है यदि गैस की उपलब्ध मात्रा में अथवा वर्तमान दर्जा नीति की समीक्षा करने के आधार पर पर्याप्त बढ़ोतरी हो जाती है)।

इसका ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त दल ने अनिश्चित बिजली का उत्पादन करने के लिए प्राकृतिक गैस की भावी सफाई पर कोई विचार नहीं किया।

इस दल में गुजरात सरकार का एक प्रति निधि भी शामिल था। मोट सौर पर इस की सिफारिशें सरकार द्वारा मान ली गई हैं।

गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में घपतनीय गैस की उपयोगिता के लिए कार्यकारी दलों की निष्पत्ति पर विचार करते समय, इस प्रश्न का भी विचार किया गया था कि योजना आयोग की पश्चिमी प्रदेश में छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान बिजली की संभावनी मांग के प्रश्न का और मांग को पूरा करने के विभिन्न प्राविधिक/सामग्र्यीय की अध्ययन करना चाहिए।

Cases pending in Gujarat High Court

4897 SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of cases pending in the Gujarat High Court as on the 31st July, 1978, and number of cases of each category among them,

(b) the reasons why these cases are pending and the time by which they are likely to be disposed of,

(c) the number of posts indicating the nature thereof which are lying vacant in the Gujarat High Court at present and the reasons therefor, and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be filled.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) Information as on 31st July, 1978 is not available. A statement containing the requisite information as on 30th June, 1978 is given in the attached statement.

(b) No time limit can be fixed for the disposal of these cases. The main reasons for the pendency indicated by the High Court are —

(i) Disposal of some cases is linked with decision of cases filed in Supreme Court or the High Court on similar or like question of law.

(ii) Difficulty in serving notices on heirs and legal representatives of parties consequent upon their death and on parties residing in foreign countries.

(iii) Some vacancies of Judges are unfilled.

(c) and (d) Two posts of Permanent Judges and four posts of additional judges in the High Court are vacant and steps are being taken to fill them up.

Statement

Cases pending in the Gujarat High Court as on 30th June, 1978

Civil Suits

Testamentary Petitions

Liquidation Cases

Company Petitions

Company Applications

Income Tax References . . .	778
Income Tax Applications . . .	19
Sales Tax References . . .	68
Estate Duty References . . .	37
Estate Duty Applications . . .	1
Gift Tax Applications . . .	8
Wealth Tax References . . .	47
Wealth Tax Applications . . .	4
Stamp References . . .	12
Civil Applications (Original) . . .	5
Original Side Appeals . . .	3
Miscellaneous Petitions . . .	1
Miscellaneous Applications . . .	22
Criminal Contempt under the Con- tempt of Court Act . . .	7
Letters Patent Appeals . . .	180
First Appeals . . .	3524
Second Appeals . . .	1142
Miscellaneous First & Second Ap- peals . . .	212
Civil Revision Applications . . .	924
Miscellaneous Civil Applications . . .	91
Civil Applications (Appellate) . . .	811
Civil References . . .	2
S <i>Special Civil Applications</i>	
Service Matters . . .	523
Land Reforms including land ceiling . . .	827
Labour Laws . . .	44
Others . . .	987
<i>Criminal Appeals</i>	
By person convicted . . .	370
By Government from judgement of acquittal . . .	841
By Complaint u/s 378(4) of Cr. P.C. . . .	67
Criminal Revision Applications . . .	242
References . . .	2
Criminal Miscellaneous Petitions . . .	180
<i>Writ Petitions</i>	
(i) Special Criminal Applications u/Article 225 and 227 . . .	28
(ii) Special Criminal Applications u/Article 227 . . .	31
Transfer Applications . . .	11
Criminal Cases . . .	4

12,320

Rail Coordination Directorate at Bhubaneswar

4898 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state .

(a) whether his Ministry has received
a proposal from the Government of Orissa
to set up Rail Coordination Directorate at
Bhubaneswar ;

(b) if so, the details thereof , and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry so
far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
SHEO NARAIN) : (a) Yes

(b) The Government of Orissa has pro-
posed to set up Rail Coordination Direc-
torate at Bhubaneswar with a view to
bridging the communication gap between
the State Government and the South
Eastern Railway on the one hand and
between the local press, trade and comm-
ercial interest and the Railways on the
other hand.

(c) The Government of Orissa has been
advised that the Rail Coordination Dir-
ectorate may be created as a part of State
Government establishment for liaison pur-
poses with the Railways at Bhubaneswar.
In order to make the Directorate effective,
it has also been suggested to the State
Government that the Directorate be man-
ned by Senior Railway Officials to be
spared by the Railways on deputation basis
if the State Government so desires

Total Length of Narrow Gauge Lines

4899 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to
state :

(a) what is the total route kilometres of
narrow-gauge, line-wise in the country?

(b) what is the total amount required for
conversion of narrow gauge into metre-
gauge ;

(c) what is the route kilometres of narrow
gauge proposed to be converted into metre-
gauge during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(d) whether Pathankot Joginder Nagar
narrow gauge is proposed to be under-
taken during the Sixth Plan,

(e) if not, what are the reasons therefor,
and

(f) what is the expenditure involved in the conversion of this line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) The total length of narrow gauge lines in the country is 4280 Kms

(b) Under the present policy existing narrow gauge and metre gauge lines if taken up for conversion are to be converted to broad gauge in order to have uniform gauge throughout the country in the long run. The total cost of conversion of the narrow gauge lines excluding hill railways into broad gauge would be about Rs 700 crores, while in the case of hill railways it would be prohibitive.

(c) and (d). The list of narrow gauge lines to be converted into broad gauge during the Sixth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

(e) It is not proposed to consider conversion of Pathankot Joginder Nagar narrow gauge line into broad gauge due to its high cost and constraint of resources.

(f) No investigations have been made for the conversion of Pathankot Joginder Nagar line so far. On an approximate basis the cost of the conversion of Pathankot Joginder Nagar NG line (164 Kms) into BG would be about Rs 80 crores.

Excursion Tours for Domestic and Foreign Tourists

4900. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway Administration in collaboration with India Tourism Development Corporation is contemplating to start excursion tours for domestic and foreign tourists,

(b) if so, what are the details thereof, and

(c) what are the details of the present excursion tours undertaken by the Railways and with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) No

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Railways do not as such sponsor or conduct any excursion tours, but only provide passenger coaches and special trains to anybody asking for it on fulfilment of the prescribed conditions and on payment of normal tariff charges.

Restructuring of Fertilizer Corporation Limited

4901. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken a decision for restructuring of Fertilizers Corporation of India and details thereof,

(b) at what stage of implementation the decision stands,

(c) whether Government have received representation/memorandum from the employees Association and other organisations details thereof ; and

(d) what steps have been taken to ensure that the interest of the employees does not get effected, on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b). The Fertilizers Corporation of India and the National Fertilizers Limited have been reorganised into the following 5 companies w.e.f. 1st April, 1978 —

Name of the Company	Units/Divisions
1. Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited.	Sindri (including Sindri Modernisation and Sindri Rationalisation), Gorakhpur, Talcher, Ramagundam and Korba.
2. National Fertilizers Ltd.	Nangal, Bhatinda and Panipat
3. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited.	Namrup, Haldia, Barauni and Dugapur
4. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited	All units of Trombay and the gas based plants in the South of Bombay
5. Fertilizer (Planning and Development) India Ltd	P&D Division of the FCI

(c) and (d) When the reorganisation proposals were under consideration, some representations were received from Employees' Associations etc., stating inter alia that the proposed reorganisation had caused apprehensions in the minds of the officers and staff about their future. In order to safeguard the career prospects of

personnel in the new companies it has been decided that promotion to the posts in the corporate cadre should be made on the basis of an Inter Company Promotion Committee to be set up for this purpose

Zone-wise Catering Staff

4902 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of casual/temporary catering staff zone wise engaged on the Railways ,

(b) whether the Government have received representation from the Union of these staff members

(c) if so what are the important contents of the memorandum and

(d) the decision taken by the Government recently to improve service/working condition of these staff members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a)

Railway	Number
Central	470
Eastern	42
Northern	172
North Eastern	23
Northeast Frontier	54
Southern	191
South Central	121
South Eastern	124
Western	549
	1746

(b) Yes

(c) The main demands are as under —

(i) Allotment of revised pay scales to casual labour

(ii) Betterment of their service conditions like permanent absorption in regular posts.

¹ (1) All temporary posts in the departmental catering should be made permanent.

(d) The recent decision is in regard to absorption of Commission bearers as regular Class IV employees in a phased manner based on the length of their service. However, casual labour working in the Catering department are already being considered for regular absorption after screening as per extant rules. Temporary staff are confirmed in their turn as and when permanent posts become available

Loss to Railways during recent Floods

4903 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) what is the estimated loss caused to the Indian Railways due to recent floods in various parts of the country zone wise ,

(b) how does it compare with the loss incurred by Railway during the previous year,

(c) whether Government propose to take specific measures to avert threat of floods to rail lines on a permanent basis in selected flood prone tracts to avoid recurrence of high expenditure on maintaining the rail tracks , and

(d) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) The loss caused to Indian Railways due to recent floods during the period 1-5-78 to 31-7-78 zone wise is as under —

S No.	Railway	Approximate estimated loss (Figures in lakhs of Rs.)
1	Central	2.17
2	Eastern	nil
3	Northern	0.27
4	North Eastern	1.50
5	Northeast Frontier	0.20
6	Southern	nil
7	South Central	2.40
8	South Eastern	nil
9	Western	10.30
	Total	17.04

(b) The loss incurred this year during the period 1-5-78 to 31-7-78 is very much less as compared to the loss suffered by the

Railways during the corresponding period
of the previous year.

(c) and (d) A statement is attached

Statement

Steps taken to avoid flooding and damaging of Railway line due to floods

All Railway lines and bridges are designed and constructed so as to be safe against normal floods. At the time of construction of new railway lines, careful study is made of the terrain, rainfall, drainage and flood records in the area, in order to ensure that the new line is not affected by the reversals of floods. The alignment is selected carefully, the formation level of the track is kept above the flood level in the area and bridges with adequate waterway are provided so that the flood waters of the rivers flow unhampered, so that safety of the railway line is not endangered. Special attention is given to bridges, which are normally designed for a flood frequency of 50 years after a careful consideration of hydrology and past history of floods. Their foundations are designed to withstand heavier floods than those of 50 years frequency.

* The following steps are taken to prevent flooding and flood damage on the existing lines:

1. All bridges are carefully inspected every year and repairs to substructures, flooring, guard-rails, pitching etc., carried out as necessary.

2. Waterways of all bridges are cleaned before the monsoons so that there is no obstruction to the flow of water.

3. Bridge cells review the adequacy of waterway of important and vulnerable bridges. Some bridges may be widened, raised, resited or additional bridges constructed as a result thereof. Vulnerable bridges are kept under watch.

‡ Wherever justified and otherwise feasible, the formation may be raised and/or strengthened, patched with stones or diverted away from the flood affected area. Training works such as groynes, bunds, pitching of river banks, guide bunds, etc are provided for rivers where necessary.

Despite all the measures mentioned above, certain amount of flood damage on the vast railway system is unavoidable.

3 In order to ensure safety of trains, keyman of the permanent way gang examines the track in his beat every day. During monsoons, night patrolling of track is introduced on sections likely to be damaged by breaches/floods. Stationary watch-

men are posted at vulnerable spots and bridges. In addition, in the case of severe storms, the main on his own initiative organises patrolling of track, irrespective of any other patrolling that may be in force. Immediate action is taken to protect the trains in case anything dangerous is observed -

लेख तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा किये गये भू विज्ञान
तथा भू भौतिकीय सर्वेक्षण

4904 श्री सुरेश भा सुपन • क्या वेदोत्थान,
रसायन और ज्वरक मती यह बचाने की कृपा
करेंगे कि

(क) मल तीन बरों में लेल गया प्राङ्गिक नैस ध्यायोग ने देश के दिन स्वादो पर भूवर्गात्मिक तथा भूभौतिकीय सर्वेक्षण किये तथा उनके बरों परिणाम निकले, और

(ख) इस अवधि में सर्वोच्च न्याय पद किन्ती
सतराशि खर्च की गई ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक, मजदूरी (और हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) (क) वर्ष 1975-76 से 1977-78 के विप्लव तीन वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान तेज़ तथा प्राङ्गनिक र्मन भाषाओं में जम्मू-काश्मीर, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, उड़ीसा, असम, नागालैण्ड, त्रिपुरा, धरणाचल, प्रदेश पश्चिम बंगाल, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और छत्तीसगढ़ निवेशार और समूह के विभिन्न भाषाओं में तेज़ तथा र्मन की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए धन्येयी सर्वक्षण किया।

अपतटीय क्षेत्रों में ये" कार्य संचालन बन्दई
 हुई बोरो मण्डल समुद्रीनट, भरख सागर के गोपट्ट
 अपतट, दक्षिण बंसीन सरचना, दक्षिण बंसीन सरचना
 के दक्षिण, बंसीन रत्नगिरि, धगरिया समुद्र तट,
 रत्न गिरि, भगलोर, भगलोर कोचीन, बन्दई रत्नगिरि
 उत्तर बंसीन के उत्तर बन्दई हुई के उत्तर पूर्व, कराय-
 कल, फागिचेरी, त्रिवेन्द्रम केपे के मरिन, काचीन
 के उत्तर पश्चिम, पणिकम बन्दई के गहरे महादीपीय
 भगलतट, अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह के भगलतट,
 क्षेत्र, और कृष्ण गोदावरी तट बंसीन के क्षेत्रों में
 आयोजित किये गये थे ।

इन क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न विस्मय के सर्वेक्षण मापों-
जिले करने के लिए अनेक फील्ड दलों को भेजा गया
था । भू-मापीय दलों ने विस्तृत मापविधियों द्वारा
1105 वर्ग किलो मीटर, पथ-न्यायीवार मापविधियों
द्वारा 10,055 वर्ग किलो मीटर तिर्यक छेदी
मापिष्ठन द्वारा 1798 सातन किलो मीटर, दोही
सर्वेक्षण के मापविज्ञ द्वारा 8915 किलो मीटर-
मीटर भू-आकृतिक विज्ञान और सब-वास्तु जिलीय माप-
विज्ञों द्वारा 144900 किलो मीटर के क्षेत्र में
1 सर्वेक्षण कर लिया । भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण करने वाले
दलों ने हीमिटीयों सर्वेक्षण द्वारा 6442 सातन
किलो मीटर, प्रतिबिम्बित सर्वेक्षणों द्वारा 509

साइन किसी मीटर, और परम्परागत प्रतिनिधित्व सर्वेक्षणों द्वारा 5721 साइन किसी मीटर क्षेत्र में सर्वेक्षण आयोजित किए। गुरुत्व-सुन्धारोय क्षेत्र में सर्वेक्षण करने वाले दलों ने 20309 केन्द्रों से इन मापकों का परिमाण किया। अणुशोधन क्षेत्रों में भू-भौतिकीय सर्वेक्षण करने वाले दलों ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में कुल 50 077 साइन किसी मीटर क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण किया।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग द्वारा मूल्यहास सहित भू-वर्गीय और भू-भौतिकीय सर्वेक्षणों पर निम्नलिखित खर्च किया गया था

वर्ष	किया गया खर्च (₹ए लाखों में)
	रुपए
1975-76	832 30
1976-77	704 14
1977-78	785 67 (अनुमानित)

बिहार में कुकिंग गैस एजेंसियों का आवंटन

4905 श्री सुरेश झा सुमन : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बिहार राज्य के विभिन्न शहरों में कितने व्यक्तिगत को कुकिंग गैस की एजेंसियाँ दी गई हैं और कितने व्यक्ति अभी इन एजेंसियों में आवंटन की प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं,

(ख) उन्हें एजेंसियाँ देने के लिए क्या नीति निर्धारित की गई है अथवा निर्धारित की जा रही है, और

(ग) प्रतीक्षा सूची वाले व्यक्तियों को एजेंसियाँ आवंटित करने के लिए विनियम बचत किया जायेगा।

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती : मदन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (ग) बिहार राज्य में विभिन्न शहरों में इस समय 34 कुकिंग गैस वितरक (एक उप वितरक को मिलाकर) हैं।

सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई मार्गदर्शक रूप रेखाओं के अनुसार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल कम्पनियों की सभी प्रकार की एजेंसियाँ अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के लिए 25 प्रतिशत और शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए 2 प्रतिशत आरक्षित की जाती हैं और शेष 73 प्रतिशत वाणिज्यिक महत्व को ध्यान में रख कर दी जायेगी, जिसमें वास्तविक उपभोक्ता सहकारी सोसाइटियों और एग्री इण्डस्ट्रीज कार्पोरेशन को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। सभी नियुक्तियाँ

संबंधित क्षेत्र के समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित विज्ञापन द्वारा आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित करके की जाती हैं।

एजेंसियों का आवंटन करने के लिए कोई प्रतीक्षा सूची नहीं रखी जाती है। एजेंसी के लिए व्यक्तियों द्वारा दिये गये आवेदन पत्र पर तभी विचार किया जाता है जब यह आवेदन पत्र तन कम्पनियों द्वारा ऐसी एजेंसियों के लिए जारी किये गये विज्ञापन के उत्तर में दिए जाते हैं।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में नैमित्तिक धमिक

4906 श्री सुरेश झा सुमन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में, त्रिविजन-बार, कुन कितने नैमित्तिक धमिक हैं और उनमें एक वर्ष से अधिक समय से काम करने वाले धमिकों की संख्या क्या है,

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के धमिकों की प्रतिशतता क्या है और

(ग) क्या इन नैमित्तिक धमिकों की सेवाओं को नियमित करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

महल	जोड़	एक वर्ष से अधिक सेवा
इम्बरनगर	1167	574
सधनऊ	2683	873
बारागंजी	1855	1855
समस्तीपुर	5603	3000
गोरखपुर	7974	3572
जोड़	19 282	9 874

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समस्त पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) एक विवरण सन्म है।

विवरण :

आकस्मिक धमिकों की सेवाएं नियमित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं —

(1) 1970 के बाद से अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में सामान्य वर्गों बन्द कर दी गई हैं और लगभग सभी रिक्तियाँ आकस्मिक धमिकों की जाप-पडताल करके भरी जाती हैं।

(2) इस माध्य में धनगत दिए गए हैं कि बारखानो क्षेत्रों में गौरी गाड़ी-रोकनी

स्थापनाओं, सवारी और माल डिब्बा डिपुयो, यादों और स्टेशनो जैसी कुछ जगहों में माल बढाने-बढाने तथा सिविल इंजीनियरी, सिगनल और पुन अनुसंधान के प्राथमिक कार्यों को छोड़ कर, कई प्राथमिक श्रमिक नियुक्त नहीं किये जायेंगे। सिविल इंजीनियरी, सिगनल तथा पुन अनुसंधान के निरोधकों की स्थापना चाहित इन सभी जगहों में समय-समय पर रेल प्रशासनो को सबसे समीक्षा करनी होती है और आवश्यकतानुसार नियमित पदों का मूजन करता होता है।

(iii) रेल प्रशासनो को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भी अनुदेश दिए गए हैं कि रेल पथ रैंगों में जहां रेल पथ अनुसंधान की प्राथमिक तथा अन्य प्राथमिक नियुक्त लागू नहीं की गयी वहां जिनमें कर्मचारी मजूर किए गए हैं वे सभी नियमित प्राधार पर रखे जायें। दूसरे स्थलों में जहां रेल पथ के अनुसंधान के प्राथमिक तरीके लागू किये जाने के कारण रेल के कर्मचारियों की संख्या प्रत्येक मामले के गुण-दोष के प्राधार पर निर्धारित की जाती होती है वहां अपेक्षित पर नियमित प्राधार पर भरे जाने चाहिए।

(iv) जिन स्थानों पर प्राकृतिक श्रमिक नहीं रखने होते और यदि वहां आवश्यकता किये गये या बने गये उम्मीदवारों के अभाव के कारण अथवा किसी और कारण से नियमित रूप में रिक्तिदा भरना सम्भव न हो तो ऐसी रिक्तियों पर लगाने गये अतिरिक्त व्यक्तियों को बेतन की मासिक दर पर एक्जिप्टो के रूप में नियुक्त किया जायेगा न कि दैनिक दरों पर प्राकृतिक श्रमिकों के रूप में।

उत्तर बिहार तथा दिल्ली के बीच चलने वाली जयन्ती जनता गाडी

4907 श्री सुरेन्द्र शा मुन्य क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की हवा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जयन्ती जनता गाडी उत्तर बिहार और दिल्ली के बीच सीधी चलने वाली एकमात्र गाडी है जोकि सप्ताह में दो बार चलती है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गाड़ियों की रमी के कारण गाड़ियों को बड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है और क्या अन्तर्गत को जयन्ती जनता गाडी को प्रतिदिन चलाने के लिए मोटा से अनुरोध प्राप्ति हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिनिधता है ?

रेल अन्तर्गत में राय मंत्री (श्री निज नारायण) (क) सप्ताह में दो बार चलने वाली 153/154 जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस के अलावा, 3 घंटा साईस दिव्य प्रतिदिन नई दिल्ली और मुजफ्फरपुर के बीच 85/86 प्रथम क्लेस में चल रही है।

(ख) और (ग) सप्ताह में दो बार चलने वाली 153/154 मुजफ्फरपुर-दिल्ली जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस की बारबारता में वृद्धि करना या इस मार्ग पर एक अतिरिक्त एक्सप्रेस गाडी का चलाया जाना मार्गगत खपटों में लाइन क्षमता के प्रभाव और दिल्ली-श्रीर में पर्यटन सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण, स समय परिवाहनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

1. Procedure for issue of Priority letters for Gas Connections

4908 SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) the present procedure being adopted for issue of priority letters to general public for domestic gas connections in urban as well as rural areas throughout the country,

(b) whether in the absence of proper procedure, the consumers wanting new connections are not able to register their demands with the dealers or with Indian Oil Corporation directly; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to modify the existing procedure so as to enable consumers wanting new connections to register their names with authorities concerned?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) to (c). Applications for cooking gas connections are required to be registered with the cooking gas distributors of the oil companies. The gas connections are released by the distributors from amongst those who are registered on a 'first come, first served' basis, and a waiting list is maintained. Some connections are being released by the distributors on priority basis on the advice of the oil companies. Advice is also being given to oil companies by the Ministry for issue of such priority connections.

Generally gas connections are given on priority to Members of Parliament and State-

Legislatures other VIPs foreign dignitaries cases of hardships commercial contacts Government Organisations / Institutions etc.

According to oil companies the registration of names for granting Liquefied Petroleum Gas (cooking gas) connections had been discouraged in certain areas by them in view of the continued shortages of the product compared to its demand.

The oil companies have been advised to start fresh registrations wherever necessary keeping in view the possibilities of enrolment of new customers on a significant scale from about 1980 when substantial quantities of cooking gas will start becoming available.

Efforts to find Oil off The Kerala Coast

4909 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether a proposal to intensify efforts to find oil off the Kerala Coast is under consideration of the Government in near future and

(b) if so details thereof and steps that have already been taken or proposed to be taken in this regard during the coming year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b) ONGC had drilled an exploratory well 60 Kms. north west of Cochin during April-May 1978. This well was drilled to a depth of 1753 metres. However as no oil or gas was found, the drilling was suspended.

Further exploration programme in the area will depend upon the interpretation of the data obtained from this well and the seismic data of the area collected earlier.

Removal of Dr. R.R. Jaipuria from Management of Swadeshi Cotton Mills

4910 SHRI K. MALLANNA Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. R.R. Jaipuria who is responsible for mismanagement of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited has since been removed from that post

(b) if so what are the details and since when he ceased to be Managing Director and

(c) what Government proposal to do to save Swadeshi Milling and Manufacturing Company Limited (having two sugar mills) a subsidiary of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. from onslaughts of mismanagement of Dr. R.R. Jaipuria?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) and (b) The company's proposal under section 269 of the Companies Act, 1956 for the re-appointment of Dr. R.R. Jaipuria as Managing Director of the company for the period from 1-7-1977 to 31-8-1980 has been rejected by Department in May 1978. He ceased to be the Managing Director of the Company with effect from 1-9-1977. A representation has been filed by the company against the said rejection which is pending.

(c) The Government has no material to indicate any acts of mismanagement by Dr. R.R. Jaipuria who is the non-executive Chairman of Swadeshi Milling and Manufacturing Company Limited.

Complaints regarding Production of Oxytetracycline

4911 SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) the nature of complaints received during past three years from various Members of Parliament about Oxytetracycline and its excess profits addressed to the Minister and the former Prime Minister with details

(b) what action was proposed by the former regime and what action has been taken in this regard so far and

(c) if no action has yet been taken reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) (a) to (c) The following points were raised in the main by certain members of Parliament in their letters addressed to the Minister (PC&F) and the former Prime Minister during the last 3 years about manufacture of Oxytetracycline and excess profits thereof by M/s. Pfizer Ltd.

(i) Regularisation of their excess production of Oxytetracycline

(ii) Non-execution of Export Bond by M/s. Pfizer

(iii) Substantial profits on unauthorised production of Oxytetracycline and its formulations since there was no price fixation based on cost examination of Oxytetracycline.

(iv) Suit in USA against M/s Pfizer of USA charging them with violation of Anti-trust laws in the manufacture of and sale of a group of broad spectrum antibiotics

2 The present position on each of the above points is as under —

(i) Regularisation of excess production of Oxytetracycline beyond the licensed capacity of M/s Pfizer will be considered in the light of the New Drug Policy

(ii) The position in regard to non-execution of Export Bond has already been explained in reply to Lok Sabha Starred question No 236 answered on 1-8-78

(iii) In 1970, when Drug Prices (Control) Order, 1970 came into force, M/s Pfizer declared the price of Oxytetracycline Hcl at Rs 960/kg as they were entitled to, since this item was not included in Schedule I to the said Order. The prices of formulations of Oxytetracycline are allowed based on the above price. BICP conducted cost-audit technical examination for Oxytetracycline and submitted their report to the Government in the year 1975. Based on the report of the BICP, Govt reduced the price of Oxytetracycline from Rs 960/kg to Rs 725/kg for captive use and Rs 749/kg for sale to other non-associated formulators. The prices of formulations based on the reduced price of Oxytetracycline have already given effect to the reduced prices.

(iv) Government of India filed a suit on 11-10-74 against the US Drug Manufacturing Companies including Pfizer for allegedly having entered into a conspiracy for concerted price fixation and over-charging on domestic as well as overseas sales of Broad Spectrum Antibiotics in violation of the US Anti-Trust Laws. The Anti-Trust Laws provide that "any person who shall be injured in his business or property by reason of anything forbidden in the Anti-Trust Laws may sue therefor in any District Court of the United States and shall recover three-fold the damages by him sustained and the cost of suit, including a reasonable Attorney's fee."

The defendant Companies had contended before the US Supreme Court that a "foreign nation" was not a "person" as defined in the Clayton Act (Anti-Trust Statute) and was therefore, not eligible to sue them in US Courts.

The US Supreme Court in its judgement delivered on 11-1-1978 has, however, ruled against the defendant companies and held that foreign Governments may sue them in US Courts for 'treble damages'. The claims are now being processed further.

News regarding Government Nominees on Board of Directors of private Companies

4912 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Economic Times dated 22nd June, 1978 under the Caption 'Directors on Private Companies',

(b) if so, under what special circumstances the Government will place its nominees on the private sector companies, and

(c) in case of defalcations of funds and frauds how minority shareholders will be able to save their interest and insist on placement of Government nominees on the Boards of Private Companies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) In order to prevent the affairs of the company being conducted in a manner oppressive to any members of the company or in a manner which is prejudicial to the interests of the company or to public interest Government nominees are appointed in public and private limited companies under Section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956. As and when such cases come to the notice of the Central Government appropriate action as per provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 will be taken.

(c) In case of defalcation of funds and frauds, the minority shareholders may bring the matter to the notice of Government. If Government is satisfied after inspection or investigation into the affairs of the company that the charges are substantiated, it will take action to appoint Government directors on the Board of the Company under Section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Release of canalised bulk drugs to M/s Pfizer, Sandoz and Hoechst

4914 SHRI RAMDEO SINGH Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Pfizer, Sandoz and Hoechst have been granted canalised bulk drug in 1977-78 substantially in excess of the quantities released to them in 1971-73 and 1973-76,

(b) if so under what provisions of ITC policy and rules laid down by the Ministry these releases were affected, and

(c) details of bulk drugs released in favour of these companies, each bulk-drug wise along with licensed capacity and what action is proposed to be taken against the officers for flouting statutory conditions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) A statement showing the releases of canalised bulk drugs actually made by IDPL and CPC to M/s Pfizer, Sandoz and Hoechst during during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 is attached. These releases were made in accordance with the parameters prescribed for distribution of canalised raw materials from time to time

(b) All the three companies mentioned above are DGTD units. Policy regarding distribution of canalised bulk drugs to DGTD units during the last three years has already been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No 339 answered on 8-8-78. This policy is in line with the provisions in the ITC Policies of last three years whereunder DGTD units were allowed import of raw materials by way of replenishment of such raw materials consumed in any

of the previous two years, whichever is advantageous.

(c) Details of canalised bulk drugs released to the three companies have been indicated in the attached statement. These releases were not linked to requirements as per licensed capacities for individual formulations being produced by them. From the total releases of various items of canalised bulk drugs, DGTD units could manufacture their range of formulations to the extent of market demand. In view of this, it was possible for such units to have produced certain formulations in excess of their approved capacities.

The policy relating to regularisation or otherwise of production in excess of licensed capacity is contained in the Statement laid on the Table of the House on 29-3-78 containing decisions of Govt on the recommendations made by the (Hathi) Committee on Drug Industry. In terms of the new drug policy it has also been decided in such cases to issue consolidated industrial licences to drug manufacturing units indicating therein, inter alia the capacities of formulations in terms of bulk drugs to be consumed. Once this is done the release of canalised bulk drugs to DGTD units would get linked to their licensed capacities.

Statement

(Figs in Kgs)

Name of the Company	Canalised bulk drug	QTY released in		
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	3	4	5
	CPC items			
M/s Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd	Chloroquin Phosphate	230		175
	Propylamine Lactate	170	435	435
	Prednisolone			19.5
	Vitamin B6	150	65	170
	Caffeine			645
	Chloramphenicol Powder	N.A.	3137	3015
	IDPL items			
	Tetracycline Hcl	14710	14180	14180
	Tetracycline Base	745	1000	1000
	Streptomycin Sulphate	5025	5030	5930
	Vit B1 oral	66	66	140

1	2	3	4	5
	Vit B ₂	22	30	70
	Analgin	125000	131175	148970
	<i>CPC Items</i>			
	Chloroquin Phosphate	185	100	100
	Vit B ₆	240	200	20
	Caffeine			520
	Chloramphenicol	N.A.	900	1875
	Powder			
	Chloramphenicol Palmitate	250	265	165
	Vit C Plain	3465	3720	4725
	Vit C Coated	2340	2940	385
	<i>IDPL items</i>			
	Tetracycline Hcl	3235	3050	3050
	Vit B ₁ Mono	215	410	480
	Folic Acid	387	495	48
	Vit B ₂	59	112	180
	Phenobarbitone	1312	1975	1975
	Amidopyrine	890	1385	1050
			(upto III quarter)	
	Tetracycline Base		900	1250
	<i>IDPL items</i>			
	Streptomycin	27695	12000	2000
	Sulphate			
	Sulphadimidine	11050	11150	10000
	Piperazine Hexa Hydrate		5000	13185
	Oxytetracycline Hcl			5000
	Vitamin B ₁ Hcl			150
	Vitamin B ₁ Amp	129	100	50
	Vitamin B ₁ Mono	5579	6124	8800
	Vitamin B ₂	2736	2998	3550
	Folic Acid	226	235	250
	Vitamin B ₂ 5 Phos	93		
	<i>CPC Items</i>			
	Vitamin B ₆	1205	830	1505
	Chloroquin Phosphate	465	550	775
	Calcium-D Pantothenate	3175	3445	3821
	D-Panthenol	80	78	75
	Vitamin C	38755	40555	4450
	Citric Acid	worth Rs *40337	worth Rs *34778	
	Tartaric Acid	worth Rs *37905	worth Rs *11970	worth Rs *30273
	Prednisolone		265	2055

*Quantity released against 'Release Orders' within their values

शौराष्ट्र में कुछ उद्योगों की ईंधन सम्बन्धी मांग

4914 श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताते की क्या करेंगे कि

(क) 16 मई 1978 से 15 जुलाई 1978 तक पोरबन्दर राणावाड घोरजी उपलब्ध मानाव्य दर म उद्योगों की उद्योगवार कितने बैगना की मांग बताया था

(ख) 16 मई 1978 से 15 जुलाई 1978 तक का अवधि के दौरान उद्योगपतियों की कितने बैगना सप्लाई किया गया था और

(ग) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि उद्योगपतियों और व्यापारियों को बैगना सुविधापूर्वक नियमित रूप से और पूरी तरह से उपलब्ध हो, कोई योजना प्रस्ताव वापस तैयार किया गया है यदि हाँ तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) से (ग) 16 मई से 15 जुलाई 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान उल्लिखित स्टेशनों पर उद्योग वार मांगे गये माल डिब्बों की संख्या

और 15-7-1978 को तथा 31-7-78 को रद्द किए गये मांग पत्रों सहित बताया मांग पत्रों की संख्या अनुबंध 'क' के रूप में सतत विवरण में दी गई है ।

स्पष्टतया कुछ वस्तुओं के लिए मांग पत्र बहुत बड़ा-बड़ा कर पेश किये जाते हैं जैसा कि इस सत्य से प्रमाण होता है कि जब माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई बढ़ा दी गई तब भारी मात्रा में मांग पत्र रद्द कर दिये गये ।

माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई मांग पत्रों की वरीयत और प्राथमिकता के अनुसार की जाती है और अनुबंध 'क' में बताया गई स्थिति से यह स्पष्ट है कि केवल खाद्य-तेल के मामले को छोड़ कर बाकियों की संतोषजनक ढंग से पूरा किया जा रहा है । खाद्य तेलों की अधिवांछ भारी के गन्तव्य स्टेशन पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर स्थित हैं और चूंकि इस क्षेत्र पर अधिक प्रतिन्याय वस्तुओं के संचलन के लिए भारी मांग रहती है इसलिए उनके संचलन को कोटे द्वारा विनियमित किया जाता है । इस वस्तु के सदान को यथा सम्भव बनाये रखने के लिए रेल प्रशासन द्वारा सभी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ।

विवरण

उद्योग	16 मई से 15 जुलाई 1978 तक की अवधि में सदान	बनाया मांग पत्र		16-7-78 से 31-7-78 तक की अवधि में निरसन
		15-7-78 को	31-7-78 को	
सामान्य	4810	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
रसायनिक उद्योग	1385	65	100	15
चाय मिट्टी	482	1761	13	1614
साबुन पथर	14	22	21	—
पुला पथर	3650	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
क्षेत्रीय नमक	11	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
गर-क्षेत्रीय नमक	8	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
तेल	405	1153	1848	42
घन	81	222	7	222
रई की गांठ	214	3	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
जनता के लिए मगान	31	3	1	कोई नहीं
बिनीला	11	34	3	34
प्याज	279	786	40	673
श्रीधर	8	15	43	कोई नहीं

सम्पत्ति को अधिकार के स्थान पर प्राप्ति का अधिकार

4915. डा० रामजी सिंह. क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में यह वाक्य दिया गया था कि मूल अधिकारों की सुची में सम्पत्ति के अधिकार के स्थान पर प्राप्ति का अधिकार रखा जाएगा,

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है,

(ग) क्या सरकार प्राप्ति का अधिकार देने के पक्ष में नहीं है, और यदि हाँ तो क्या यह वाक्य से सुस्पष्ट नहीं है, और

(घ) यदि प्राप्ति का अधिकार नहीं दिया जाना तो बेरोजगारी राहत योजना प्रसारण योजना के बारे में सरकार भी क्या प्रतिनिध्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री गान्धि भूषण) (क) जनता पार्टी के निर्वाचन घोषणा पत्र में यह वाक्य दिया गया था कि सम्पत्ति का मूल अधिकारों की सुची में निश्चित किया जाएगा और उसकी वक्तावाक्य अधिकार का प्रतिनिध्या होगी।

(ख) मूल अधिकार के रूप में सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को सम्पत्ति (वैयक्तिकता संगठन) विधेय, 1978 द्वारा निराला देने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार का विचार है कि काम के और बेरोजगारी राहत के अधिकार का मूल अधिकार के रूप में सम्मिलित करने का उचित प्रयत्न उस प्रयत्न पर प्रत्यक्ष के बाद होगा जब बेरोजगारी की समस्या को वित्तीय और पर हल कर दिया गया हो और कुछ छोटे सही लोग बेरोजगार रह जाएँ जो बेरोजगारी राहत पाने के हक्कादार होंगे। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए, सभी व्यक्तियों को लाभप्रद नियोजन देने के लिए उचित प्रतिनिध्या और गान्धि विचार की जा रही है।

Setting up of a Polyester Filament Yarn Plant at Devas

4916 SHRI K. LAKHAPPA With the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether Mafatlal Group have submitted any proposals to Government for setting up a Polyester Filament Yarn Plant at Devas involving an outlay of Rs 25 crores or so, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAJJAGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir The proposal is for manufacture of Polyester Filament Yarn as well as Polyester Fibre

(b) The proposal is under consideration in the Government

Memo from All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Association

4917 SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Prime Minister had received a Memorandum from All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Railway Employees' Association on 5th May, 1978 embodying a demand for recognition to the Association,

(b) whether Government have considered that demand and

(c) if so the decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO VARAIN) (a) A memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister listing a series of demands including a demand for recognition of the All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Railway Employees Association has been received

(b) and (c) In accordance with the policy of the Government no Association formed by the employees on the basis of any caste tribe or religious denominations can be granted formal recognition

कोरवा में कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना

4918 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान श्री सुखदेव सिंह श्री गोविन्द राम मिश्र

क्या पेट्रोलिएम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के कोरवा तापक स्थान पर कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना की जा रही है,

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या यह सुनिश्चित कर लिया गया है कि कोयला उपलब्ध न होने पर भी संयंत्र में उर्वरक का उत्पादन होना रहेगा, और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो क्या इस प्रस्ताव पर भ्रम विचार किया जावेगा तथा इस विधानित करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) कार्यान्वयन के लिए हाल में लिये गये कोयरा पर आधारित उर्वरक प्रायो-जनाओं में से कोरवा एव है। साधनों की कटिनाईयो के कारण 1974 के मध्य में यह प्रायोजना धीमी कर दी गई थी। बाद में यह निश्चय किया गया था कि इस प्रायोजना का और कार्यान्वयन तथा कोयले की फीड स्टॉक पर आधारित अनिश्चित क्षमता की स्थापना पर केवल तभी विचार दिया जायगा जब तालचर और रामानुजम में निर्माणाधीन कोयले पर आधारित प्लांटो के चालू होने पर अनुभव प्राप्त हो जाय। रामानुजम और तालचर प्रायोजनाओं के 1979 के आरम्भ में चालू हो जाने की आशा है।

(ख) और (ग) कोयरा पर आधारित उर्वरक प्लांट दूसरे फीड स्टॉक पर तब तक नहीं चलाये जा सकत जब तक कि उनमें भारी क्षय पर बड़े पैमाने पर सशोधन न किया जावे। कोरवा में कोयले की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता की विचार में रखते हुए वैश्विक फीड स्टॉक की व्यवस्था करन की आवश्यकता उत्पन्न नहीं होती।

Location of Fertilizer Plant in Maharashtra

4919 SHRI D B PATIL Will the Minister of PETROLIUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is fact that he has laid a precondition for approval of Thal Vaisht as a site for the proposed Fertilizer Plant to be located in Maharashtra State that the Government of Maharashtra should agree to the proposed stage-five expansion of the Fertilizer Factory at Turkhe (Bombay),

(b) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Corporation has objected to the expansion on the ground of air-pollution; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Government of Maharashtra to the above mentioned condition ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLIUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) :

(a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). The issue of a 'No objection certificate' for the Trombay IV & V Expansion schemes is under the consideration of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

फर्रुखाबाद—मालानी ब्राड गेज लाइन का सर्वेक्षण

4920. डा० महादीपक सिंह शास्त्र : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड के निर्देश पर पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में फर्रुखाबाद—साहजहापुर मालानी ब्राड गेज लाइन का सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में मुख्य तथ्य क्या हैं और इस लाइन के निर्माण में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) प्रस्तावित लाइन, जो 154 कि० मी० लम्बी होगी और जिस पर 33 करोड़ रुपए खर्च खाने का अनुमान है से प्रतिफल पाटवला होगा। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की विस्तारपूर्वक जाच की जा रही है। इस लाइन के निर्माण के बारे में कोई विनिश्चित देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नई लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए निधियों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

कुकिंग गैस के निक्षेप

4921 डा० महादीपक सिंह शास्त्र : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत सरकार को कुकिंग गैस के बड़े निक्षेप मिले हैं ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसमें कुकिंग गैस की कमी को किस हद तक दूर किया जा सकेगा , और

(ग) क्या उसकी विनरण प्रणाली को सुविधाजनक बनाने हेतु सरकार का विचार नई एजेंसियों देने का है और यदि हा, तो इसके लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया जाएगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) सम्बद्ध गैस और प्राकृतिक गैस से विच्छिन्न होने के बाद तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस (खाना पकाने की गैस) उपलब्ध होगी। बम्बई हार्ड से भण्डित तेल के साथ एसो-मिएटिड गैस उपलब्ध है। दक्षिण बसोन से प्राकृतिक गैस सप्लाई करने का प्रस्ताव है। विच्छिन्न के बाद लगभग 150,000 मी० टन प्रतिवर्ष तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस उपलब्ध होगी।

(ख) विच्छिन्न होने के बाद और मयूरा शोधन-शाला और बायानी ए सी सी यूनिट के आरम्भ होने के बाद तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की उपलब्धता वर्ष 1080-81 के बाद मध्य अवधि में ही 100 प्रतिशत बढ़ जायेगी।

(ग) उक्त तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के विपना के लिए लेभ कम्पनिया प्रतिवित्त एजेंसिया की स्थापना करने के लिए बजट उठायेगी। वर्तमान सरकार

मोडि के अनुसार अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को 25 प्रतिशत एजेंसियों की जाती है, शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए 2 प्रतिशत और शेष वाणिज्यिक महत्व का ध्यान में रखकर दी जाती है, वास्तविक उपभोक्त सहाकारी सोसाइटियों और एग्री इन्डस्ट्रियल कार्पोरेशन की प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

उर्वरकों का धायात

4922 डा० महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताते की हुपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1977-78 में विदेशों से कितनी मात्रा में रसायनिक उर्वरकों का धायात किया गया ,

(ख) राज्यवार कितने एकमात्र एजेंटा को वितरण के लिए इन उर्वरकों की सप्लाई की गई , और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचारगत वर्ष धायात किए गए उर्वरकों की तुलना में इस वर्ष अधिक उर्वरकों का धायात करने का तथा इसकी बढ़ती हुई मांग तथा इनके वितरण में कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार एक मात्र एजेंटों की सख्या में वृद्धि करने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) 1977-78 के दौरान (वास्तविक पट्टन के आधार पर) रसायन, उर्वरकों की 2873855 मी० टन मात्रा का सरकार द्वारा धायात किया गया था।

(ख) स्वदेशी उत्पादन से उपलब्ध मात्रा तथा कृषि की आवश्यकताओं को बीच अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए धायातित उर्वरक राज्य सरकारों को आवंटित किये जाते हैं। बाद में राज्य सरकारें मुख्यतः सरकारी एजेंसियों और सहकारीता समितियों और कृषि उद्योग निगमों आदि जैसे सहायक एजेंसियों द्वारा उर्वरकों का किसानों में वितरण करते हैं। परन्तु कुछ मामलों में राज्य सरकार इन वितरण तथा निजी वितरण को भी पुनः मायन भी करती हैं। धायातित उर्वरकों का राज्यां में वितरण करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने कोई ऐजेंट नियुक्त नहीं किये हैं।

(ग) यह जानकारी देना अनहित में नहीं है।

शाखा सादन का विस्तार किया जाना

4923 डा० महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताते की हुपा करेंगे कि ,

(क) कितनी शाखा सादनों का छटी पचवर्षीय योजना में विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है, और क्या इसके बारे में सर्वेक्षण कार्य की प्रगति रूप दिया जा चुका है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन शाखा सादनों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन पर कार्य शुरू हो चुका है।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) छटी पचवर्षीय योजना की प्रगति में विस्तार किये जाने वाली शाखा सादनों की सूची को अभी प्रगति रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) 1978-79 में निम्नलिखित तीन नई रेल सादनों का निर्माण प्रारम्भ किया गया है।

(i) साप्ता से रोहा।

(ii) नदिबाद-नापडवज सादन का धायात रिकर्जन और मोडाहा तक उसका विस्तार।

(iii) कल्याणी से कल्याणी टाउन थिप तक।

Investigations into allegations against the Managing Director of Tin Plate Company

4924 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 9685 on the 9th May, 1978 regarding 'Salary and Perquisites of Managing Director of Tinplate Company' and state

(a) whether the allegation has been investigated into since then, and

(b) if so, the finding thereof and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Taking into consideration the findings of the Inspection under Section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956, the proposal of the company for the re-appointment of Shri Arun Chakravorty as Managing Director has not been approved and the decision has been communicated to the company

Private Employment without Government permission

4925 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3597 on the 13th December, 1977, regarding malpractices indulged in by Shri L. S. Darbari, Director, Vigilance, Ministry of Commerce and State-

(a) the action taken or proposed to be taken against Shri L. S. Darbari for taking up consultancy work without Government permission in violation of the provisions of the Civil Services Regulations,

(b) the Ministry which sanctioned his pension, the amount thereof and the substantive post held by him at the time of retirement,

(c) whether he is aware that Shri Darbari has also taken up consultancy work with a larger industrial house and is running a concern named L.S. Darbari and Associates, 10 Panti Marg New Delhi, if so, whether he obtained Government permission in this case or not, and

(d) whether he would place on the Table of the House a copy of the application submitted by him in this behalf and Government's letter granting him permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHELO NARAIN) (a) As already stated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3597 answered on 13th December, 1977, Shri L. S. Darbari had not sought prior permission of the Government to take up part time consultancy work with M/s. Vauhini International Private Limited. Shri Darbari has in his reply stated that taking up consultancy work does not attract Government's instructions on commercial employment adding further that permission may be granted if the Government decides otherwise. This is under examination in consultation with the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms.

(b) Shri Darbari prior to his retirement held the post of DIG/Police on substantive basis in the CBI, who have sanctioned a pension of Rs. 918/- p.m.

(c) Shri Darbari has intimated that he has set up his own legal consultancy service titled "L.S. Darbari Associates, A-157 New Friends Colony, New Delhi 110011." No formal request for Government's permission has been made by him in this behalf.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (c) above.

U.S. Lawyer engaged by the former Prime Minister

4926 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether one Mr. William Sheffield, a U.S. Lawyer has been engaged by the former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi to look after her legal affairs,

(b) if so what are the details thereof, and

(c) whether the Government has enquired into the source wherefrom this U.S. Legal expert is being paid by Shrimati Gandhi in dollars?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) It is understood that Mr. William Sheffield, a U.S. lawyer, had volunteered to render legal assistance to Mrs. Gandhi, the former Prime Minister, in the cases pending against her in the court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi, without any remuneration. He had not formally appeared for her in any of the Court cases.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Acquisition of Assets of Heilgers sub-Group

4927 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Shri Pran Prashad's family acquired the Heilgers sub-group with assets of over Rs. 10 crores as family property following on the 1972 bifurcation of Birds Heilgers group of which he was the Chairman,

(b) if so, whether the inquiry conducted by Shri Sahil Gupta (of Gupta Ghosh and Chowdhery Chartered Accountants) as an inspector on behalf of the Company Law Board had found the 1972 transactions as "irregular", and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) to (c) Shri Sahil Kumar Gupta one of the Inspectors appointed under section 237(b) of Companies Act, 1956 to investigate into the affairs of the companies belonging to Bird & Heilgers group, has in his interim report on M/s Bird & Co. Ltd. mentioned an irregularity about management of the saving trust by Shri Pran Prashad and Shri K. L. Dua, erstwhile directors of M/s Bird and Co. Ltd. and trustees of the fund to the detriment of interest of saving trust and with a view to give benefit to Shri Pran Prashad and his family members, through purchase and sale of shares from/to the family members of Shri Pran Prashad and from trusts in which he was interested, at arbitrary prices during bifurcation in 1972. The final report of the Inspector is awaited.

Things and other points brought out in the report are under examination. After completion of the same the matter will be considered by the Company Law Board for such action as may be considered necessary.

सरकारी थत्त म कारखाने तथा अन्य प्रतिष्ठान

4928 श्री मुनाय घाटूजा क्या विधि भ्याय
श्रीर हम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें
दि

(क) मरुभारी क्षेत्र व अन्तर्गत कुल गिनने
काएवाने निगम और धन्य प्रतिष्ठान ह और

(ख) अनुमत्त एव वद व शोकात् किन् विन
व्यक्तियों को चयनार्थीन निष्काश धानि व रूप म
निष्काश दिया गया ।

विधि 'याद और कल्पना काय मनो' (यो शक्ति
कल्प) (क) कल्पनी अधिनियम की धारा 617
में यथा परिभाषित सरकारी कल्पनया मासिक
क्षेत्र का एक प्रमुख अंग है। दश म 31 3 1978
तक 745 सरकारी कल्पनया कार्यवाही था। इनमें
से 159 एका कल्पनया यो जिनक सम्पूर्ण अथवा
वैयक्तिक शरीर वैयक्तिक सरकार क थ। 548
एका कल्पनया या जिनक सम्पूर्ण अथवा वैयक्तिक
हिस्सा राज्य सरकार क थ तथा एनी 38 कल्पनया
यो जिनके वैयक्तिक सरकार क राज्य सरकार द्वारा
मिनाकर वैयक्तिक निम्न कारण विय हूय थ।
इनक अतिरिक्त कुछ सांविधिक निमित्त तथा विभागीय
उपक्रम ह यो मासिक क्षेत्र क भाग ह। परन्तु
ये कल्पनी अधिनियम का सीमानागत नग धारत।
अन इनके बारे म भूदान उपकरण नहै।

[illegible]

स्टीम होजन और इलेक्ट्रिक रेलगाड़ियों को
सुधारा

4929 श्री सुभाष झा
यह ज्ञान की कृपा करेगे कि

(ग) स्टीम डीज़ल और इलक्ट्रिक ट्रान्का की पयक पथर सख्या कितनी है

(ख) इन रेलवे डायो म से प्रत्येक रेलगाडी पर प्रति किलोमीटर कितना व्यय किया जाना है

(ग) क्या सरकार कम से कम सागल ग्रुप वाली प्रणाली स सभी रेलगाडियों को चानान क लिए प्रयास कर रही है और

(घ) यदि हा तो चानू वय के दौरान इस गिना
म क्या प्रगति होन की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण)

(क) भार खोज और विज्ञानी कथन द्वारा चालित गाड़ियों की पथ पर दृढ़ सहायता बतलाना समर्थ नही है क्योंकि बहुत-सी गाड़ियां खर्चों में उपलब्ध कथन-प्रकृति और भारों विधेय के लिए उनकी उपयुक्तता में आधार पर दो प्रत्यक्ष प्रकृति प्रकार के कथनों से चर्चा है। लेकिन 1976-77 के दौरान विभिन्न कथन प्रकृतियों के न भ्रमण भारतीय रेलों पर संचालन (प्रत्यक्ष प्रकृति) एवं मात्र गाड़ी डिजोमीटर नीचे विश्व प्रत्यक्षार थे —

	मवारो	मान	जोड
भाप	166	58	224
ढीतन	48	118	166
बिबली	29	49	78

(ख) जन ग्राहिका पर किय गये निम्नलिखित व्यय के वर्णन-वार साफ़ नहा रखे जाते हैं

(ग) और (घ) विभा खड्ड विनय पर कयन
वा सत्तापन अथवा अथवा होना खण पर यानायान
क घनय उम घनय क घनमार वीन-मा कयन
उत्पुन हागा यनिरिकन मुनियामो क विपु अरनित
निवग अानि बाता पर निभर करता है । इन कारको
को मुनियन रखत हुग रान प्रसासन सम्बन्धित खण्डो
पर समय कयन का व्यवस्था करने न नि प्रयन
धान हैं ।

Total haulage of Passengers and Goods

4930 SHRI DHARAMA VIR
V ASHIT W ill the M n ster of RAIL-
WAYS be pleased to state

(a) the total haulage of passengers and goods year wise in 1975-76 and 1977

(b) the availability of total number of locomotives and coaches in the same period year wise separately for passenger and goods

(c) any conspicuous trends in (a) and (b) and why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Statistics are maintained for financial year and not for calendar year. Total number of passengers and tonnes of goods originating during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 are given below

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Number of passengers originating (in millions)	2 429 421	2 945 2	3 360 3

Tonnes of goods originating (in millions) 196 7 223 3 239 1

(b) Number of Locomotives Passenger carriages and Wagons as on 31st March is as under

As on 31st March

	1975	1976	1977
Locomotives	11,113	11,095	11,010
Passenger carriages	28 254	28 526	28,516
Wagons	377,448	381,497	384 190

(c) There is no conspicuous trend

Registrar of the Court of Judicial Commissioner

4931 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a person is qualified to be appointed as a registrar of the court of Judicial Commissioner if he has not attended any law college,

(b) whether it is a fact that the Registrar of the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Goa Daman and Diu has not attended any law college but still holds a law degree, and

(c) whether the Government propose to hold an enquiry in the matter, and if not the reasons for same?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) to (c) The Government of Goa Daman and Diu have intimated that the present Registrar of the Court of Judicial Commissioner passed the Ind LL B (Old) Examination held by the Karnataka University in October, 1968 as an ex-cand date. They had asked for details of his attendance in the Law College but these had not been furnished by the University. The Judicial Commissioner Goa Daman and Diu has intimated that law degree is not prescribed as an essential qualification for the post of Registrar in that Court and that the question of Government taking action against the Registrar does not arise.

Confirmation of Temporary Officers

4932 PROF R. K. AMIN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether he will ensure that his directives to the Railway Board to confirm all the remaining temporary officers this year is implemented as there is already abnormal delay in confirming these officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) Yes Action in this respect has already been initiated.

Railways' participation in Exhibition arranged by AICC

4933 SHRI BHAGAT RAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that Indian Railways took part in the exhibitions arranged by All India Congress Party or any other agency or an individual on the eve of Session of All Indian Congress Committee or to propagate 20 point programme of former Prime Minister of India during Congress regime,

(b) if so the total number of exhibitions in which railways and its production units took part, information may be submitted separately for each railway or production unit with names of occasions or sessions at which these exhibitions were held

(c) cost of stores utilized for the construction of pavilions or stalls installed at the aforesaid exhibitions and

(d) cost of materials should be submitted in the following break up—

(i) cost of material issued from stores depots

- (2) cost of material drawn from the floor or workshops or from its petty stores depots,
- (3) cost of material utilised from the stocks held by inspectors of works, electric foreman, head train examiners and other subordinates of the railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Yes

(b) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library See No. LT-2736/78]

Out of nine Zonal Railways, three Production Units and other Railway Administrations only four Zonal Railways viz. Northern, Northeast Frontier, Eastern and South Eastern actively participated in 10 exhibitions. Other Zonal Railways, Production Units and the Research Designs and Standards Organisation assisted these our Railways by way of sending models and other exhibits from their existing stock which did not involve any additional expenditure

Upgradation of posts of X-Ray Technicians

4934 **SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA**

SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there are rules framed by competent authority to upgrade and downgrade the posts of X Ray Technicians in various Railway Hospitals, specially, the sub-divisional hospital Amritsar and Divisional Hospital Lalgah, Bikaner,

(b) if there are such rules what are these,

(c) if there are no such rules the reasons therefor and how the upgradation and downgradation is done, and

(d) whether the exposure of X Ray films at Bikaner is four times more than at Amritsar what are the causes of downgrading the post of X Ray Technician at Bikaner and upgrading the post of X Ray Technician at Amritsar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (d) The nature of work being done by the incumbents of the two grades (Rs 260-400 and Rs 330-500) of X Ray Technicians is identical. The higher

grade posts are provided to improve promotional prospects and the incumbents of the posts are transferred from one post to the other on administrative grounds

Central Railway Buildings in Kalyan

4935 **SHRI R. K. MHALGI** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Finance by its letter No. 4(7) P/65 dated 29th March, 1967—fixed quantum and laid procedure and intimated to all local bodies in respect of payment of service charges of Central Government properties

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Railway have 54 buildings built after 1-4-37 in the city limits of Kalyan Municipality of Thana District (Maharashtra) but their service charges for the period of last fourteen years amounting to the tune of Rs. 3,80,216 have not been paid to the said Municipal Council even after repeated reminders, and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and when the said amount shall be paid to the Municipal Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Yes

(b) and (c) The 54 buildings in question include some constructed before 1-4-37. It was for the first time in July 1977 that the Kalyan Municipal Council preferred a claim of Rs. 3,80,216 relating to service charges due from 1-4-54. Since the claim pertains to such a long period, it is being scrutinised and payments will be made as soon as the relevant points are settled.

Mercy appeal of X-Ray Technicians

4936 **SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways had accepted the mercy appeal of the X Ray Technicians working in the low pay scale on the Northern Railway on the 3rd October, 1977 and directed the Director of Establishment of the Railway Board to implement the order and the DF Railway Board wrote a D.O. letter to the Additional GPO Northern Railway on 15/16 October, 1978 but the GPO (Additional) and CMO (Medical) Northern Railway did not comply with the orders issued in this regard

(b) whether orders were again given before the G.M. Northern Railway and

Medical Officer (BKN) in the X-Ray Cell of Medical Department, Bikaner on the 1st May, 1978 (Back to ASR) but they ignored the orders, and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) The matter relates to one X-Ray technician who was transferred from Amritsar to Bikaner as a result of a Vigilance case. His transfer was stayed under D.O. letter of 16th October, 1977 (not 1978) but the stay order was subsequently cancelled on 30th December, 1977.

(b) No such orders had been given

(c) Does not arise

मध्य प्रदेश में एक पोली प्रोपोलीन किम पंचटरी की स्थापना के लिए आशय पत्र का जारी किया जाना

4937 श्री रायबजी क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और ज्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में पोली प्रोपोलीन किम पंचटरी की स्थापना करने के लिए आशय-पत्र जारी करने हेतु सरकार को कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हा तो यह कब प्राप्त हुआ है और किस माध्यम से प्राप्त हुआ है,

(ख) आशय पत्र जारी करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं जबकि इस बारे में राज्य सरकार सहयोग करने वाली संस्था के साथ बरकरार करने के लिए सहमति हो गई है, और

(ग) यह आशय पत्र कब जारी किये जाने की संभावना है।

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और ज्वरक मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) में (ग) जो हा। विद्युतीय ग्रेड के वामोत्पायसी औरिएण्टेड पोली प्रोपोलीन किम तैयार करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य उद्योग निगम लि० से एक आशय पत्र जारी करने से सम्बन्धित एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था और सं० 938/77/आई एल दिनांक 9-12-1977 के अन्तर्गत पजीटिव किया गया। आवेदन पत्र पर विचार किया गया और इस आशय पर धरुबीवार कर दिया गया कि इस मद के लिए पर्याप्त क्षमता के उत्पादन के लिए लाइसेंस पहले ही दे दिया गया था।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अभी हाल में इस मामले पर पुन विचार करने के लिए आवेदन दिया है। मामला सनीधाओत है।

सफाई कर्मचारियों का घरा

4938. श्री पूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गज माह उत्तर रेलवे प्रान्तपाल में गार्ड कर्मचारियों के भयन में और 1977 में एमर रे तन्नीशियन के पद को बीकानेर से समुत्तर रेलवे प्रान्तपाल में स्थानांतरित करने के मामले में सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों से बर्षित भूग ली गई थी;

(ख) क्या जोधपुर रेलवे प्रान्तपाल में एक एकमरे तन्नीशियन का समुत्तर तथा दला बिभा जा रहा है क्योंकि भर्ती करने वाले कर्मों को भुग दी गई है,

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस पर राक लगाने के लिए रेलवे विभाग द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो रेलवे प्रान्तपाल, समुत्तर में एमर रे तन्नीशियन के पद का दर्जा बढ़ाने के क्या कारण हैं और उस बीकानेर प्रान्तपाल में तलादी करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि समुत्तर में कार्यभार बीकानेर के कार्यभार की अपेक्षा कम है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख) विकासीय बाटे की सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षणों के 25% पदा को भरण के लिए उत्तर रेलवे में मार्च 1978 में एक प्रवरण किया था। स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षणों के प्रवरण में अध्यय एक्स रे तन्नीशियन व पद को बीकानेर से समुत्तर रेलवे प्रान्तपाल में स्थानांतरित करने के बारे में घुस का कोई मामला रेलवे क नोटिस में नहीं आयी है। इस बारे में नियुक्ति बनने द्वारा रिक्शन भागने की कोई शिकायत नहीं हुई है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) समुत्तर में 260—430 र० (स० वे०) के ग्रेड में काम करने वाले एक एक्स रे तन्नीशियन को प्रशासनिक कारणों से स्थानांतरित करना था। उत्तर रेलवे के किसी भी प्रान्तपाल में 260—430 र० (स० वे०) ग्रेड में एमर रे तन्नीशियन का पद रिक्त न होने के कारण और एमर रे तन्नीशियन को समुत्तर से बाहर स्थानांतरित करने के लिए उसे उसके पद के साथ बीकानेर स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया और बदले में बीकानेर के एमर रे तन्नीशियन का पद, जिसके पदधारी ने संयोजक अगनी तैयारी समुत्तर में करने की इच्छा व्यक्त की थी, समुत्तर प्रान्तपाल कर दिया गया।

12-00 hrs.

RE SHORT NOTICE QUESTION ON REPORTED MURDER OF TWO CHILDREN IN DELHI

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो बच्चों का नक्सल हुआ है उनका डेड बाडी मिली है मैंने इस बारे में नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिया है मैं जानना चाहता कि उनका क्या हुआ ? यह हमारे लिए और सारे सदन के लिए बहुत बड़ी बात है, उसकी इन्कवायरी होनी चाहिए ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akli) I am sure the whole House and yourself will feel shocked and grieved to hear the two young children, one a girl Gita age 17 and the other, a boy Master Sanjay age 15, children of Shri M. M. Chopra Captain in the Navy who were kidnapped day before yesterday while they were trying to go from their home in Naval officers' Colony Enclave to the Yuvva Vani Programme at 6 p.m. in the A.I.R. They were kidnapped and today's morning news is I got it confirmed from the Home Ministry's office that these young children, unfortunate children were found murdered with multiple stab wounds and their bodies were left at Ring Road. I do not have words. What is the fault of these young children ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I would like to tell you one thing. A short notice question has been given notice of by Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta and I am admitting it. Tomorrow we will have a full discussion on it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Let the Government, let the whole House, convey our deep sense of shock and sorrow to the bereaved family. This is the last that we can do. The whole nation is shocked. I am sure every hon. Member in this House is shocked. When this Short Notice Question comes Government will give a detailed reply, that is a different matter, and it will be considered as a law and order problem, but at present I feel we have to convey our whole sympathy to the bereaved family and the whole House has to associate itself in expressing this total shock that we feel at this ghastly tragedy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Yes, it is very shocking. I think the whole House will associate itself.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LAOUL (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) I wish, on behalf of the Government, to associate ourselves with the feeling of shock and

grief that the hon. Member has given expression to. This is a very serious matter which involves innocent children, and certainly Government will leave no stone unturned to look into the whole case and see if at the culprits are brought to book. Meanwhile, we share the grief and sorrow and shock that he has expressed, and the feelings of the House may kindly be conveyed to the bereaved family.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I think the whole House associates itself.

श्री राम ब्रधय सिंह (विजयवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय एक निवेदन है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय श्री राम ब्रधय सिंह जी का जरा बँड जाइये ।

श्री राम ब्रधय सिंह मैं नियम 144 के तहत नोटिस दिया है कि बाबा बालनगर बर्मीशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहम करवाई जाए और उनको सजा करवाया जाय । उन मरघाप में 26 घण्टियों में निश्चर दिया है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr. Ram Awadhi Singh you came to the chamber and I have told you to give a notice under rule 377. But you have come here and persisted in raising it in the House. Please take your seat. Do not get plike this is preemptu. I will not allow it. Please take your seat.

श्री राम ब्रधय सिंह इन बारे में हाउस को बताया जाय और इस पर बहम करवाई जाये ।

SHRI JYOTIRMAY JOSHI (Dindur and Harbour) Sir I want to say

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Let me make some announcements.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY JOSHI I will not take half a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Please resume your seat.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY JOSHI It is about the communal riots in Hyderabad.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER You have given notice about it. I will look into it.

12.06 hrs

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST (i) EDITOR, THE NATIONAL HERALD AND (ii) SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR, M.P.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan had given a notice of question of privilege on the 14th August, 1978 against the Editor, The National Herald, New Delhi, for alleged "gross distortion and wilful misrepresentation" of certain proceedings of Lok Sabha of the 12th August, 1978, and casting "aspersions" on their "conduct as Members in the House" in a news report published in its issue dated the 13th August, 1978, under the caption "Major Tactical Reverse".

The Editor, The National Herald, who was asked to state what he might have to say in the matter, in his reply dated the 19th August, 1978, has stated *inter alia*, as follows:

"Our reporter has explained that in his attempt to give the gist of the tumultuous proceedings of the day in an abbreviated form, unintentional errors had crept into the report. He has further stated that it was farthest from his mind while reporting the proceedings to misquote any member or misrepresent any party's view point. We express regret and offer our unqualified apology for the erroneous reporting and request that the notice of breach of privilege against The National Herald is not pressed."

In view of the regret and unqualified apology tendered by the Editor, The National Herald, if the House agrees, the matter need not be pursued. The Editor of The National Herald, may, however, be asked to publish the necessary correction and his apology prominently in the next issue of the newspaper.

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS Yes

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Pandit D. N. Tiwari, M.P., Chairman, House Committee, had given a notice of question of privilege on 3rd August, 1978, against Shri Somjibhai Damor, M.P. for making certain unfounded allegations against him in the House on the 31st July, 1978 and also in a letter addressed by him (Shri Somjibhai Damor) to the Speaker on that date, regarding allotment of houses to the Members belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Somjibhai Damor was requested to furnish his comments on the matter and either to substantiate the allegations made by him or to express regret. Shri Somjibhai Damor in his reply dated the 23rd August, 1978, has stated:

"In this regard, I express my unqualified regrets to you and also to Chairman of the House Committee."

In view of the unqualified regrets expressed by Shri Somjibhai Damor, if the House agrees, the matter may be treated as closed.

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS. Yes

12.10 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha —

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 26th August, 1978, agreed without any amendment to the Delhi Police Bill, 1978, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th August, 1978."

12.11 hrs. 7

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED VIOLENT CLASHES INVOLVING
NAVAL PERSONNEL, WORKERS OF HINDUSTAN
SHIPYARD AND BUS WORKERS

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दक्षिणमन्त्री लोकमहल के निम्नलिखित विषय को धीरे-धीरे सत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :-

'विशाखापत्तनम में नौसेना कर्मचारियों तथा हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड के कर्मचारियों और बस कर्मचारियों के बीच हुई हिंसक मुठभेड़, जिसमें पांच व्यक्ति मारे गये, से उत्पन्न स्थिति का समाचार'।

महोदय, राज्य सत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मल्ल) : महोदय, सरकार को विशाखापत्तनम में 26 और 27 अगस्त, 1978 को हुई घराबारा की दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटनाओं जिनके परिणामस्वरूप तीन व्यक्ति की जानें गईं, पर बहुत दुःख हुआ है। सरकार इस विषय में राज्य प्राधिकारियों से साथ सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है।

26 अगस्त को काफी शाम को नौसेना के कर्मचारियों तथा हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड के गिरिजिन कामगारों, जो एक बस में यात्रा कर रहे थे, के बीच बड़ा झुकी हो गई। हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड के अन्य

कामगारों को इसकी जानकारी हुई। बाद में जब बस वापस आ रही थी ता नौसेना के कर्मचारी बस के बड्कटर को नौसेना के कार्यालय पर ले गए, उसे रोके रखा, और शिपयार्ड के उस कामगार को पहचानने के लिए कहा जिसने कहा-मुनी हुई थी। इस बीच सिटी थन के कामगारों को बड्कटर की इस नज़रबन्दी का पता चल गया और वे महा-सभों विमैटर के निकट एकत्र हो गए और उन्होंने अपने हाथों को बंधाने के लिए नौसेना के कार्यालय में प्रवेश करने की कोशिश की परन्तु राज्य पुलिस ने उनकी रोक दिया। बाद में नौसेना के कर्मचारियों ने बड्कटर को पुलिस को सौंप दिया।

26 अगस्त को काफी काम के समय नौसेना के कुछ कर्मचारियों तथा बस कामगारों और बाद में हिंदुस्तान शिपयार्ड के कुछ कर्मचारियों में एक मुठभेड़ हुई। इसके परिणामस्वरूप भराजकता, हिंसा और भागजनी की कई घटनाएँ हुईं। शिपयार्ड के कामगारों, बस बड्कटरों, जनता के कुछ व्यक्तियों तथा नौसेना के कर्मचारियों का बीच पथराव हुआ जिसमें कुछ अश्विनिक नागरिक, नौसेना कर्मचारी, तथा राज्य पुलिस के कर्मचारियों को भी चोटें आईं। घटना में एक सिटी बस और नौसेना के ट्रक को भी धाग लगा दी गई। स्थिति पर काबू पा लिया गया।

27 अगस्त को सुबह को नौसेना के हाथ पैदी आधिकार की एन० बी० भेड, का सब पिछली रात की कारदार्ता के बोके के निकट मिला। जब उसकी मृत्यु का समाचार नौसेना कर्मचारियों को मिला तो उनमें से कुछ बहुत शीघ्र हो गए तथा भराजकता हिंसा तथा भागजनी फिर से नौसेना के कर्मचारियों, हिंदुस्तान शिपयार्ड के कर्मचारियों तथा अन्य को बीच भटक उठी। एक सिनेमाहाल, एक पुजा का स्थान, कुछ भावार्थीय मकानों तथा कुछ बाहरी को जला दिया गया। हिंदुस्तान शिपयार्ड के एक कर्मचारी श्रीनालीदास को सम्भोर चोटें आईं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उसकी मृत्यु हो गई। एक और 19 वर्षीय लड़के (सिक्किथन) की मृत्यु का भी समाचार मिला है।

स्पानीय प्रशासन ने प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में 27 अगस्त को शाम 5 बजे से बन्दूक लगा दिया है तथा तब से 28 अगस्त को शाम तक कोई गन्तव्य नहीं हुई है। सामान्य स्थिति पुनः स्थापित करने के लिए पुलिस, नौसेना तथा स्थानीय प्रशासन के प्रतिनिधियों की संविधिधिया में सम्मेलन करने के लिए एक संयुक्त नियंत्रणकक्ष की स्थापना की गई है। राज्य सरकार ने मार में शामिल और व्यवस्था बहाल करने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय किए हैं। नौसेना के प्राधिकारी भी शांति बहाल करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को सहयोग करने के लिए उपाय कर रहे हैं।

मे सदन से तथा सदन के माध्यम से विशाखा-पत्तनम के लोगों के सभी वर्गों से शांति और सद्भावना बनाये रखने तथा सामान्य स्थिति का स्थापन पुनः स्थापित करने के लिए आदिक धर्मीय कर्मचारियों।

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा 'उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय विशाखापत्तनम के मतनगुरम् शिपयार्ड के क्षेत्र में जो हिंसक घटनाएँ हुई हैं वे काफी दुःखदायी हैं। उन घटनाओं में विशेष रूप से जिन लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है उन में एक विद्यार्थी है जो बहा पर शिराई में गैर के रूप में पाया हुआ था जिसका इस लड़ाई से और इन घटनाओं से कोई तात्त्विक नहीं था। एक नैवल ऑफिसर की लाश अगले दिन रात को सड़ियों में प्राप्त हुई और तीसरे मरने वाले व्यक्ति का भी ऐसा लगता है कि घटनाओं से कोई तात्त्विक नहीं था। इस कारण से जो धटनाएँ वहाँ पर पड़ी हैं उन में कुछ शरारती तब बाद में शामिल हुए, इन के बारे में कोई सन्देश दिया नहीं देता। इन के साथ अड़े हुए जो दूसरे मकाल हैं उन की ओर में मसी महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहना है कि यह कोई घटना सिर्फ व्यवस्था-पत्तनम का हो ऐसी बात नहीं है, हैदराबाद में जो घटना हुई है, उस से पहले मराठवाड़ा में जो घटना हुई और उस से पहले अन्य स्थानों पर भी जो हिंसक घटनाएँ उभर रही हैं और तबका पैदा हो रहा है इस के पीछे कोई घटना है या नहीं, इस को देखने की जरूरत है। मैं यह तो नहीं कहना कि ये घटनाएँ कोई प्रो-मेरिटेटेड थी या पहले से प्लान की हुई थी। परन्तु एक छोटी सी घटना होती है, उस के बाद अचानक बहुत घटना बहुत उस रूप धारण कर लेती है। इस के बारे में यह जो एक साइकोलॉजी बन गई है देश के अन्दर, इसकी केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्रादेशिक सरकार इन सब को मिल कर के देखने और इन को रोकने की सज्ज जरूरत है। अगर ऐसा न हुआ तो इस के कारण देश में यह जो वातावरण बनाया जा रहा है कि ला एण्ड आर्डर तहमनहस हो रहा है, जानून और व्यवस्था नहीं रह गई है इस के कारण बहुत ही बीमारी रूप में पैदा हो रहा है। मैं चाहूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों को साथ बैठ कर इस पर विचार करें और इस को देखें कि इस में किसी तरह की राजनीति नहीं घानी चाहिए और इन सारे मामलों को किम तरह से हल किया जा सकता है। कुछ लोग ऐसे जरूर हैं जो यह चाहते हैं इस बात को साबित किया जाए और इस बात का बड़े जोर से प्रचार करने को कोशिश उन को तरफ से है कि एमरजेंसी के अन्दर ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति बहुत ठीक थी, पच्छी थी और एमरजेंसी क्या कि हट गई इस के कारण देश में हर रोज समाचारपत्रों में ऐसी खबरें आ रही हैं, परन्तु बहुत से ऐसे स्थान भी हैं जहाँ कांग्रेस का या कांग्रेस (भाई) का शासन है, जिनकी जगह दूसरी प्रदेश सरकारों ने शासन है तो उन सभी को मिला कर ला एण्ड आर्डर की प्राप्ति के लिए कोई सज्ज बचन उठाने की जरूरत है। जैसा कि अभी यहाँ पर जिक्र किया गया कि दिल्ली को दो बन्धा का कल्ल कर दिया गया। हममें एक बात निश्चयनी है कि जो जानून कोशिश वाले गुंडे और शरारती तन्त्र हैं उनमें मन में नहीं इस प्रकार की भावना न आ जाये कि देश में ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति कमजोर होती जा रही है

इसीलिए मैं इस बात पर बहुत बल देना चाहता

[श्री विजय कुमार भलहोत्रा]

हू कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस सार मवाल की दखना चाहिए। आज सभी प्रदेशों में इस तरह की घटनाएँ बढ़ रही हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह जो घटना हुई है इसके सम्बन्ध में नौवीं क वाइस एडमिरल मुफरि-स्टेड पुलिस और शिपयार्ड के प्रबंध-ताना न भलग भलग घटनाएँ बताई हैं। आज देश में बढ़ते जगहों पर बा एन एक सी भार पा मिलिट्री पब्लिक प्रस्टेक्शन मिशन है तथा पर इनमें तालमेल के लिए कोई एसी एगारिटा होनी चाहिए जोकि नवके साथ मिलकर काम कर सके और वही पर अगर किसी प्रकार की बढिवाई होती है, कोई तलाशनी का बानावरण पैदा होता है ता उसका नियंत्रण किया जा सके। ऐसी जगह जहाँ पर नौवी के सेंटर है सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और मिलिट्री के प्राप्ति हैं उससे, सम्बन्ध में कोई एसा नियम होना चाहिए कि जिसके अन्तर में वे पूरी तरह से काम करेंगे। अगर वही पर कोई एसा स्थिति पैदा होती है ता उसके लिए कौन सी कामन एगारिटा होनी जो मिलकर सारे मामल को निपटा सके। भयभीता तात्काल बनाने में समय लगता है। नौवी के कमाण्डर को और शिपयार्ड के प्रबंधकों को घपन आदमिया को सम्मानन में 24 घंटा मग। जा लाकल वस कम-चारी में उनका भी सम्मानन में समय लगा। इसलिए कोई एसी एगारिटा होनी चाहिए जो सभी को बटोल कर सब सभा का सापण में बाटकर हो नव और एक दूसरे के विपरीत बाव काम न कर सक-एससे दखन की जरूरत है। इस मामल को दखने के लिए और बाग कपूरवार विण कोई एसा इन्वायरी बहा पर हो नाकि आग कभी भी एसी घटनाएँ न घट सकें।

श्री धनिक लाल मदन महादय जिन भावनाओं को व्यक्त किया गया है मैं उनके साथ हूँ। विधि और व्यवस्था का घपन हाथ में लाना या बहिया करने का जो भाव है उस पर काय पाना चाहिए और उनके लिए माननाय सदम्या न जो मुनाब दिग & मुख्य मन्त्रियों तथा विरोध पक्ष के नेताओं से मिलकर बात करने के लिए तो हम बाटने हैं ऐसा बानावरण होना चाहिए कि बहा पर अगर कोई छोटी घटना हो तो उससे इस तरह की हिंसक कारवाओं न बढ़ें। इस तरह का बानावरण हमें बनाना चाहिए।

यहाँ पर जो घटना हुई है उसमें कौन पैठन है ऐसा तो नहीं दीख रहा है। आपस में कुछ कहा सुनी हो गई और उसके बाद बात बढ़ गई। स्थिति को बाबू में लाने के लिए उपाय किए गए यद्यपि माननीय सदम्या ने जैसा कहा कि और भी अच्छे उपाय किए जा सकते थे।

इन्वायरी की जो बात माननीय सम्प्य ने कही है ता एक मैजिस्ट्रीयन इन्वायरी का एनार राज्य सरकार ने किया है और सभी गवर्ने जस्टरी का न

तो यह है कि शांति और व्यवस्था स्थापित हो और आपस में सद्भाव पैदा हो। यह सबसे पहली आवश्यकता है। यह पहला काम हो जाना है तो बाद में राज्य सरकार से इस बारे में भी बानचीत की जा सकती है।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY
(Mangalore) Growing violence in the public life of the country is a serious matter of concern. An atmosphere of violence and lawlessness has gripped the entire country.

You know our defence personnel and particularly, the Naval personnel are to safeguard the coast and also to safeguard public lives and property of the country. I have got high regard for our defence forces. But to-day what had happened in Vizag is this

In fact, to-day, our naval personnel have taken the law into their own hands which is deplorable and no peace-loving citizens of this country can tolerate it. You know there are atrocities on harijans, weaker sections, poor workers, minorities and it has become the order of the day. What has happened in Vizag on the night of the 26th and how the incident has started. The Minister concerned has not given us a correct picture as to how the incident has started. The incident had started in this way. Two naval personnel got into the bus in a drunken state, that is under the influence of alcohol. Then, after entering the bus, some workers of the Hindustan Shipyard got into it. The poor chaps the poor workers simply crawled under the feet of the navy men. These navy personnel got angry and there was an altercation. Immediately these naval personnel started beating these workers. These workers got down from the bus, they went to the Shipyard and narrated the incident to their colleagues. The colleagues came back. When the bus was returning at the Naval Sena Dock these people waylaid the bus and removed the bus crew and took them to the workers' quarter of the shipyard and they confined them wrongfully.

At the time when the bus crew were in the quarters the bus crew got collected in strength and they demanded the release of their crew members. At that time there was a clash as a result of which a Petty Naval Officer was killed. In the meantime some naval officers were injured and 8 workers were also injured. Next day once again the fighting erupted. The dead body of the petty naval officer was found by them near the bush in the naval colony. At that time these people went on a rampage and they took law into their own hands and even went to the extent of setting fire to the Cinema

Hall and also to the shipyard staff quarters. At that time what happened was this. In the clash one worker by name, Kalidas was murdered and another nineteen year old boy was also murdered. When the naval people opened fire on the Gurdwara at that time these people died. Not only that Public property was also set on fire. This is the position. Can the Members of this honourable House join me in deprecating and deploring the acts of the naval personnel? What is happening to-day? The atmosphere of violence and lawlessness had gripped the entire nation to-day. You heard what Mr. Sathe has just now stated. Now I will come to the main point. What is the reason?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER. You should have come to the main point long before.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY. Please excuse me. I will come to that.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER. You are making here a speech. Actually you should ask for a clarification. Please ask for the clarification.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY. Please excuse me. Now why it is happening? There is no full-fledged Home Minister in the country. For the last so many months we did not have two Cabinet Ministers and six State Ministers. What is the Prime Minister doing? He is concentrating the powers to himself. He is not prepared to give the powers. That is why there is a bottleneck in the administration. That is why what I submit is this. Is the Prime Minister going to appoint a Home Minister in this country? There is no discipline in their party because there is crisis and there is no time for these people to find time for running the administration effectively. Under these circumstances stay I know from the Prime Minister when is he going to appoint the Home Minister for this country? (Interrupts one)

Secondly whether he is going to appoint a High Court judge to go into these allegations?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER. Please conclude now.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY. I am concluding. Sir, people in this country have started feeling that there is no safety for their lives today and as such I request the Prime Minister to take immediate action otherwise tomorrow your government will be thrown out by the people. (Interrupts one)

श्री धनिक लाल मजल जो रिपॉर्टर हुयने दी है वह ग्राह्य सरकार द्वारा भर्ती गयी है।

श्री उपसेन (दरिया) माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जो घटना घटी है वह बहुत ही भयंताक है। इसमें भी कोई शक नहीं है कि जिस राज्य में यह घटना घटी वहां की राज्य सरकार इस घटना को मुक्त दृष्टि की तरह देखनी रही। इन से उसकी कमजोरी प्रकट होती है।

मुझ से इस सम्बन्ध में एक तरफ़ मिला है। यह तार राकोटी इस्तरमा का है जिसमें पति राकोटी कानिदास पकड़ कर बं त जाय गया। वहां नवल स्टाफ़ के द्वारा मार गया और चौक भ्रम नवल कमाण्ड की हाजिरी में उनकी पूरी तरह कुचल दिया गया। आज भी वहां पर इस तरह की अव्यवस्था का भावना है और लोग वहां कस्यु सता हान पर भी डर रह है भाया कि उनका जीवन सुरक्षित रह सकेगा या नहीं। यह जा तार हथार पास भाया है मवा जो ब पास भी पहुंचा होगा।

मैं अब दो-तीन सवाल करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि जनादन पुनारी जा की तरह मैं फालतू सैनिक दल के लिए तो खाना नहीं हुआ हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जा ने ध्यान खाना में कहा है कि जब ब बस भावा कर रहे थे तबन भागिनार के कमचारा पकड़ कर के भावन यहां ल गय। क्या मंत्री जा मरी राय से सहमत होते कि दशर ब बस कमचारिया को पकड़ कर के नहा ले जाय कि वताभा कि किज से तुम्हारी कहा-मुना हुई है तो उनका पूरा प्रतिनिधता नहा हुई होना? मंत्री जा पहला बान तो यह बतौर कि मही भापना में क्या ब कम नतान पर पहुंच कि ब पिप हुए वे और बिना मुकाम तक पहुंच रास्ते में हा मस्त हो गय थे और उठान भावन अधिकारी का दुस्वयोग किया? क्या इसे मंत्री जी खुद भापन भाप मानत ह? दूसर में मवा जो स पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 26 27 28 29 बार लिहा गए इनका बगी घटना का पत्र क्या भापने सुरक्षित राज्य सरकार को भाग-शान्ति का राय दी कि हाई कोर्ट के जज के स्तर पर इस की भायिक जांच बिनाया जाय? अब भा इस में क्या देर की जा रही है?

रोड बज के शिपयार्ड के घोर नौ सता के कर्मचारी भापन में लटन है और इसक लिए महदुल्ला जी न भी कहा और मन्त्रा न उभरा जवाब भा दिया इस सम्बन्ध में मुझ यात्रा है कि जब हम लोग जल में से तो क्षण में भी मारा-मारा हुई की और जोकी किसी को पकड़ ले त हाथ और उन्होंने पूरा भापरा बहुर घर लिया था। उस समय भाहनरमा का राज था या उनका मिनाजी का राज था। हम लोग उस समय जल में से और हमन प्रधानारी में पड़ा था। ऐसा घटनाए जो भववर शहरो में हो जाया करता है। क्या मंत्री जी ऐसे शहरो में जहा पर कि पब्लिक प्लानेटिनगम के कर्मचारी की पोली अधिकारी काम करते हैं कोई सायरन भागियम या काफोरसिनगन बेटा नवान की व्यवस्था करेगी ताकि जब इस मोर्चे का जाए तो सुरक्षित कार्यवाही की जाए क्योंकि विनाग के भाग्यो से तो यह डीक हान भाता नहीं है।

[श्री जगजीवन]

घर में मंत्री जो ते दो-तीन सवात करना चाहता है ।

हार्ड हाट व जत्र का घायलता में जांच बमेटी विधानों में राज्य सरकार की क्या बटिनाई है यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ ।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि बीआरडिशनल बमेटी क्यों नहीं बनाई जाना है ? पुलिस बमेट-टैरिय के नेवी के बमबारी या दूसर का साथ बहा रहन है उनको इस तरह बाधार्डिशनल बमेटी क्या नहा बार्ड गई है यह भी मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ ।

नैनन धारिगर ईस्टन बमांड के तासन बार्सी-दाम का मारा गया, इन धायन का जा तार धाया है, इन बारे में धायन धाय बार्ड जानकारी है धोर यदि है तो क्या धाय यह मदा का दने ?

भी धनिक सल मज्ज जांच का धादेन हो चुका है । जांच के बाद जो भी माननीय सदस्य बहुरहे है उसकी जानकारी दे दी जाएगी (ध्वषधान) माननीय सदस्य या कुछ भी बहुरहे हैं उसको मैं समझता हूँ । उनका कहना है कि ज्युडिशल इनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए । सलिन हर बाय में ज्युडिशल इनक्वायरी हा यह जरूरी नहीं है । पहल मैजिस्टीरियल इनक्वायरी हा रहे है । जैसा धायन कहा है पहली धावश्यकता—यह है कि बहाभावि व्यवस्था स्थापित हो, धायन में सद्भाव हो । इनक्वायरी को जान के बाद ही कुछ कहा जा सकता है ।

इसा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) धाभी प्रात-बाज रिपेन सिट्टरी का नोमना धायन का, मैंने यह धादेन दिया है कि धायन सरकार से बात करके विवाधायननय में बहल धीम सद्भावना बमेटी की स्थापना की जाए जो नोमना के सोमा की, हिंदु-स्तान रिपियाई के सगों की, बस, बर्नचारिया की धोर नावटिका के नेताओं की हो जो सबसे पहले इन सब समुदायों में सद्भाव स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न करे धोर यह देखनी रहे कि कोई तनाव हो तो उस वकत उनके लिए बारगर बदन उठाए जाए ।

SHRI VASANT SATHI (Akola) I want to thank the Defence Minister for the very salutary measures which have been taken because this is a matter which cannot be treated either in an emotional manner or even lightly. It is a very sensitive issue. I can understand things when there are clashes between communities, civilians, in various fields, these incidents themselves are of serious nature. But it is altogether a different matter if there is clash between armed personnel and civilian personnel. That is the seriousness and that is why the delicacy also. I would not like to go into the details, it is no use doing that. The right thing for us to see now is only to see that the whole situation is brought under control and necessary atmosphere created.

I would like to say one thing. You have issued orders, as have appeared in the Press, asking the personnel to remain bound to barracks. One disturbing thing which came out in the newspapers was that the naval personnel could draw arms from the armoury on 27th morning. Sir, on the 26th this incident took place, curfew was imposed, everything was all right, everything was brought under control. Then it is reported that on 27th morning at 11 AM they could draw arms from the armoury. You know the seriousness of this because, if armed personnel could get arms from the armoury, then, it becomes a very dangerous thing, anything can happen. Therefore kindly go into this. There may be provocation or whatever it is. The whole committee will now go into it. We should see that in future no such incidents are repeated. There is need for some directions. I believe you will of course do it. But it is my humble suggestion that some strict direction must also be given that the officer concerned or Officer-commanding of the Area must see that these personnel have no access to the arms in the armoury. That must be done.

I hope, you will kindly consider it.

श्री जगजीवन राम भद्राद, मैं जानबूझ कर धाय की स्थिति में यह कहना उचित नहीं समझता कि बिना कारणों से यह घटना बह गई, बार्डि बह बाय तो इनक्वायरी मैजिस्ट्रेट का होगा, उसको देखना है । यह बात सही है कि जब इस तरह की बीबीशन (उत्तेजना) किसी स्थान पर हा जाती है तो नेवी के धामनेन धादि की सुरक्षा के लिये कुछ साधा की धायन (हथियार) दिये जाने हैं धोर यहा पर भी धायन (हथियार) दिये गये हैं । जा हमें जानकारी मिली बहा के गिविन धधि-बारियों ने कहा या कि नेवी के लोग को धनक रहना चाहिये सम्भवन उसकी गहायना हमको धावश्यक हो । लेकिन उन के बाद स यहा में यह धायन दे दिया गया है कि जिन लोगों का हथियार नितान धावश्यक नहीं हो उनको धाय से हथियार से लिये जयें, धोर से लिय गये हैं ।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) Sir, what about the question of relief to the families of those who have been killed? This is very important. I have already handed over the telegram which I have received from the wife of the killed person. She has asked for relief. These families must be given immediate relief.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM. I will see that some immediate relief is given to the families of all those who have fallen victim in this.

12 37 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT AND MINUTES

श्री महोत्तम (बिजनौर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं आपकी अनुमति से प्राक्कृतन समिति का विम्बेनिधि
प्रतिवेदन तथा कार्यवाही-सारांश प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

- (1) वित्त मंत्रालय—अनुदाता को माँगें
(सामान्य)—बाय—भारतिया का
पुनरीक्षण—पर 22वां प्रतिवेदन ।
- (2) उपर्युक्त प्रतिवेदन स संबंधित समिति
की बैठकी व कार्यवाही-सारांश ।

12 37½ hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

EIGHTY-THIRD, EIGHTY-SIXTH AND
NINETIETH REPORTS

SHRI P V NARASIMHA RAO
(Hunamonda) I beg to present the
following Reports of the Public Accounts
Committee

(1) Eighty-third Report on action
taken by Government on the recommenda-
tions contained in the Tenth Report
on Export of Engineering Goods relating
to the Ministry of Commerce

(2) Eighty-sixth Report on paragraph
37 of the Report of the Comptroller and
Auditor General of India for the year 1973,
76 Union Government (Railways) on
Unauthorized Occupation of Railway
Land

(3) Ninetieth Report on action taken
by Government on the recommendations
contained in the Sixteenth Report on
Fifth International Film Festival relating
to the Ministry of Information and Broad-
casting

12 38 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED RESEARCH INTO THERMO-
NUCLEAR FUSION

SHRI D D DESAI (Kaira) : Mr
Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to bring to the
notice of this august House an event
that happened at the Oak Ridge National
Laboratory, Princeton, U.S.A. which has
the potential to remove poverty from the
entire face of the earth where all sources
of energy like firewood, coal, oil, hydro
and uranium are getting exhausted while

the demand for them is growing
at a fast rate. On August 1, a team of
physicists led by Dr. Melvin Gottlieb
Director of the Plasma Physics Division of
the Laboratory heated up a mixture of
heavy hydrogen atoms to the incredible
temperature of 60 million degrees Centi-
grade—that is 10,000 times the tempera-
ture on the surface of the Sun—which,
helped set off the fusion of these hydrogen
nuclei to form helium and in the process
release 180 times the energy used in achiev-
ing this temperature. Such controlled
reaction once started can go on for ever—
and without external stimuli. The raw
material—heavy hydrogen—is available
in plenty in sea water. One litre of sea
water could provide energy equivalent
of 300 litres of high grade gasoline. It
is said that the break through came
much earlier than anticipated and that
thermo-nuclear fusion under controlled
conditions will become a reality in another
decade.

Because of the promise this break through
holds of plenty of energy cheap and from
inexhaustible source (sea water) and also
because the process does not produce
problems of pollution from residual radia-
tion it would be the Alladin's lamp we
have all been hoping for to provide cheap
and plentiful energy to mankind in any
part of the world. But a top U.S.
scientist says 'This is the most difficult
technological development ever undertaken
by man for non military purposes. It is
too big for any country to do alone'.
For instance, the U.S. scientists in this
experiment used an equipment devised
by the Russians.

The need for international cooperation
in research to make this dream of cheap
and plentiful energy a reality early
opens for us an opportunity to focus
international attention on this one prob-
lem. India has scientists of calibre, so
too many other nations in the world.
The research on this is open to all. There-
fore, I am sure this House will join me
in requesting the Government if it takes
the lead and proposes through an appeal
international cooperative research on
quickly transforming what is now a
laboratory success into a great commercial
venture to help the poor and the wretched
of this world to see a brave new world
of plenty within our life time.

(ii) NEED FOR FOUR-LANING OF ROAD
BETWEEN PANVEL AND DEHUR ROAD

SHRI S R DAMANI a (Shola-
pur) Sir, the Bombay-Pune Road,
National High Way No 4 is a
very important road and carries
very heavy traffic, about 4300
vehicles per day, from Bombay
towards Bangalore, Madras and Hyde-
rabad. The Maharashtra Government

बाप विद्या जाये कि हम प्रष्ट परीक्षित नये विमानों की जड़ह पुरान विमान घरीने नया बेचने वालों का बाप मान लें कि घाते बन कर उन ने नये विमान को हम घरीदोने, जो कि घसी माबिन की न विद्या गया हो। हमारा नया विमान एसा होना चाहिये जो कि बन चुका हो और जिस का दुविद्या साबित हो चुकी हो। इन बात पर हम अधिकारी में देम की हानि हमने को तैयार नमा है।

श्री स्वामिनन्दन मिश्र (बगहरा) मै एक बात को मझाई देह। माननीय सदस्य ने ध्यान बस्तन में कहा कि मैने पिछल मार्च में यह कहा था कि कमिशन बांगी गई। मैने एकर नही कह्ता था। मैने कहा था कि कमिशन बाटने की पतिगारी है और प्रवर स्वामिन बाटी जाती है तो कमिशन राय को घाए, जिमी व्यक्ति को क्षय न नये।

(iv) PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM)

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN
(Bardwan) Sur under rule 377. I mention the following matter of urgent public importance

The coaching system in private schools is creating a gap within the society and day by day the gap is widening between the common men and the affluent. As has been seen, every person of privileged class is anxious to get his kid admitted in a private school by paying huge sums which are demanded in the guise of donations. While our leaders make loud promises for Indianisation they are absolutely keeping their eyes and ears closed as to how the brains of innocent children are being washed. Instead of making them proud of their heritage, they are made to feel that their culture and way of living in Europe. The typical system adopted by these private schools imparts a perverted culture and makes middle-class and its intellectually subservient to half-digested ideas of the middle-class west. Therefore it is very necessary to go into the details of the functioning of such schools and to determine precisely what kind of a person is created by such institutions. This is a subject which has aroused many suspicions in the minds of the public in general about the way these schools are in operation within the country. They demand higher fees and expect the boys to be better dressed and the medium in all subjects in English. Thereby they create communities of the affluent elites. By destroying their own roots of origin, the boys are alienated from their own people and remain so far the rest of their lives.

It is precisely to avoid the turning out of alienated and rootless young men
2587 LS-8

that 'parents in developed countries have shunned the ideas of public schools system. Yet in India where we need consciously to promote integration, the State continues to tolerate and assist special schools which turn out potential brown sahibs. It has gone so far as to maintain such schools by direct funding and patronising such a system.' It is the time that we should seriously think of discarding such a system which is cutting at the very root of integration and making our children subverters of their own culture and heritage. Although the Centre has not been able to feel the pulse and has realised the extent of damage which such private schools are doing to the nation. Perhaps primarily this is the reason that they have already adopted a unanimous resolution in Delhi Metropolitan Council where they have suggested doing away with the Public School Education System to bring uniformity in the standard of education and have recommended that such schools should be brought at par with those of the Government of Government aided schools.

It is strongly felt that the Centre should move fast in scrapping out the system of public school education so as to bring an end to corrupt practices by the management of these public institutions through our India.

(v) REPORTED DEATHS AND HEAVY LOSSES DUE TO RAIN IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

SHRI DURGA CHAND (Jangra)
I am thankful to the Chair for having permitted me to raise this matter of urgent public importance under rule 377

This year Himachal Pradesh has faced heavy and incessant rains causing death of 141 persons. Hundreds of cattle have perished thousands of houses have collapsed standing crops have been destroyed and there is heavy erosion of fertile lands damage to roads culverts and bridges by landslides particularly in Kangra Chamba Mandi Bilaspur, Hamirpur and Solan District. The total loss as per reports amounts to several crores of rupees. This is too much for a backward State to bear such a heavy loss on account of natural calamities.

There is an urgent need to provide adequate funds from the Central Exchequer for relief measures in the worst affected regions in the State and to send a Central Study Team to make an on the spot assessment of the havoc wrought by the heavy rains in this State and the damage caused by the earthquake shocks in the Dharmasala area (District Kangra).

12 56 hrs.

PRESS COUNCIL BILL—contd

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Sir L.N. Advani on the 24th August, 1978, namely

"That the Bill to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration

Shri Venkataraman to continue

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : About the telephone system in Calcutta, I have given notice

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER A hundred notices are there, including yours

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) मुझे एक निवेदन प्राप्त करना है कि एयर पोर्ट के हेड 31 कारीज को ठीक कर हो रहे हैं। सरकार इस पर एक बयान देना चाहें। इस में दश की सुरक्षा का बयान है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) It is an urgent matter which is going to be decided by the 31st. This matter has to be brought up before the House before that date and the expert committee report has also to be placed on the Table of the House

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I have called Shri Venkataraman to continue his speech on the Press Council Bill

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South) I was saying last evening that the public have a right to independent and objective news and fair comment. One of the factors which militates against an objective presentation of news is the self interest of the newspaper proprietors, and the self interest is brought about by other extraneous interests like business which the proprietors of the newspapers have. Therefore, all over the world, wherever there is a free press, there has been an agitation for diversification of the ownership of the newspapers and for controlling the monopolistic tendencies in the press

The Press Council Act of 1965 stated in section 12A that the object was

"to study the developments which may tend towards monopoly or concentration of ownership of news papers and news agencies, including a study of the ownership or financial structure of newspapers or news agencies, and if necessary to suggest remedies therefor"

12 59 hrs.

[SIRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

The hon. Minister, while introducing the Bill here, said that he had more or less faithfully carried out the provisions of the old Act, and he mentioned only one or two deviations, but he omitted to mention this very serious deviation which he has made in the Bill now before the House.

If you refer to Clause 13(f) relating to monopolies the power of the Press Council under the Bill before the House is :

"to concern itself with developments such as concentration of or other aspects of ownership of newspapers and news agencies which may affect the independence of the press,"

13 00 hrs.

I want you to kindly look at the difference in the language. In the old Act, the Press Council was authorised to study and make recommendations for the avoidance of monopoly and concentration. In the new Bill before the House, the Press Council is asked only to concern itself with developments such as concentration. I have looked into some of the judicial dictionaries of Words and Phrases and I have found that there is no judicial definition of the word "concern" as a transitive verb. There is a definition in the dictionaries where it is a noun that "concern" means anxiety. In certain cases where there are contracts and a person is said to be a "concerned" with the contract, it shows the interest of the person in the contract. But "to concern itself" would only mean, according to the Oxford Dictionary, to interest oneself in or about the matter.

So, don't you see the great difference between the power of the old Press Council to study the monopolistic tendencies and the concentration of power and to make recommendations and of the Press Council under the present Bill which shall concern itself, that is, interest itself? Sir I am making this point because if the Press Council tomorrow takes up any issue of concentration of, or monopolistic tendencies in the press the press concerned will go and move the Supreme Court and say that it is beyond the jurisdiction of the Press Council, because it has no power to study, as it was in the original Act, it has no power to make recommendations, as was the position in the original Act, but it can only concern itself, that is to say, interest itself, it will be interested in knowing who is the owner and what is the extent of his holding, nothing more. I do not know why the hon. Minister thought it necessary to deviate from the old section, when he has adopted them in respect of all the other

clauses It amounts to weakening of the powers of the Press Council Unless the Government wanted to be soft towards some press barons, there is no other justification whatsoever for changing the clause, as it stood in the Act of 1905, into this almost anachronistic clause, saying that it shall concern itself

I shall briefly refer to the position in England There the Press Council shall have the power to report publicly on developments that may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly in the press, including changes in ownership, control, and growth of press undertakings and to publish statistical information relating thereto The British people believe that public opinion is a far greater check against abuse than any legislation Therefore, the British people have provided that if statistical information regarding the ownership of newspapers is published widely, then it will give rise to an opinion in the country, both against the tendency towards growth of monopoly as well as against the concentration in a few hands Therefore, they have relied upon public opinion, rather than legislation, as a check

But, what do we do here ? We follow, neither the British pattern, in which we will create public opinion by publishing all the information regarding the ownership and control of the press nor do we follow a pattern which was adopted in the last Press Council Act in which the Press Council was specifically given the powers to study the growth of monopolistic tendencies and to make recommendations therefor Today, in my opinion the Press Council cannot make any recommendations with regard to the concentration of power and monopolistic tendencies in the press with the clause as it stands

As you know, in the interpretation of statutes, if there was a previous statute and that statute had been amended or changed, then the interpretation of the new statute is that the Parliament did not want an old law to continue and they enacted a new law, different from what the original law was Therefore, the point really is, if you want that the Press Council should have the power to study then you must adopt either the clause which was in the original Act or you must adopt the clause which the Press Council in England has If you do not adopt these two things, the fact that there is a clause saying that the Press Council "shall concern itself is mere verbiage and will have no effect and no value

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन (सिपको) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विषय को सारे के लिए मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ । जहाँ तक प्रेस का सवाल है,

प्रेस को महत्ता, किसी प्रकार से नगारी नहीं जा सकती । यह कोई स्टेटे कहता है । यह अपने आप में बहुत शक्तिशाली बहुत बलशाली है । कभी कभी मैंने यहाँ देखा है कि प्रप्रेस जो अब यह कह देते हैं कि इस के धारे कोई भी मापण रिक्त नहीं किया जाएगा तो सोच खुद होकर बैठ जाते हैं क्योंकि उन का यह मापण प्रस में नहीं जाता । यह भी अपने आप में प्रेस की शक्ति का परिचायक है । लेकिन जहाँ शक्ति होती है वहाँ शक्ति के साथ साथ समय की भी बहुत आवश्यकता होती है । जब भी शक्ति का प्रयोग सामने पड़ेगा, एक शक्ति प्रेस की और प्रेस भी ऐसा जिस के पास पैसा हो और दूसरी सरकार की शक्ति तो इन दोनों शक्तियों के बीच में संतुलन की भी बहुत आवश्यकता होती है । इस संतुलन में इस बात की भी आवश्यकता होती है कि जनमानस इस के कारण पीड़ित न हो ।

समाचारों के बारे में बहुत प्रभावशाली दंग से कहा जाता है कि समाचार क्या है ? यदि कुता धादमी को काटता है तो समाचार नहीं बनता, लेकिन यदि धादमी कुत को काट लेता है तो समाचार बन जाता है । कई बार समाचार पत्रों में इतनी सनसनीधेज चीजें छाती हैं कि जनमानस को उधल पुधल करने में वे बहुत सहायक होती हैं । इसलिए जो पत्र सेंस में नहीं बल्कि सेंसिबिलिटी में अपना विश्वास रखते हैं उनकी भी रोक बाम की आवश्यकता है । लेकिन यह रोक बाम किसी कानून से न हाकर व अपने आप को स्वतन्त्रता करे ।

पात्रकल पीपल पत्रकारिता बहुत बढ़ती चली जाती है । बहुत से पीपल पत्र तो धनप्राप्त और धनकारक भाषा में इस बंदर विप्लव रखते हैं कि उनकी इस प्रवृत्ति पर प्रकाश की आवश्यकता है । लेकिन प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता का मतान धोटा जाए, उनके अधिकारों का परक्षण हो । प्रेस भी अपनी स्वतंत्रता का दुरुपयोग न करे, अपनी शक्ति का दुरुपयोग न करे । इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में इस प्रेस काउंसिल बिना कोई दंग से सारे की चेष्टा की गयी है । बहुत विवाद चला था पहले कि इसका गठन किस प्रकार से हो । कुछ लोगों का मत था कि प्रान्त के स्तर पर भी एक काउंसिल होनी चाहिए । लेकिन प्रत्यक्षतया विचार विमर्श के बाद जो तथ्य सामने आए उन में पहले के सदस्य सदस्यों की समिति की जो सिफारिश थी उस के ऊपर भी एक मुसलाब गहा पर भाषा कि तीन अवस्थितियों का पैमाने बने और वह एक चैरमैन को मनोनित करे । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से एक योग्य समापति, निष्पन्न समापति और कर्मठ समापति प्रेस काउंसिल को प्राप्त हो हो सकेगा ।

धर्मी तक वही प्रेम जानी मानी होती थी जिसके सम्पर्क धर्मो मानो कर्म से होता था जो अपने आप में प्रभावशाली होती थी । क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं की उम में व्यवहृतता होती थी । अब क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को, उन के सम्पादकों को और न केवल सम्पादकों को बल्कि धर्म जीवी पत्रकारों को भी उस में प्रतिनिधित्व देकर इस को वास्तव में एक प्रतिनिधि सभा

बनाने की चेष्टा की गई है। इसमें थपड़ी-थपड़ी पत्रकार मान दूँगे, मगर अच्छे होंगे, मंत्रालय भी जो विभिन्न प्रेस है उन को तो सबों में बाँटा गया है बड़ मध्यम छोटे छोटे, उनमें सरोसो रखे गए हैं तथाचार एजेंसी का एक विविध स्थिति जिनको विवेक जान देगा है वैधेती छोटे माटे पात्र, इन प्रकार के जो इतरा मंडल है उस मंडल में इस बात का चर्चा की गई है कि सभी प्रकार का साथ छोटे सभी मित्र का एक एक में प्रति विविध प्राप्त कर या ताकि उनका प्रतिविधि रूप पूर्ण रूप से विविध हाथों छोटे छोटे लक्ष्य एक छोटे प्राक कक्षा भी बना कर पत्राचार करिए। इस बारे में बहुत बहुत चर्चा या कि छोटे प्राक कक्षा होना चाहिये प्रवक्ता नहीं। कुछ सा चाहत यदि विरक्त स्वतंत्रता उन को प्रदान हो जाए। तब तो मैं क्या मानता हूँ कि जो स्वतंत्र पीढ़ी अब करिए का विविध रूप दिना से देखने में पाया है छोटे देना में वे नहीं सत्तजन विम्व की जाए प्रवृत्ति छोटी है उस के कारण एक छोटे प्राक कक्षा का होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

इन सभी दृष्टिवा से इस में जिन प्राकधान किए गए हैं बहुत सन्तुलित रूप से किए गए हैं और उनसे जिन में मना मनाए को बजाइ दिया कि क्या जिन प्रवर्तित को पुनर्वाचना का प्रमाण किया है जिन का प्राधान्यत्व में अब सभी प्रेस का गया पाठ कर समान्य कर दिया गया था।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA
(Gannanore) I support this Bill. But, while supporting the Bill, I would like to make a few observations.

First of all we are not discussing the Press Council Bill in a vacuum. There is a background. We had a Press Council according to a parliamentary statute and that was working in this country for more than 10 years and then it was scrapped. But it is useful for us to know or for us to look back what happened during the operation of that Press Council in the country. We had succeeded in fulfilling the objectives for which the Press Council was made. Why I am saying so is because I have gone through this Bill and all that which is said is laudable. It is like a good ornament but whether it is going to serve the purpose for which it is being enacted, I have my own doubts.

First of all, the Bill says that this is to help newspapers and news agencies to maintain their independence. For making the Press independent this enactment is being brought forward. But is it possible really in the situation as we have it in our country to-day? Because the important newspapers in the country are owned by industrial houses. That is why the question of diffusion of ownership and linking the press from the industrial

houses becomes a major issue. When we speak of the press freedom. So long as it is not a reality. You have expressed yourself for the linking of the press from the industrial houses. So long that is not done. I cannot visualise that we will have a free press.

Sometimes some accident may occur and due to political reasons, the industrialist may take a stand, that is laudable. But that is an accident. Here Shri Venkataraman pointed out that thing. When you speak of the concern that the Press Council should have about the pattern of ownership, you do not seem to have gone further in that. There I would like to disagree with Mr. Venkataraman also.

According to him, he wanted to study the pattern of ownership. Earlier the Press Council was making recommendations to Government from time to time. But, what happened to the recommendations that they have made? You know that nothing was implemented. In a society like this where press is part of an industrial house—if the press by and large, is run by the industrial house—it will not serve the purpose of creating a free and independent press in our country. Take the industrial houses. They run not only the press but also the hospitals. There are temples run by them; there are social welfare organisations and there are schools, colleges and everything as also newspaper. It is one of the status symbols for an industrial house to have a temple—Lakshmi Narain Temple by Birla. (Interruptions) You may not know that ever God is being sold in retail and wholesale. That is the problem.

So, my point is this. In a Bill like this, you are not going to make much headway unless you have a political will to diffuse the ownership of the newspapers and to link it from the business house. I am sure, you—not the minister but the Janata Party Government—will not be able to do that.

Coming to another aspect of the matter, recently, I was very much amazed to know about the P.T.I. I think it is now a part of the Non aligned News Pool. We now have got rid of the Samachar. We wanted to make the news agency more independent. I look at it as to how they reported the Non aligned Conference of the Foreign Ministers which took place in Belgrade. That was one of the most distorted version. Even the press in U.S. and in U.K. reported that much more fairly. What was said about the role of Cuba in Africa? Here the monopoly press of the industrial house and their masters the imperialists, wanted to depict Cuba as an aggressor in Africa. That was done in a most unashamed manner. And you want to call it an independent news agency. It is not possible. These limitations you will have when you enact

this legislation. Even then it is good that at least we speak about press freedom and about the necessity of the independence of a press

As I said at the beginning, I extend my support. I have of course moved my amendments specifically to improve the legislation further. If the Minister accepts my amendment to the legislation regarding the monopoly houses, the ownership of the press and having more representations of the journalists, I will be very happy about it.

When I move my amendments at that time I shall refer to them.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहुराइच) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ और सभी महोदय का धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर जो इसी सदन में पारित करने के लिये हम को प्रवर्तित किया। मैं इस दुष्टि से इसको महत्वपूर्ण मानता हूँ कि हमारे देश में प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास अटूट रहता है। अज्ञान के लिये यह निष्ठा शोकस्पक है कि उस में मनुष्यों की वाणी स्वतन्त्र रहे, प्रेम, मन वचन पर पूरी स्वतन्त्रता के साथ मौखिक और लेखिक रूप में विचार करने और प्रकट करने की स्वतन्त्रता रहती चाहिये। वहाँ डिक्टेटिंग है, तानाशाही है चाहे किसी भी रूप में है, उनको प्रेम की स्वतन्त्रता की आवश्यकता नहीं है, चन्द्रपल जो। चाहे यह एक बादमी की डिक्टेटिंग हा या स्टेट की डिक्टेटिंग हो, जैसे चाटना और रसिया में प्रेम की स्वतन्त्रता की कोई सीमा नहीं है। यही सामाजिक और विंग हाउसेड की बात धार कर रहे हैं, परन्तु वहाँ मनुष्यों के विचार और स्वतन्त्रता की कोई सीमा नहीं है। अगर स्वतन्त्रता पूर्वक कोई विचार व्यक्त कर दे तो बड़े बड़े साइन्डिस्ट और हिस्टोरियन जेलों में डाल दिये गये प्रायः महा स्वतन्त्रता के पीत मा रहे हैं।

SHRI TC K CHANDRAPPA
Do you seriously believe it or because you just want to score a point that is why you are saying all that ?

MR CHAIRMAN : Let there be no interruptions otherwise, Mr Tyagi you will lose your time

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं इसी लिये कहता हूँ कि अगर प्रेम की स्वतन्त्रता रहती है तो प्रजातन्त्र सुरक्षित रहता है। 19 महीने की भाषातन्त्राधीन स्थिति के दौरान प्रेम पर सीमारेखा लगाया गया और प्रेम देश की वास्तविक स्थिति को सरकार के सामने नहीं रख सका, इसीलिये सरकार छोटे में रही और उस को विनाश का मुह देखना पड़ा। प्रेम का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य यह था कि यह जनता और सरकार का मार्गदर्शन करे। इसकी लिये भी उनकी स्वतन्त्रता की आवश्यकता है।

मैं इसलिये भी इस विषय का समर्थन करता हूँ कि आपने किसी तरह से प्रेम की स्वतन्त्रता के

लिये प्रेम काउंसिल की स्थापना की है। यही इसका लक्ष्य है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि प्रेम की स्वतन्त्रता के उमूत्र हैं सोम, लावक और। मय। प्रायः भारतवर्ष के कितने समाचार पत्र हमने मुक्त हैं? यही समाचार-पत्र इन तीनों बातों से मुक्त हैं जिनका व्यक्ति बन रूप में एक बादमी मानिक है, प्रायः जो विंग हाउसेड और मल्टीनेशनल की सपोर्ट के पैर है या विदेशी धन के आधार पर यहाँ चल रहे हैं, वह स्वतन्त्र नहीं हैं और प्रायः प्रेम काउंसिल इन के द्वारा स्वतन्त्र समाचार जनता तक ले सकेगी, हम में मुझे सदेह है। प्रेम काउंसिल जो अधिकार प्राप्त दिये हैं, क्या उन की समझ में यह बात प्रा सकेगी कि उन समाचार-पत्रों के द्वारा भी जनता को स्वतन्त्र विचार मिल सके? प्रायः दोर पर जो स्वतन्त्र रूप से चपले वाले कुछ समाचार-पत्र हैं, जोकि व्यक्तिगत हैं, उन के भावने भी प्रायः स प्रलोभन हैं और वह है विज्ञापन का। हमने 19 महीने की भाषातन्त्राधीन स्थिति में देखा है कि सरकार ने उनका गाना घाटने के लिये अपनी विज्ञापन नीति को ऐसा बड़ा बना दिया जिन से उन को सरकारी दिशान्तर न दिख सके। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि दिल्ली में ही ऐसे समाचार-पत्र, "बीर मर्दान" प्रायः जा स्वतन्त्र विचार व्यक्त करके थे, यह समाप्त हो गये।

इस प्रेम काउंसिल विंग में यह धारा कहीं भी नहीं है कि सरकार की विज्ञापन नीति में यह होगा कि कोई भी सरकार प्रायः वह निष्ठा नीति के द्वारा सभी को अपने विज्ञापन देगी प्रायः नहीं कर सकेगी, ऐसा अगर इस बिल में हो जायेंगे खोजें।

वर्तमान विज्ञापन नीति के प्रतगन समाचार-पत्रों को विज्ञापन उनकी सर्वज्ञान के आधार पर दिये जाते हैं। जिन समाचार पत्रों के पास ज्यादा धन है, जिन्हें विंग हाउसेड चलाते हैं मन्त्री-निगलकड जिनके पीछे हैं, विदेशी तावतें जिनके पीछे हैं, यह स्वाभाविक है कि उनकी सर्वज्ञान ज्यादा होगी। लेकिन जिन समाचार पत्रों की पुरी कम है, जो व्यक्तिगत समाचार पत्र हैं, उनकी सर्वज्ञान कम हाती है और इन लिए उन्हें विज्ञापन नहीं मिलते हैं, प्रायः विज्ञापन उन्हीं को मिलते हैं, जो प्रेम की स्वतन्त्रता का गाना घाटते हैं जिन के द्वारा निष्ठा और स्वतन्त्र रूप से समाचार गूँथे दिये जाते हैं। यदि सरकार की इच्छा है कि प्रेम स्वतन्त्र रहे, तो उसे इस बारे में आवश्यक प्रावधान करना चाहिए।

प्रिम कौमिल को यह भी अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिये कि, कोई समाचारपत्र चाहे किसी व्यक्तिगत भाविक का हो, किसी विंग हाउस का हो या मल्टी-नेशनल का हो, उस के सम्पादन की बजत पर कोई प्रतिबंध न लगाया जा सके। श्री बर्डी ने कुछ विद्या, तो विंग हाउस ने उन्हें निवात दिया। प्रेम काउंसिल को यह व्यवस्था करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए कि अगर कोई सम्पादन किसी विंग विजिनेस की नीति के खिलाफ, सम्पादकीय विचारा है, या विचार व्यक्त करता है, तो उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही न की जा सके, उसकी पीसी-नोटों पर

बाई खतरा न पाये। भाज स्पिन यह है कि सम्पादक और पत्र-प्रतिनिधि धरने भातिनों की निगाह को देखकर ही समाचार बताते हैं।

प्रेस काँसिल के अधिकारों में एक महत्वपूर्ण बात शामिल होने से रूढ़ गई है। राष्ट्रीय एक्ता की रक्षा भी उस के अधिकारों में होनी चाहिए। कुछ समाचार पत्र दक्षिण भारत और उत्तर भारत, हिन्दी और अहिन्दी, हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के नाम पर भाज पाये उभाड़ने की कोशिश करते हैं ताकि इस देश की एक्ता न रहने पाये। प्रेस काँसिल को इस बारे में समुचित व्यवस्था करने का अधिकार भी होना होगा चाहिए।

प्रेस काँसिल के अधिकार में यह भी हो कि समाचारपत्र में समाचार या तो छप न और अगर छप, तो वह पूर्ण होना चाहिए, एंग्रेजी नहीं होना चाहिए। हम देखते हैं कि कई समाचार पत्रों में छापूरे या छाड़-मरोड़ कर छापे जाते हैं। वे समाचार पत्र का उतना ही प्रग प्रकाशित करते हैं, जिस से उन के विचार का समर्थन होता है। जो हिस्सा उनके परपत्र को सवे करता है, केवल उतना ही हिस्सा—अपने मतलब का हिस्सा ही—बाई समाचार पत्रों में छाटा है जिस से जनता प्रानि में रहती है। जो समाचार पत्र पूरा समाचार नहीं देते हैं, प्रेस काँसिल को उन के विरुद्ध कार्रवाही करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए, ताकि पूरा समाचार जनता के सामने पाये।

यह विधेयक साने के लिए मैमत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हू और भावको भी धन्यवाद देता हू कि आप ने मुझे बोचने के लिए समय दिया।

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU
(Katwa) Madam, Chairman, while welcoming major portion of the Press Council Bill, as proposed in this House, I would like to make some observations and suggestions

Madam 'Freedom of the Press' is a must. Here, from this Press Council Bill, we see that this will be mainly controlled by the Central Government and there are too many restrictions for controlling the Press Council. The Press Council should really be an independent body under whose purview even, radios, televisions all newspapers journals and the whole mass media should come in. In England there has been legislation even in 1977, that is last year in this regard. This is also the case in the U.S.A. Radios and televisions are under the control of their Press Council. Here it is said regarding the objects that it shall preserve the freedom of the press and maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India. I wish to submit that all journals radios and televisions should come within the purview of this Press Council. In the past, there were certain restrictions

But if there are certain restrictions even now, if there are controlling factors, under which they are to be brought up the Press Council cannot act freely. The Press Council should be given wide powers to see that the freedom of the press is achieved in real terms

Then, the freedom of the press will not be there if there is individual ownership of newspapers. By individual ownership, I mean, certain newspapers are owned by Go-nkas, Bangurs etc and other privated limited companies. This is also to be considered as individual ownership. The Press Council should be empowered to see that the individual ownership of the newspaper is done away with. The Press Commission of U.K. has been given wide powers and we should see that the Press Council in India is empowered fully to achieve these objectives

Sir, as we know, the Press Council in India was suspended some time back, that was very unfortunate for all of us and the nation. When this Bill is again before the House, it should have been brought in a comprehensive way and the Press Council should have full autonomy in all its administrative and other matters and should have ample powers to work freely. The Government of India should not interfere in their affairs and should not impose limits on them that they will go upto this limit and not beyond that. They should be given suitable powers so that they are able to achieve the objectives enumerated in the Bill that is being enacted

Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as it is, the objectives of this Bill are very limited and the scope of this Bill is very small, the hon Minister will bear me out. The objectives are only to improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India. The objectives should be to improve, to enlarge the newspaper industry as a whole, and bring about the required improvements in the working of the mass media so that they can reach the people in an objective manner. The mass media would include the television and broadcasting and as I said, these should also come under the purview of the Press Council. If this is not done, we would be able to achieve only partial freedom of the press and not full freedom

As I said earlier, the Press Council should be fully empowered to do away with the private ownership of the newspaper. Where there is private ownership of any particular newspaper, the editors and reporters cannot give vent to their views freely and fearlessly. It is, therefore very essential that every effort should be made to do away with the private ownership and that should be one of the objectives of the Press Council

I have got many other things to say, but I shall speak at the time of discussion on my amendments. With these words, I conclude."

डा० राजगोविंद सिंह (भावनपुर) : सम्मानित महोदय, प्रेस कौन्सिल का जो बिल यहां पर उपस्थित किया गया है, यह हमारे मंत्री जी का सीमांत है कि संसद में स्वतन्त्रता के सम्बन्ध में जितने विषयक हैं उनको उपस्थित करने का उन्हें ही अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है। प्रजापति के प्रतिगमन, इसने ने कहा है :

"Loss of liberty to mind is worse than death. Death is not the greatest calamity. There are still more terrible calamities for the brave ones who, if need be, are prepared to lay down their lives for the noble cause of freedom and liberty."

यह हमारा सीमांत है कि प्रायः फिर माननीय मंत्री जी के प्रयत्न से प्रेस परिषद् का पुनर्गठन हो रहा है। जिस प्रकार से 1977 में भारतवर्ष में स्वतन्त्रता का पुनर्गठन हुआ उसी प्रकार के बाद प्रेस परिषद् का पुनर्गठन हुआ है। प्रेस की आजादी के लिए यद्यपि हमारे मुख्यमंत्री प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू जी ने बहुत कुछ कहा था, लेकिन फिर भी उनको प्रेस आन्दोलननेत्रन मैटर ऐक्ट बनाना पड़ा था। यह हमारा सीमांत है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रेस आन्दोलननेत्रन मैटर ऐक्ट को भी निरस्त कर दिया है। यद्यपि नेहरू जी ने कहा था :

"I would rather have a completely free Press with all the dangers involved in the wrong use of freedom than a suppressed or regulated Press."

लेकिन उनको भी प्रेस पर कुछ बाधाएँ उपस्थित करनी पड़ी थीं और हमारे माननीय सदस्य जो आज प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए बोल रहे हैं उनको सुनकर मुझे हास्य होता है कि कल तक वे प्रेस की गुलाबी का समर्थन कर रहे थे और आज प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। पर देर से ही सही लेकिन दुरस्त भाषे—मैं इतना ही कहूंगा।

पारलम में आज जो प्रेस का स्तुक्करल इम्बलेंस है उसको भी देखने की जरूरत है सभी प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता यह सच ही है। आज इतिहास लेखन के वेबर्स 23 5 परसेंट है। मेडोपोलिटन सिटीज, कनकता, बम्बई, मद्रास और दिल्ली में 31 2 परसेंट है और एक लाख से कम की आजादी के जो टाउन हैं उनमें 11 3 परसेंट है। जो इस बात को हमें ध्यान में रखना होगा कि समाचारपत्र जो हैं वह केवल इलाहाबाद के लिए हैं, घरेलू बेस है इसलिए अगर समाचारपत्रों की स्वतन्त्रता के साथ भारत की जनता की स्वतन्त्रता को जोड़ा जाये तो यह स्तुक्करल इम्बलेंस को खत्म करना होगा अन्यथा गांधी जी की करोड़ों मरीज लोग हैं उनको लिए समाचारपत्रों की स्वतन्त्रता शून्य है।

इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ आज जब हम प्रेस परिषद के गठन के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत कर रहे हैं तो यह ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है कि यह ठीक है कि एक स्वतन्त्र प्रेस के लिए उसको सत्तानिरलेष भी होना चाहिए और स्वाभिव्यक्तयेन भी होना चाहिए। सत्तानिरलेष करने के लिए उसको सत्तानिरलेष भी जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसमें इसकी सरकार के धर्मान नहीं रखा है और यह एक बहुत बड़ा बन् है। प्रायः देखेंगे कि अगर सरकार भी निरकुल हो जाये तो प्रेस परिषद् सरकार के खिलाफ भी धन्यता कर सकती है लेकिन घ-टा होना अगर प्रेस परिषद के अध्यक्ष को सरकारी कोष से पैसा नहीं लेना पड़ता क्योंकि जिसका पैसा मिलेगा उनकी मांगेगा—यह वैयक्तिक मित्रता है। इसलिए प्रेस परिषद् को सत्तानिरलेष करने को जो बान कही गई है वह तो पहला प्रस कमीशन जो था उसके लिए भी रिपोर्ट के वेब 53 पर कहा गया था

"Press could be free only when the Government keeps away from it and is the Press above the law of the land."

यह ठीक बात है कि प्रेस को यहाँ के कानून का दुहायोग करने का अधिकार नहीं है लेकिन सत्ता से प्रेस को स्वतन्त्र होना ही चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ अगर सम्बन्ध में प्रेस को स्वतन्त्रता देना चाहते हैं तो सत्ता से उसको हटाना होगा लेकिन प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता की दूसरी बात भी है कि उसके स्वाभिव्यक्तयेन भी होना चाहिए।

"Press Council would never be able to discipline the Press, unless it was dis-linked from Big Business."

अगर टाटा, बिहना और जैव जैसे सरमायेदारों के प्रेस बनते रहेंगे तो फिर हिन्दुस्तान में प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता का भव्य बेकार है। इस लिए सम्बन्ध में प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए उसका सत्ता निरलेष के साथ-साथ स्वाभिव्यक्तयेन भी होना चाहिए।

"A definite danger exists of news being twisted to serve the personal interests of the owners."

इसी लिए यह आवश्यक था—प्रेस कमीशन ने कहा था—

"If you cannot do anything with the ownership you must do with the management of newspapers."

यदि हम पर बिग बिजनेस वालों का एकाधिकार रहेगा, जो यह प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता केवल पूँजीपतियों के स्वाभिव्यक्तयेन और उनके निहित स्वार्थों को पूरा करने के लिए होगी। इसी लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जहाँ भारत के लिए प्रेस परिषद् बनाई गई है, वहाँ क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर—यहाँ भारत केवल एक देश नहीं है, बल्कि एक महा देश है—रीजनल प्रेस कान्टिन बनाई जाये, एक मेमबर रजिस्टर रखा जाय।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं एक और चीज दर्शा देता हूँ—
जिसे संपूर्ण प्रचार समिति ने दिया है। हमारे
माननीय अध्यक्षवर साहब और दो अन्य सम्बन्ध
जो मोटो-मोडिफिकेशन दिया है—कोई फाफ कण्ट्रोल
के बारे में। यह कोई फाफ कण्ट्रोल क्या चीज है ?
इस सम्बन्ध में कि जो सरस्वती की बाणी के उपायक
हूँ—उन की स्वयं अपने अधिकार के साथ-साथ वक्तव्य
के लिए आचार-संहिता बनानी चाहिए हम उन पर
कोई चीज लागू नहीं चाहिए।

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude
now

डा० राजजी सिंह मैं एक मिनट और
लेना चाहता हूँ—क्लॉक 14 (1) में—

Discussion of Press Council beyond courts

MR CHAIRMAN You have given
notice for an amendment You can speak
on your amendment Please conclude
your general remarks

डा० राजजी सिंह इस लिए मैं एक चीज
बताना चाहता हूँ—

Discussion of Press Council Beyond
courts

मैं समझता हूँ—यह गलत है। प्रेस कौंसिल की
सामान्यता के दायरे पर जा सकती है इसलिए
उस का व्यापकता का द्वारा बन्द नहीं होना चाहिए।
अभी हाल में घमरीका के एक प्रोफेसर भाष्य में
एक लेखनार हुआ था—Judiciary can save
the Press उसका मत बड़ा गया है—The
Judiciary can provide salvation
for the Indian Press from Governmental
Pressure

इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ—माननीय मंत्री जी
की यह कहना कि प्रेस कौंसिल के लिए कर्टे का
दखलाना बन्द कर दिया जाय मैं समझता हूँ—यह
ठीक नहीं होगा।

इन बातों के साथ मैं इस विधायक का हृदय
से स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री राम हृषण (भरतपुर) माननीय
समाजवादी जी जो विधायक प्रश्न की स्वतन्त्रता प्रश्न
के स्तर को उठाए जाने के लिए लाया गया है मैं
उसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

लेकिन समाजवादी जी बतला यह है कि
हम प्रश्न के स्तर को ऊँचा रखना चाहते हैं और
हमारी यह स्वतन्त्रता भी सुरक्षित रहे—इस का
प्रयत्न भी करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जो समाज की
वर्तमान स्थिति है और जो समाज की वर्तमान दशा
है—इसका रिकॉन्सिडरेशन प्रश्न पर हो—यह कोई रोक
नहीं सकता है। आज स्वतन्त्रता का अर्थ क्या
है? अगर स्वतन्त्रता का अर्थ केवल सरकार का

हस्तगत करना नहीं है, तो मैं समझता हूँ—यह
धारणा नितान्त गलत है। अधिकार सरकार जनता
की निर्विधि सरकार है और सरकार का भी
अपना कुछ दायित्व होता है। स्वतन्त्रता का
अर्थ केवल ऐसा होना चाहिए कि जो हमारे नागरिक
निर्धनक सिद्धान्त है उन के खिलाफ प्रश्न अगर
कोई काम करे तो उसका स्वतन्त्रता का हनन मान्य है।
जिस राज्य की बल्कि हमन की है, अतः समाजवादी
राज्य—मैं समझता हूँ आज समाजवादी राज्य की
बल्कि के खिलाफ अगर प्रश्न आचरण करता है
उसके खिलाफ प्रचार करता है—उस का समर्थन
करे या न करे यह दूसरी बात है—लेकिन जो
हमारे मौलिक सिद्धान्त है मौलिक मान्यताय है
यदि उन के खिलाफ प्रश्न काम करता है तो इस के
लिए हम निश्चित रूप से कोई फाफ कण्ट्रोल बनाना
चाहिए और हम उसके खिलाफ नहीं हैं। स्वतन्त्रता
का अर्थ यह कभी नहीं हो सकता है—अधोम स्वतन्त्रता
या अगर बंधन की स्वतन्त्रता। स्वतन्त्रता
का एक सीमित अर्थ होता है। इस के सीमित
अर्थ में जिस तरह हिन्दुस्तान का नागरिक या समाज
का नागरिक अपने आप को उपलब्ध करता है उसी
तरह की स्वतन्त्रता प्रश्न की भी रहनी चाहिए और उसी
दृष्टि से वह अपने स्तर को बना सकता है।

आज सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है कि हमारे
प्रेस की स्थिति क्या है? स्थिति यह है कि हिन्दु
स्तान का बड़ा प्रश्न हिन्दुस्तान के पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में
है और जो प्रश्न पूँजीपतियों के हित में रहेगा वह पूँजीपतियों
के खिलाफ संपन्न कर सकेगा—यह कभी भी सम्भव
नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए आज सबसे बड़ा सवाल
हमारे देश में सामन्य यह है कि हम पूँजीपतियों और
बड़े घरानों के इस प्रेस के स्वामित्व को कैसे दूर
करें? और मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रश्न पूँजीपतियों
के बारे में या प्रेस का सम्पूर्ण मामला पर अभी मैं
सरकार इस दृष्टि से विचार नहीं कर रही है।
बसती विचारणीय प्रश्न जो यह है कि जब हम ने
समाजवादी समाज की बल्कि की है, समाजवादी
राष्ट्र की कल्पना की है तो हमारा हर कदम हमारा
हर चरण हमारा हर कदम उस दिशा की सम्पूर्ण-
करण वाला होना चाहिए उस दिशा को मजबूत
करना वाला होना चाहिए। प्रश्न पूँजीपतियों विधायक मैं
इस की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि
इसकी दोहरान की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, मैं समझता हूँ
इस मायता के अधिकार सदन वापस है।

मैं समझता हूँ—एक बात कही गई कि
प्रश्न सोम और लावले में मन्त्रिणा चाहिए। क्या
यह चीज कभी इस समाज में सम्भव है जहाँ व्यक्तिगत
पूँजी है? जब तक पूँजी का आचरण बना रहता
होगा मैं उस से कोई मुक्ति नहीं चाहता। इसलिए
जरूरत इस बात की है कि अगर हम इस बात प्रश्न
की स्वतन्त्रता करना चाहते हैं तो इसके स्वामित्व
पर भी हम विचार करना होगा।

हमारे देश में एक बड़ा संकट पीपीपी प्रचारिता
का है। यह पीपीपी प्रचारिता क्यों पनपी? इस
के दो-तीन कारण हैं। एक तो यह है कि जो छोटे
पत्र हैं उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति अत्यधिक खराब है।

इसलिए वे पीली पत्रकारिता के रूप पर जान ह। मरी की छ पत्रकार भी रहे है राजनीतिक कार्य कर्ता भी रहे है इसलिए मैं उन से चाहूँ कि वे मद समाचार पत्रों की बजाये छोटे छोटे पत्रों को क्षेत्रीय पत्रों को मजबूत करने की कोशिश करें। क्योंकि पीली पत्रकारिता की तरफ छोटे पत्र ह जात हैं।

एक सवाल जिसको इस सदन में चर्चा का वा चुकी है विनायक के मामले में है। क्या प्रेस सरकार पर प्रभावित नहीं है? सरकार पर तो वह प्रभावित रहेगा? लेकिन सवाल यह है कि कौन सी सरकार से प्रभावित रहेगा? समापति महोदय मैं मानता हूँ कि तीन बार सरकार की सलाहानी होगी है। चाहे वह सैनिक सलाहानी हो चाहे वह सामन्ती सलाहानी हो चाहे वह एक दलीय सलाहानी हो इस तरह की सलाहानियों में प्रेस कभी स्वतन्त्र नहीं रह सक्ता है। जिन लोकतांत्रिक मुक्त प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता की बात की जाती है वहाँ भी प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता का धर्म है शोषण के पक्ष में प्रचार जो कि गरीबों को चाहिए। वहाँ भी शोषण के पक्ष में प्रचार करना चाहिए। इसलिए ऐसी स्वतन्त्रता पर बंधन लगाया बहुत जरूरी है। प्रेस परिषद् में जो कदम की बात नहीं आई है उसे उसका समय देना है। उस में विभिन्न की सम्मति दी गई थी उसको भी देना गया है। प्रेस परिषद् का कुछ कदम बनाना चाहिए जिस से पीली पत्रकारिता को निरस्त किया जाए। प्रेस का शोषण के विरुद्ध प्रचार करना चाहिए कमजोर और दलित वर्गों के हित में प्रचार करना चाहिए और स्टैट पाबिसी का प्रचार करना चाहिए। हमारे प्रेस का यही दक्षिण होना चाहिए।

सरकार जहाँ जहाँ बसा ही है प्रेस पर प्रभाव होगा। लेकिन हम वर्तमान में बात करत ह। वर्तमान में जो हमारी सरकार है उसका जो दृष्टिकोण है उसका समर्थन हिन्दुस्तान के पक्ष करें। यह धाज का धर्म है यह धाज की जरूरत है, हम से हमें स्वार नहीं करना चाहिए। स्वतन्त्रता की प्रभावित बात कर के एक प्रकार का संकट प्रेस छाड़ा कर दे इसको छू प्रेस को नहीं रीखा मन्ती है।

अन में समापति जी मैं चाहूँ कि हमारे कोशिश एक दूसरी होनी चाहिए। हालांकि हिन्दो और अरबों के नाम पर विचार बना किया जाता है। अभी माननीय सम्मन्त्री भी बहुत सारे बोल रहे थे। उन्हें धनवीर भी शोधने में मदद हो रहा था। क्या मानन्द धाना सगर व धनवीर से बोलने के बजाये बसना में बोलते हैं। इसलिए हमारी यह कोशिश होनी चाहिए हमारा यह दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए कि हम तमिल को मजबूत करें, तेलगू को बचाना को प्रभावित को मजबूत करें लेकिन अरबों को समाप्त करें। यह हमारी प्रेस परिषद् की नीति होनी चाहिए क्योंकि विदेशी भाषा के सम्मिलन और कैलिब्रिज बनना है। जहाँ लोक भाषा होगी वहाँ लोकमत जागृत होगा। जहाँ लोकमत जागृत होगा वहाँ जनता मजबूत होगा। विदेशी भाषा की बात करना मैं

समझता हूँ कि यह एक दम है, एक बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है। इसलिए हमारे प्रेस को कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि वह विदेशी भाषा की सलाह से मुक्त हो। प्रेस की अपनी भाषा लोक भाषा हो सकती है। इस लोक भाषा को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए और सामन्ती भाषा को समाप्त करने के लिए प्रेस परिषद् को कोई दिक्रिमिनेशन भी करना पड़ तो करना चाहिए और जो शैली भाषा है उनको मजबूत करने के लिए उनका प्रचार प्रसार बढ़ाने के लिए उसे पूरी मन्त करनी चाहिए।

इन शर्तों के साथ जो प्रेस परिषद् विधायक लाया गया है और जिस सीमित उद्देश्य से लाया गया है उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR CHAIRMAN I should like to put this point to the hon Members According to the time allowed for this Bill I have to call the Minister now But there are as many as 12 speakers still remaining to be called (Interrupt on) Normally such extension of time at this stage of the session is referred to the Business Advisory Committee In view of the importance of the Bill

AN HON MEMBER : The time should be extended

AIR CHAIRMAN If you hear me me patiently it will be helpful We have got one hour remaining for the Bill I would request the members to co-operate when we come to the clause by clause Meanwhile I would like to know whether the House wishes to extend the time

धनवीर बतौर सिंह (होशियारपुर) एक घंटा बड़ा दिया जाए

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS One hour more may be given

MR CHAIRMAN I want to make one thing quite clear Members will have to co-operate in this matter and that is that there will be only five minutes for each speaker And therefore when I ring the bell I would request the speaker would request the speaker not to say one minute or two minutes more When I ring the bell kindly start concluding and do not force me to ring the bell a second time

So the Minister will reply after one hour

धनवीर बतौर (मिवाली) जो प्रेस काउंसिल बिल पेश किया गया है इसका मैं समर्थन करती हूँ इस काउंसिल में जिन लोगों की रक्षा पड़ा है उन में गाँवों के रहने वाले जो लोग हूँ जैसे रामजी सिंह न बड़ा है उनके लिए कोई मुआदल नहीं रखी गई है। इनका बहुत बड़ा संरक्षण है। उसमें

[श्रीमती चन्द्रावती]

उनके नुमाइदे भा सकते थे। वे गांव के लोगों की बात कह सकते थे। पचायतो की तरफ से पूरे सिखे लोग भा सकते थे, उनके नुमाइदे भा सकते थे। फार्मर एसोसिएशन से नुमाइदे भा सकते थे। इस तरह भापकी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जैसा कहा गया है आज देश में बस्टे टाइप काफ पब्लिकेशन है। पब्लिशिंग की पूंजीपतियों के घर में रहते हैं। हमारे यहां गांवों में एक बहाव है मुंह छाप तो भाव्य भरमाए। हम खुद तो बस्टे से और उनके प्रभाव में रहें और यह बहें कि एडीटर उनके प्रभावित होते हैं तो यह ठीक नहीं है। जिस देश में इकोनॉमिक सिस्टम रिफॉर्म हो वहां वे प्रभावित तो होते हैं। हम लोग भी होते हैं। इसलिए हम उनको बचा दोष दे सकते हैं। उन में बहुत बहादुर लोग भी हैं। मुझे याद है हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के प्रिंट कारेसपोण्डेंट चर्चामंड में समाजी थे। उनका सब से पहला पैर मेरे पास चुनाव में भाया मैं उनको परतनली बभी धन्यवाद तब भी नहीं दे सकी हूँ और न ही उन्होंने मुझे से किसी चीज की इच्छा ही रखी है। मैं समझती हूँ कि जो रिप्रेजेंटेटिव भापने मैनेजमेंट के रहे हैं उनके रचान पर प्रिंट कारेसपोण्डेंट्स के प्रदर से चुनाव करा कर रहे जाए, सीनियर प्रिंट कारेसपोण्डेंट्स में से चुनाव करा कर रहे जाए और उनके नुमाइदे एडीटर्स के भलाभा भी भायें तो प्रिंट काउंसिल ज्यादा मजबूत हो सकती है।

टी० बी० और रेडियो की भी मैं समाचारपत्रों से प्रभाव नहीं कर सकती हूँ। वहां पर भी कुछ संचालन की मोनोपोली हो गई है। घटा घाघ घटा चले जाते हैं और सी सवा सी मारवाते हैं। जिस देश में इकोनॉमिक सिस्टम रिफॉर्म हो वहां कुछ लोगों की मोनोपोली रहे यह बड़ी आपत्तिजनक बात है। मुझे इस पर बड़ा भारी एतराज है। जिस तरह से कुछ लोगों को वहां बुलाया जाता है, विशेष बर्षाओं में भाग लेने के लिए बुलाया जाता है, बटिकुलर सैवक के लोगों को बुलाया जाता है, पेंडुनाइज किया जाता है, इसकी तरह मैं भापको जाना चाहिए। हमारे गरीब देश में इस तरह की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। सभी तरह के लोगों को बड़ा बुलाया जाना चाहिए। ऊपर नीचे के लोगों को बुलाया जाना चाहिए। बल्कि मैं तो कहूँगी कि जो गरीब लोग हैं या जो धनएम्प्लायड सबके हैं उन से और उनको बुला कर प्रगर बर्षाएं चलाई जाए तो कम से कम उनको इसका ठो मिलेगा। जो पहले से एम्प्लायड हैं उनको रेडियो और टी० बी० पर बुलाने से कोई लाभ नहीं है। धनएम्प्लायड को बुलाएँ तो कम से कम उनको महीने में 250 रुपये तो मिलेंगे। कुछ इनपुर्जाल लोगों की पत्नियां हैं, उनका जो बहलावा हो सके सिर्फ इसलिए उनको वहां बुलाया जाता है। और उनके परिवार के लोगों को इसीलिए लाया जाता है ताकि उनका भी बहुत जायगा और उनका जेब खर्च भी निभाने पायेगा। जो इस तरह के लोगों को पैड्रोमाइज किया जाता है इसके में सधा घितारा हूँ।

रेडियो और टी० बी० पर मध्य विश्वास और भूत परेतों से भरे नाटक दिखाये जाते हैं, जब कि इस देश में धर्मविश्वास पहले से ही हो वहां इस तरह के नाटक नहीं दिखाये जाने चाहियें। कई बार तो इतने बरबने नाटक होते हैं कि बच्चे उनकी देखने देखते डर जाते हैं। प्रिंट वाले भाई यहां मुगते होंगे, ऐस्ट्रोलाजी की बात हर सबे को घाती है, तो यह इमरजेंसी से भानी शुरू हुई क्योंकि इनका कसूर नहीं था, यह कोई बात छाप नहीं सकते थे। इसलिये मैं प्रार्थना करूँगी प्रिंट काउंसिल में जो लोग होंगे उनसे और प्रिंट वालों से भी कि भी विभापन देते हैं तो विभापन से भी प्रभाव होता है। इसलिये विभापन के लिये एक कमेटी होनी चाहिये, जो निष्पक्ष रीजनल प्रखबार हों चाहे वह कहीं से भी देश के किसी हिस्से से निकलते हो, उन सब को एक सा विभापन मिलना चाहिये। बर्हि होना तो यह चाहिये कि जिसका सन्तुलन कम हो उनको ज्यादा मदद करनी चाहिये। कुछ लोग तो कोटा से बर ही जा जाते हैं, इस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिये। भासा है मंत्री महोदय मेरी बातों पर ध्यान देंगे।

श्रीमती बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : समापति महोदय, मैं भापको धन्यवाद देना हूँ और मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देना हूँ कि यह प्रिंट काउंसिल बिल लाये हैं। प्रिंट प्रजाद हो जाय और उसकी किन्ती ताकत है यह सारी दुनिया को पता है। बम्परीका में जो सबसे ज्यादा बोट से कर प्रेसीमेंट बना था उसको प्रिंट ने खतम कर दिया एक वाटर गेट स्कैंडल पर। एक मामली सी बात है। मामली सीने इग्निये बड़ी है कि यहां हिन्दुस्तान में उससे 10 गुना ज्यादा स्कैंडल हुए लेकिन किसी ने भावाज तक नहीं उठावी।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request hon. members not to interrupt speakers. They have only five minutes. Be fair to them.

श्रीमती बलबीर सिंह : डा० बलदेव प्रकाश कह रहे हैं कि मैं शेर मुनाऊ। बरिष वाले बहुत शोर मचाते हैं, उग तो सारी कटी इसके बुतों में मोमिन, भाखरी बचत करा खाक भुसबमां होये। इरिरा गांधी के राज्य में प्रिंट कमिटेड / जूजिसियरी कमिटेड और अपोजीशन भी कमिटेड हुया। वह कहते हैं कि अपोजीशन हमारे से कम कम के बात कर सकते हैं, बैसे नहीं। मैं माननीय चटपन साहब को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिस जमाने में बुफिया प्रखबार कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के छपते थे 1940 तक मेरे प्रिंट में छपते रहे। जब इनकी सड़ाई वीरुल्ल बार बन गई तो हमारा और इनका फाटा टूटा। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ प्रिंट भाजाद हो सक यह अच्छा है। लेकिन भाजाद कैसे होगा जब करोडपति इस प्रिंट को चवाने वाले हैं। सभी धी, भार महीने की बात है इसी देश में जब जनता पार्टी सरकार ने कंपना किया कि देहावी सनतो के लिये, छोटे छोटे के लिये और ऐरीकल्वर के लिये कुल बजट दिया जायगा, 40 परसेंट ऐरीकल्वर सेंटर में गया कि नहीं पता नहीं,

लेकिन घरे मुक्त के नरवादेशर प्रेत बाने लाडी से कर पीले वड गये कि जनता यहाँ दूनी बाहिरें घोर रोज यहाँ उन वन से प्रवार किता गया ।

14 00 घटे

हम जो यह कहने हैं कि प्रेस आजाद है, वा यह आजाद कहा है । करोड़ों लोग इसके बचने वाले हैं, किसी के पीछे बिडला है किसी के पीछे टाटा है घोर गोपनता है । आजाद प्रेस इन तरह से कैसे बन सकता है । प्रेस काउन्सिल इन तरह से अधिकार दे कि ये सरमावेशरों के बगुन से छूट सकें, एडिटर लोग उनके इशारों पर न चल सकें । प्रेस के कौन्सिलरों और रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स के लिये कुछ करिये । आज ये लोग आजाद नहीं हैं, इनकी पीठ के लिये किसी का मुँह देवना पड़ता है । इनके लिये कोई ऐसा कानून बनाइये कि प्रेस बाने इनका गया न पोट सकें ।

आज हम लोग जो इन हाउस में बोलते हैं उनके बारे में भी यह है कि घनर प्रवक्तार वालों को सनान करने के लिये चने जायें तो खबर सुर्खी में घायेगी, घनर प्रेस वाला को सनान नहीं जाइये तो खबर एक लाइन में घायेगी घोर वह भी इन इन से घायेगी कि बबोर गिह भावलो रोक । नीने क्या प्वाइंट कहा है या क्या नहीं कहा है, वह प्रवक्ता में नहीं घायेगा । मैं चाहता कि जो प्रेस है, वह आजाद हो घोर इन पर सरमावेशरों को वनका ख म होना चाहिये । जो एडिटर, कौन्सिलरों घोर रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स हैं, उनके लिये भी कोई इन्जाम करिये, कानून बनाइये ताकि उनको पूरा पैसा मिल सके, उसे कोई रोक न सके । बानी प्रेस काउन्सिल बाने से कुछ नहीं होगा । इन में कोई घारा ऐसा नहीं है किनवे उन लोगों का प्रोटेक्शन मिल सके । इन तरह से प्रेस आजाद नहीं हो सकेगा ।

प्रेस काउन्सिल एब* जो घाय बना रहे है, उनमें मुकाबिलों के लिये, वनात 111 घोर वनात-4 घोर जो घरी में आकर वेर सनवाई करते हैं, छोटे-छोटे बन्ने घनरी जीविका के लिये यह घाया करते हैं, उनके लिये भी कोई इन्जाम करिये सभी यह प्रेस आजाद हो सकेगा ।

लोगों को निश्चय की पूरी आजादी हो घोर उन पर किसी का रकार न हो, वह अपने सक् से घनरी बान निश्च सकें, यह जब तक नहीं होगा, तो जो प्रेस काउन्सिल बिल घायने बनाया है, हमना कोई फायदा नहीं होगा । घाय वह बात पूरी की पूरी हममें रखे ताकि प्रेस आजाद हो सके घोर इन देश की आजादी की भावना पूरी हो सके ।

SHRI AMRUT KASAR (Panaji) :
I support this Bill and congratulate the Minister for bringing forward this Bill. But at the same time, I am surprised that this Government has taken 17 months to come with this Bill.

When I read the Press Council Act, 1965 and the present Bill, I find to my surprise that there is no difference between the two except the composition of the Council and the sequence of the sections or clauses of the Bill. Anyhow, I am happy that the Janata Government have fulfilled another promise by bringing forward this Bill. The freedom of speech which was curbed during the emergency has been restored now. Some of the Members who had been supporting the emergency at that time asked 'where is the freedom of the press'. I do not support their views. Today, there is freedom of speech. In spite of their views, they have been saying that they preserved the freedom of the press. But the freedom of the press is not protected by the big monopoly houses. I feel that the big monopoly houses and big business houses are the outcome of our economic system, and unless this economic system is changed, their hold over the press also will not go.

The hon. Minister said in his speech that the Bill is brought for protecting the press from various onslaughts and encroachments being made either by the Government or by big business houses or by any other sector. The preamble also speaks about the same thing and in the objects of the Council the same thing is repeated. There are two parts of this. One is maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India. For that there are a number of sub-clauses in Clause 13, but for the other namely preserving the freedom of the press, I do not see any sub-clause here in Clause 13. It is only said that the object of the Council shall be to preserve the freedom of the press. Freedom from whom? That is not said. From Government authorities from private individuals whether that is going to be done or not, that is not clear. And today actually the threat to the freedom of the press is also from Government. Government has also become a big monopolist and capitalist in the present society. The Minister may remember that I gave him concrete examples. Many times Government has used its authority for unilaterally cancelling the advertisements of newspapers. Advertisements are stopped in order to exercise coercion on newspapers. There must be a uniform policy as regards the distribution of advertisements. Unless these things are done how will you assure the freedom of the press from Government authorities also? That is why that should have been cleared in Clause 13 of the Bill.

Clause 13 (i) says -

"to concern itself with developments such as concentration of or other

[Shri Amrat Kasar]

aspects of ownership of newspapers and news agencies which may affect the independence of the Press.

The same clause was there in the previous Act also. There is no change. So, the question is whether the incorporation of the same clause, even after the emergency, without some restrictions on the monopoly houses is going to help. If it is to help the Minister may explain in what way this will help us.

Again, Clause 14 speaks about the conduct of the newspapers only but what about the conduct of the Government towards the newspapers? What is the provision made for that in this Bill? That is also not there.

I am happy about the composition of the Council. It has become more representative than the previous provision in the Act of 1963. I have moved some amendments and I shall speak on them at the appropriate time.

I again support this Bill and congratulate the hon. Minister on the restoration of the freedom of the press.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (छत्रगढ़)
समाप्ति महोदया माननीय मंत्री जी को, मैं धन्यवाद देना हूँ कि उन्होंने प्रेम परिपक्व विधेयक पेश कर क स्वतंत्रता का वातावरण प्रस्तुत किया है। आप देखें कि समाचार पत्रों का काम केवल समाचारों का आदान प्रदान करना ही नहीं है बल्कि मैं मानता हूँ कि राष्ट्र की सशक्त बनाना समृद्ध बनाना और जो शक्ति है उन को शासन मुक्त बना कर के समानता के आधार पर एक समाज की रचना करना भी उन का काम है और इस में वह ज्वाला से ज्यादा अपना पाठें धरा कर सकते हैं।

अभी कई माननीय सदस्य न कई बातें सामने रखी। मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हमारे समाचार पत्र जो शहरो का वातावरण होता है या उन के काबजता, होये हैं उन को ही सामने रखते हैं ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जो हमारे गरीब शोषित और पीड़ित भाई रहते हैं, उनका जो बहिर्वास है, उन को वह सामने नहीं रखते और वह किस तरह से समाज के धन बन सकते हैं तथा उन का बहिर्वास किस तरह से दूर हो सकती है इस में वह अपना पाठें धरा नहीं करते। मैं चाहता हूँ जैसे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक नियम लिया कि अब शहरों में घन्टे नहीं चलें, बड़े बड़े कारखाने नहीं खुलें, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ही हमारा सारा कारोबार होगा इसी तरह से यह प्रस परिपक्व की इस तरह से निर्देश दे प्रस के सामने ऐसे सुझाव दें जिन से देशी अर्थव्यवस्था को भी लाभकारी है उन को वह सामने लाए और बड़ा जो मानव पीड़ित है उन्हें उठाने के लिए

वह काम करे। जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया समाचार पत्र का काम केवल समाचार का आदान प्रदान करना ही नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि उस की दूरगामी दृष्टि होनी चाहिए। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि जैसे कुशल सवार मनचाहे घोड़े को चावुक और लगाम से अपने बाबू म रखता है इसी तरह से प्रस भी चाहे वह मनचाही सरकार हो, चाहे सरकार तत्त्व हों या समाज-विरोधी तत्त्व हों उन को अपने धुकुन में रख सकता है। तभी एक अच्छे समाज का वातावरण बन सकता है। सभी कुछ व्यवहार ऐसी प्रतिरजित बातें करके ही बढ़ा धरा कर बातें लिखते हैं जो समाज के लिए हितकर न हो कर दुश्चामी हो जाती है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रस इस प्रकार काम करें जिस से लोगों में एक अच्छा वातावरण बने। वह स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक और साहस के साथ अपना काम करें। एमर्जेंसी में भी मैं ने देखा कुछ व्यवहारों को जैसे 'नयी दुनिया' हन्दौर और वीर भवन इन्होंने जिन समय एमर्जेंसी म न्यायालिका में न्याय के लिए जान पर रोक लगी थी उस समय उस का विरोध किया था। मैं ने जेल से आने के बाद उन के साहस के लिए उन को पत्र लिखा था। मैं चाहता हूँ व्यवहार अपने को बेच न दें अपनी सततता कायम रखें क्यों कि नागरिक भागीदारी के लिए वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा समाज के सहायक बन सकते हैं।

इसी तरह से जिस तरह ब्रिग में आवागवाणी स्वतंत्र है उसी तरह यहां भी स्वतंत्र होना चाहिए ताकि देश में एक अच्छा और स्वतंत्र वातावरण बन सक लोग अपना एक नया जीवन बना सकें और हमारा देश समृद्ध हो देश में एकता का वातावरण बने। हमारे समाचारपत्र इस दिशा में काम करके ऐसी भी आशा करता हूँ।

PROF P G MAVALANKAR
(Gandhinagar) Madam, Chairman, I warmly commend this Bill because it revives the Press Council, and I hope it also now revitalises this Council, in view of the new improved Bill that we have got before the House today. I congratulate the Minister also because of the fact that the missing loophole in the Emergency, Parliament's trio—the Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matters Act, Feroze Gandhi Act (abolished) and the Press Council Act (abolished) all these three were there, but two of them were repealed and so one of them was missing—he has now completed that trio and for that he deserves congratulations.

Madam Chairman, I was a Member of the Joint Select Committee and I have given a note of dissent. I do not want to elaborate on that again. Precisely because I was a member of the Committee, I do not think I should move amendments and that is why I have not moved any amendments. It would be wrong perhaps for me to say that now after the Select Committee Report, it has

come with betterment or improvement because that would be, in a way, self-praise. But I do say in all humility that the Select Committee gave considerable thought in some quiet moments to the whole Bill in order to make the press not only more free, not only more strong but, if I may say so, more responsible and more sensible and more serious particularly in regard to language papers, small papers, district papers and the Government's responsibility vis-a-vis the press in general. I hope, therefore, the new Press Council, when it comes into being, will see to it that the code of conduct about which I am legitimately somewhat nervous will try and see that the whole thing is built up brick by brick, gradually, and that there is not a priori a whole set of disciplinary points commandments, 'Ten Commandments' as it were, "do this" or "don't do this", that should not happen because the pressmen themselves will do it.

Why is a press freedom vital? It is vital for democracy, vital for people, vital for Parliament. Unfortunately, the situation in India today is that generally speaking you might say that the freedom of the press situation is rather at a low level. In other words this deterioration, if at all there is some, is in line with or is a part of the general overall deterioration in the whole country in terms of excellence in various fields. That is why we are suffering in that respect also. In 1954 when the Press Commission was set up for the first time, it recommended the constitution of a Press Council. I am sorry it came as late as 1966 and, again because of the emergency abetment it was removed. Therefore it was an abortive experience or abortive experiment of the Press Council. I hope and pray that the new Press Council bearing in mind that experience and encounter will improve and strengthen the media through the pressmen themselves so that the freedom of the press in general can be preserved.

In India of course we must remember that the Press Council is a statutory body unlike what happens in Britain. In the United States there is no Press Council, although I have learnt last week from a Seminar where some of the US pressmen were present, some of them eminent, that they want a Press Council in America as well. That only shows that the pressmen themselves are aware of their own responsibility in the matter of building up and strengthening the freedom of the press.

I would say only one more point and I have done. I am sure the Minister will agree with me when I say that if the Press Council has to function efficiently, then it has to act as an agency for generating what is called accountability of the

press to the community, by accountability of the press to the community I mean not only social accountability but accountability to the community, to the country and to the ideals of a free press, not accountability to the Government and certainly not accountability to the management. Because, if it is accountable to the management or the Government it will go astray from the normal path of the freedom of the press. It has to be accountable itself to its own conscience laid down by the tenets of the free press. Therefore I would say that this social accountability would imply self-control, self-restraint, self-introspection, self-analysis and self-criticism by the press, I am sure the Press Council can generate this accountability as well.

One final word and I have done. I am sure the Minister has seen and perhaps the House has seen a recent article in *Sunday* of 27th August by Shri Kewal Varma given as a cover story, entitled "How Editors are Managed". Not only editors are managed even columnists are managed and they are not properly treated indeed, they are ill-treated by the proprietors on the one hand, and let the Minister not forget it that on the other hand there are occasions when Government have badly treated the editors and columnists. I have my own experience when I was a columnist of several newspapers in Gujarat. At one point of time they did not like what I wrote just because the Government at that point of time did not like what I wrote. Therefore, I was asked very quietly to leave.

Take the very recent example of Editor Shri Chalapathi Rao of *National Herald* who had to go precisely for the same reasons. We all know how a new Editor, who was complaining of being sacked from a Bombay paper has been brought to Delhi. But he forgets that he was brought to Delhi to fill up a post because a Delhi editor was sacked in the same way in which he was sacked in Bombay. These things have happened but they should not happen.

I will conclude by saying that the responsibility of the press is far greater because it is very powerful. I only hope that the Press Council will act as a sacred temple and as an edifice of freedom which will go into these problems in the entirety with a sense of seriousness and responsibility because it has to guard its own freedom namely, the freedom of the press.

श्री दुर्गाचर (बागडर) सभापति महोदय मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने प्रश्न को मिल-जुल कर देखा है। हमारे देश में जो एकमेव है वह हीरो ब्रिज तरह के मास-मीडिया पर पकड़ी लगाई गई तथा हमारे

[श्री दुर्गाचन्द]

सोचतब और हमारी आजादी को जिस तरह से जब पकड़ी थी उसको दूर करने के लिए जनता सरकार ने कदम उठाए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ—माननीय मंत्री जी को यह ध्येय जाना है—कि उन्होंने प्रेस की आजादी को बहाल करने के लिये और मास-मीडिया को स्वतंत्र करने के लिये जो कदम उठाये हैं वे सराहनीय हैं।

मैं शीघ्रता से कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ—क्लाज 5 (पारटम 2) से आहिर होता है—नामिशन आफ बेअरमैन-बेअरमैन का नामिशन बिलने आजा-दाना तरीके से होया। इसी तरह से क्लॉज 4 पारटम 1 में 'प्राबर्टुसेन्सर एनी न्यूजपेपर बारन्यूज एजेन्सी'—इस में प्रेस कोनसिल को प्राधिकार दिया गया है कि उन पेपर्स या न्यूज एजेन्सीज के खिलाफ, जो गारड लाइन या कौड आफ बम्बस्ट के खिलाफ जायेगी, उनको सेसर दिया जा सकता है।

बल श्री बनावाला जी ने कहा था—क्लाज 16 में जो यह कहा गया है कि कौंसिल को लेवी कर सकती है—यह नहीं होना चाहिये। यानी कोनसिल को यह अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये कि वह फी को लेवी करे। मैं यह भर्त्ता करना चाहूँगा—आधिर कोनसिल को चलाने के लिए पर्सन की जरूरत पड़ेगी, वह रफा कहाँ से भायेगा? अगर कोनसिल छुट अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो—तो इस से अच्छी और क्या बात हो सकती है। इस लिये मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि जो प्राबोजन किया गया है, वह ठीक है। उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार को सारी जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिये, लेकिन अगर वह क्लॉज 17 को पढ़ते तो उन को मायूम हो जाता उस में साफ लिखा हुआ है कि भारत सरकार अपने ध्यान से इस कोनसिल को चलाने के लिये पैसे का प्रवण करेगी और वह कोनसिल फी भी लगा सकेगी।

जहाँ तक प्रेस कोनसिल विधेयक की दूसरी प्रावीजज का सवाल है—उन को देख कर यह मालूम होता है कि बाकई यह प्रेस को रेगुलेट करने के लिये एक बहुत अच्छा प्रयास किया गया है। लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को विचार के लिये एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—छोटे पेपर्स को प्रेस कोनसिल में जो रजिस्ट्रेशन मिलेगा उस को बटि में रखते हुए बहुत छोटे छोटे रीजनल और लैम्बेज पेपर्स मध्यम की तरह से सजे हो गये हैं—उन को यह प्रेस कोनसिल बैसे रेगुलेट कर सकेगी—यह आप को देखना पड़ेगा।

उदात्त ऐडवटिजमेंट की बात है—इस के सिस्टम को भी रेगुलेट और कंट्रोल किया जाना चाहिये। सैलोजनलिज्म के जयिये छोटे और बड़े प्रचवारी में बड़ा स्लेज-मेलिग चलता है। व अपने ब्लिन्ड पर खबरे माया कर देते हैं, जिस से सोसायटी पर उल्टा असर पड़ता है। इस तरह भी आपकी गौर करना चाहिये।

मेरे कुछ मित्रों ने कहा कि बड़े बड़े प्रचवारी की आज जो मोनरॉपि है—उस को विधायक करने

की जरूरत है, उसकी तरह ग्रहम कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। मैं भी इस विचारधारा से सहमत हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ प्रेस कोनसिल इस तरह दियेगी और माननीय मंत्री जी जो भी सुवासिब कदम उठाना जरूरी होगा उठावेंगे।

मैंने अभी लैम्बेज और रीजनल पेपर्स का जिक्र किया। प्रेस कोनसिल की एक भारी जिम्मेदारी यह भी होगी कि इन पेपर्स की बटिनाइयों की तरह गौर करे। ये पेपर्स जिस तरह से चलने चाहिये, उस तरह से प्रचार चल नहीं रहे हैं। जिस तरह से इस मास मीडिया को गांभी में वेनित्रेट करना चाहिये, उस तरह से हो नहीं पा रहा है। इस के लिये जो हमारी एडवटिजमेंट पालिसी है—प्रेस कोनसिल को उन के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा।

मैं इतना ही कहना हुआ—मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और ब्रावेक्लेट करना चाहता हूँ—उन्होंने एक बहुत अच्छा बिल इस सदन में पेश किया है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :
Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Bill. But I have certain observations to make.

The press, particularly in our country, has got a very important and crucial role to play. The freedom of the press has all along been one of our cherished values of life. These cherished values of life have struck deep roots into our national life right from the days of national freedom movement in our country.

In order to understand what is the specific role of the press in our country today, I only want to mention that the press has got the role (1) as an inspirer of the masses, (2) as a teacher of the masses and (3) as the Inspector General of the governmental activities and policies. To fulfil this very important and the crucial role of the press the press requires freedom. In actual terms, the freedom of the press means, freedom from proprietorial interference, freedom from the governmental interference and freedom from interference from other conceivable sources. The freedom of the press has also been defined as "the freedom to hold opinions, to receive and to impart information through the printed word without any interference from any public authority".

The Press Commission itself felt that the freedom of the press must include editorial independence, objectivity of the news presentation and the fairness of comment. I concede that the freedom of the press which was completely extinguished has been restored, by and large, and the proposed legislative measure, I think can go a long way to fulfil the promise for the restoration of democracy.

in our country But the fight for the freedom of the press is a continuous process It cannot be, I would say, a gift from the Government, a gift from any authority

Further, the freedom of the press has wider connotations also. It is an integral and an indivisible part of the democratic rights and civil liberties of our people Therefore, the fight for the freedom of the press is not only the fight for the press alone but it is also the fight for the preservation of democratic rights and civil liberties of our people It is true that the press fights for itself alone but equally, I now, it also fights for others This is the lesson which we have learnt from the trauma of the Emergency The experience that we have gained is that a monopoly press which gives rise to vested interest is a complete negation of the true values of the freedom of the press

The money bags which control the press and have a stranglehold over the media are a constant threat to the freedom of the press in our country Here is the most glaring example of the infirmity of the Bill and that is that the Bill is conspicuous in its lack of understanding or lack of concern for this growing threat to the freedom of the press, Since I have not much time at my disposal, I do not want to dilate on the subject But I would only like to draw the attention of the hon Minister to the fact that the common ownership and interlocking of the newspapers have grown in recent days

According to the information available with me, the common ownership of newspapers account for 81 percent of the circulation of all metropolitan dailies published in our country

श्री एम. एच. नायक (मनिरावूर) : नेता स्वतंत्रता का प्रश्न है। कोरम नहीं है।

MR CHAIRMAN When the question of quorum is raised the bell has to be rung The bell is ringing Now, there is quorum You can continue Please finish in half a minute

SHRI CHITTA BASU : This particular problem of growing concentration of ownership of the Press has been dealt with by the Press Commission itself and certain recommendations were made I have come to learn that the Government has set up a committee to take certain steps May I request the hon Ministry that in the course of his reply he should take the House into confidence as to what steps have so far been taken in the matter of transfer of management of the Press to public trusts, the diffusion of ownership, delinking of the Press from

business-houses, etc He should tell the House

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur) I congratulate our Minister for bringing forward this Bill which has been passed by the other House

The Bill emphasises what we want our Press to be Freedom is not required to be qualified by any amount of definition in the body of the Act Freedom is freedom There is no guarantee of freedom against the government or anybody and changes have been made in this Bill in order to guarantee freedom

A Press Council will be constituted with 28 Members There are 13 Pressmen, 6 from owners or managers of the newspapers, one news agency man, the Chairman and 3 wise men and five politicians, i.e. the MPs. I think this constitutes a good team

MR CHAIRMAN : MPs are also wise men

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA : They are The other point is This morning I read in one of the local newspapers that the session is being extended I get Times of India Hindustan Times and the Statesman One reported that the session is being extended I immediately inquired of our Minister if this is correct He said, 'No no' Now If the reporter had only taken little pains to

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) This is the freedom of the Press.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA Sir, I have been reporting from 1934 Even to-day I report for some of the papers including my own paper in my district. There are pitfalls but there is no such lack of responsibility Mr Mavalankar wants them to be accountable to the society But I say not only to the society but to the nation and the world, to the human society at large they should be accountable The Indian Press should be at least an ideal Press Here the Reporter could have ascertained the fact from the Minister or his Secretaries whether the House is being extended

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : What is the harm ? It is simply over-cautiousness

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA : Publication of it even before the House decides is something wrong

I have an allegation against the Press After this Party has come to power, freedom of Press has been guaranteed

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]

but the press here, particularly in Delhi is behaving with some amount of irresponsibility which has resulted in some of the squabbles. Perhaps they want to divide us. That is the idea. Perhaps they have been instigated by some agents from somewhere to drive a wedge between us. I have cited one sample of wrong report that has appeared to-day. They do not try to verify, they publish guess work, their imagination, their own story. I do not expect the Indian Press to be like it is done now in some papers. In section 13, there are so many clauses. I do not find the main thing in any of the clauses. The virtue of the press is truth. Truth is found nowhere.

MR CHAIRMAN You should conclude now.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA I have taken three minutes only.

MR CHAIRMAN I have got the clock here. You have taken four minutes.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA The word truth is not found in any of the clauses that the press should be truthful.

The word 'truth' itself is nowhere there. The question of jute, textile, sugar industrialist monopolising the press is not foreign to my own way of thinking. I understand the sense of responsibility that is to encourage the growth of sense of responsibility. Sub-Clauses (d) (e) and (f) of Clause 13 should have been more elaborately defined. At the same time it is said the Council should not take cognisance of the complaint in the opinion of the Chairman if it is felt there is not sufficient ground for holding an enquiry.

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude now.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA Any responsible reader could find if the press is dabbling in 'untruth' or that is trying to create some political confusion among the people of the party. In that case the Press Council should take cognisance of it and an enquiry should be started.

With these recommendations I support the Bill. I hope the House will accept them. At the same time I also want that due representation should be given to small newspapers in the Press Council so that their voice is heard and they could speak for the people for whom the Government speaks a lot that is rural people.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South Central) Madam so far as the provisions which pertain to the public

service and public interest are concerned, I welcome those provisions. Put they are only casual provisions. However I would like to plead with the hon Minister to kindly define broadly what he means by public service or what he means by public interest, so far as the freedom of the press is concerned.

So far as freedom is concerned can there be freedom for the press or for any category of people in India when the material resources of this nation are concentrated in the hands of 20% people? There can hardly be any freedom. In case the hon Minister is sincere for the freedom of the press, break that chain by which the press is enslaved. There are two chains—one chain is by the capitalists and the other chain is by the Government. Therefore break that chain. So long he has not broken that chain, it is not possible also. Take the principle of nomination. Press Council is being constituted under the principle of nomination. Do you mean to say that the press Council by such a nomination, will be able to preserve the freedom? It is impossible. Therefore the principle of nomination was discarded long ago in the Constituent Assembly. Do not revive that principle. Accept the principle of direct election. I have suggested certain amendments but I shall not go into them in detail at this stage. But whatever be the conception of the Press Council if it is by nomination Parliament has an insignificant place in the Press Council. Therefore instead the principle should be like this. I would say that even amongst the Working Journalists there should be representation on the Press Council. Their representation will never be on the Press Council. That seems to be the provision here.

Looking to the provision about the foreign aid or foreign money or assistance all must come up before Parliament even the economy of the press must come up before it. That can at least be done at this stage. The budgets or foreign assistance for which there is a provision all the details of them must be placed before Parliament. Annually there should be a report submitted through this Press Council so that there will be a full discussion.

Now Madam, there is a provision with regard to rates. There is a provision for uniform rates for medium, small and big newspapers. Why do you want same rates? Therefore I have proposed graded rates. For the small newspapers there should be low rates for the medium newspapers there should be middle rates and for the big newspapers there should be higher rates.

Lastly, I would like to ask what is the purpose for which this freedom is to be given. You define the purposes for which it is necessary. In that regard, I have given certain amendments. I will conclude by making certain suggestions. Let there be some choice for the public with regard to newspapers. Let there be diffusion of ownership. Let the economics of the Press be brought before the House and let there be relationship between the labour and the management. In case our nation has to go ahead the Press has to play a big role which it has not so far played and, as such vast masses of the people are steeped in illiteracy and are below the poverty line. As such, certain portion of blame goes to the Press as it has not played its proper part.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Anand)

Madam Chairman the Bill seeks to establish the Press Council and thereby to make the law regarding the preservation of freedom of the Press and to improve its standards. The law by itself is not sufficient. It has been shown by experience that many a law are flouted with human intelligence and ingenuity despite legislative checks and strict legal provisions. What is more, the attitude of the government goes a long way in the growth of a free Press. I am sorry to say that I have no faith in the sincerity of the present Janata Party government regarding the proposed enactment. The attitude and conduct of the Janata Party government bears testimony to the fact that this government wants not a free press but a coloured press. This government wants to lend it a 'Bhagwa' colour of RSS and Jan Sangh to whom the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting belongs. Because, Madam Chairman, he has become a minister in the Janata party government by virtue of a quota of ministers given to Jan Sangh in the Janata Government. Immediately after the breaking up of the single news agency, namely the Samachar into four news agencies the Minister and his colleague in RSS, Shri Balleshwar Agarwal, tried to invest 'Bhagwal' colour to Samachar Bharati—an independent progressive news agency—by merging it with the Hindustan Samachar controlled by the RSS. It is well known that the hon. Minister had brought pressure on Shri P. C. Gupta, Chairman of the PTI Board and got accommodation in the PTI building for the RSS controlled Hindustan Samachar. Not only that. Last year he had allotted Rs 8 lakhs for each of the four news agencies but for the Hindustan Samachar controlled by the RSS he gave Rs 4 lakhs more. Therefore Madam, I say that the establishment of the Press Council, by itself does not ensure the independence of a free press. How can

you expect unadulterated news and information by a news agency which is controlled by religiously fanatic people who in fact distributed sweets when the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, was assassinated? Madam Chairman, it has been recommended by the first Press Commission that the Press should be de-linked from the big industrial houses. Not only that. The hon. Minister, Mr Advani, while speaking before the conference on the Indian Press and Freedom last year, stated that the Press should not be in the hands of unregulated forces of market. What he is doing today is exactly to the contrary. His Ministry recommended Rs 60 lakhs to be paid to the Express Newspaper Group which is controlled by a big multimillionaire jute baron.

MR CHAIRMAN You have taken more time than what is your share. Please conclude.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI While the newspapers like the *Patriot* and *Mainstream* were allowed to furnish I say that.

MR CHAIRMAN You are taking a long time. Kindly conclude.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI I am just concluding. I say that with the present Minister in charge of Information and Broadcasting the freedom of the Press is far away. I am just concluding.

MR CHAIRMAN No no I am calling the next speaker, Mr A. K. Roy. Kindly resume your seat.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI I am concluding.

MR CHAIRMAN No, please. You can speak on the amendments which are standing in your name, Mr A. K. Roy.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) Madam Chairman, this deserted House.

MR CHAIRMAN Don't record. Kindly don't make such a remark. It is against the rules. It will not go on record.

SHRI A. K. ROY and complete boycott by the AIR of the proceedings of this Press Council Bill indicate the real worth of the Bill. It shows either that the people's representatives and all concerned are not interested in the real freedom of the press or there is no genuine element of freedom of the press in this Press Council Bill. There can be only two alternatives to this general apathy all round towards the so-called unimpressive Press Council Bill with which the Minister has come.

[SHRI A K Roy]

Madam Chairman you will agree with me that our position has become very difficult because, we are to choose between genuine slavery and a counterfeit freedom. We don't know what to do. We have seen 19 months of genuine slavery, unadulterated agmark slavery, and now we are having 17 months of counterfeit freedom, that is also regulated, processed, finished and presented. So, Madam Chairman, our position has become very difficult. Previously in that controlled Press, so-called committed Press, we used to read from our jail stories of Sanjay Gandhi. Today in the so called uncontrolled and free press we are reading stories of Kanti Desai and nowadays of Suresh or some such chaps, we don't know tomorrow what we will read about and about whom. The voice of the teeming millions, the voice of the working people was choked before and it is being choked even today.

Now, we may see how the Press Council can preserve the freedom of the press. I wonder, how an odd 29 nominated Members can give us freedom. Out of the 29 nominated Members, even if that is a good body I am afraid, it will be only good for nothing.

Only seven will be from the working journalists and five will be from the two hon Houses. So, the entire concept of freedom of press is being mortgaged to the good wishes and wishful actions of some press barons or press owners.

Madam while you are busy with pressing the bill, the Minister has come with an unimpressive Bill in this House. Freedom means freedom from what and freedom for what. Freedom has to be from intimidation, freedom from compulsion, freedom from all sorts of terror and fear. I would like to ask the hon Minister, can the Press Council Bill provide that freedom to the working journalists, freedom from their owners, freedom from the management? Now, freedom for what? Freedom for venting one's views and facts about the huge agony of the society. Can there be any guarantee for that?

Press in this poor country is not only a means of entertainment, it is an instrument for change, it is an instrument for giving direction to the society. But what is the press today? It is full of scandals. It has become unreadable now a-days. I was just reading a few lines by Oscar Wilde with regard to the difference between literature and the press. He said that while the press is unreadable, literature is never read and that is the position now.

Sir, the fight for democracy is a long one. It requires not only democratic tongue, but it also requires democratic teeth and this Press Council Bill is devoid

of any democratic teeth. It is simply like the previous one and as I told you, it is only the counterfeit freedom which the Janata Party is offering us instead of the unadulterated slavery from which we have emerged.

MR. CHAIRMAN - I wonder, who will give the Chairman freedom from speakers who exceed their time limit?

The Minister.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री सात कृष्ण श्रावण) : सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत धांधली हूँ उन माननीय सदस्यों का जिन्होंने इस बहस में भाग लिया है। केवल एक धांधली को छोड़कर जाकि धांधली धांधली बोले हुए बक्ता स पहल बोने थे, बाकी सभी ने, जहाँ तर हम विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है इसका स्वागत किया है। इस विधेयक के कुछ प्रावधानों के बारे में टीका टिप्पणी की गई है लेकिन वह भी सामान्य रूप से ही। अधिकांश जहाँ भी धांधलीयों और टीका हुई है वह प्रेस के वायव्यता के बारे में हुई है। प्रेस की जो सामान्य समस्याएँ हैं जिनसे मैं भी परिचित हूँ, उनके बारे में कई विचार व्यक्त किए गए हैं। मैं पहल पहल प्रस परिपक्व के बारे में जो टीका टिप्पणी हुई है उसके बारे में कुछ संक्षेप में बहस और उसके बाद जा सामान्य चर्चा का गई है प्रेस के बारे में उत्तर जिनका मैंने सगेगा कि धांधली की सारी चर्चा के सदर्भ में उपयुक्त है उसका उत्तर देने की कोशिश करूँगा।

सबसे पहल तो जो धांधली मानवचर जो ने बहो है यह सीसरा विधेयक है जिसने सार के बाद हम सम्मते हैं कि विधायी स्तर पर, लेजिस्लेटिव स्तर पर, प्रेस की धांधली के सम्बन्ध में इस सरकार ने जो वायव्य किए थे वह पूरे हो जायेंगे। प्रेस की धांधली एसी नहीं है जो केवल बानून डाप पूरी हो जाये।

14 55 hrs

[SHRI N K SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

इस प्रस्ताव से मैं सहमत हूँ और जिन दिनों लोगों ने इस बात को कहा है—मैं सम्मता हूँ कि उन्होंने उपयुक्त कहा है। मान लीजिये—हम पीपल कोड में कोई धांधली व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं—पीपल कोड में प्रचली व्यवस्था करने के बाद कोई यह कहे कि जब तक बेकारी खत्म नहीं होती, जब तक लोगों का चरित्र ठीक नहीं होता, तब तक इस बानून का क्या मतलब है? पहले के सारे तो यह बात थी है लेकिन बानून की अपनी एक सीमा रहती है और उस सीमा तक वह अपनी स्थिति को सुधार सकता है। यहाँ जो सीसरा विधेयक 'प्रस परिपक्व विधेयक' लाया गया है यह एक सीमित मात्रा में प्रेस की धांधली को सुरक्षित करेगा जिस सीमा तक कि कोई बानून सुरक्षित कर सकता है। दा बानून हम ने पहल पास किया है—शायद हमने के पहले ही सब में प्रोवेनन धांधली पब्लिकेशन धांधली

ग्राम्यजनबल मैटर्स एक्ट' को रिपील किया या फीरोज़ सांघी एक्ट जो पिछली सरकार ने खत्म कर दिया था उस को इस सरकार ने फिर से रिवाइज किया ।

मेरे मित्र श्री धर्मल बालर ने यह सवाल उठाया कि 17 महीने पहले या 18 महीने पहले ही इसे क्या नहीं लाया गया ? सवाल काजिब है—क्योंकि य तीन विधायक एक साथ थे सरकार चाहती तो पहले ही सत्र महीनों को भी खत्म करती थी । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहूँगा—जहाँ तक मेरे मन्त्रालय का सवाल है—पहले ही दिन से हमारी यह सोचा रही है कि हमने इस सम्बन्ध में जितने बाधे किए हैं उन को जितनी शीघ्रता से पूरा कर सकते हैं—पूरा कर । लेकिन प्रस वाउन्सिल विधायक के बारे में जब उस को फिर से रिवाइज करने की बात आई तो एक दम चर्चा शुरू हो गई—खास कर पत्रकारों में—जब जब प्रस परिषद फिर से कायम की जा रही है तो उस को ज्यों-ज्यों सान की जरूरत नहीं है । उस पर विचार किया जाय बहस की जाय चर्चा की जाय । मैं यह भी बनाना चाहता हूँ—प्रस कौंसिल का जग तब सम्बन्ध है—इसका मैं इस प्रश्न को प्रस कौंसिल नहीं हूँ । यहाँ स्ट्यूटरी प्रस कौंसिल है, जब कि इंग्लैंड की प्रस कौंसिल एक बालट्री प्रस कौंसिल है । वहाँ पर कोई शक नहीं है जिस क अनगठ वहाँ की प्रस कौंसिल बनी है वहाँ की प्रस कौंसिल स्वयं की बनी प्रस कौंसिल है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में यहाँ पर चर्चा हुई—एक प्रमुख समस्या है—आइ०एन०एच०—इन का नाम धारा ने सुना होगा—इन का मत रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में भी प्रस कौंसिल उसी प्रकार की बनी चाहिए जैसी इंग्लैंड में है स्ट्यूटरी प्रस कौंसिल की जरूरत नहीं है । इस चर्चा पर विचार शुरू हुआ । मैं यह नहीं चाहता था कि मैं अपनी तरफ से प्रस कौंसिल ज्यों-ज्यों ल धाऊँ । सरकार ने इस पर विचार किया और विचार किया कि हम इस बात की घोषणा कर दें कि हम प्रस कौंसिल फिर से बनाना चाहते हैं लेकिन प्रस कौंसिल विधायक सान से पहले मध्या होना कि पत्रकारों से सलाह कर ली जाय जितने मुर्दे हैं, उन सब पर चर्चा कर ली जाय ।

"Whether it should be a voluntary body or a statutory body

15 00 hrs

एक पहल और भी है—जिग की शक में बहुत चर्चा हो गई है । ज्ञाय प्रस कमिशन ने जब शुरू की प्रस परिषद् की रिफार्मि की थी तब से ही चर्चा है ।

Should the Press Council have the power to exercise only the power to exercise and administer and express its opinions ?

एन०यू०ज० न बकिंग जनलिस्ट्स की फीडबैक ने भी ध्यान विचार रखे थे । मगर निश्चित रूप से वो याद नहीं है, लेकिन एन०यू०ज० के बारे में मगर था है—उन्होंने बड़ भाइय से यह बात कही थी कि हम जो प्रस परिषद बनायें—

We should provide it with teeth We should not make it a body so m lar to what was there earlier "

मगर ये सारे मुद्दे ऐसे थे—जिन पर जल्दीबाजी से कोई विचार नहीं करना चाहता था परन्तु साथ साथ विलम्ब भी नहीं करना चाहता था । इस लिय थोड़े जिनो के बाँट मने जिनने पत्रकारों के प्रतिनिधि थे उन को बताया उनकी फान्क्सी की उन से चर्चा की और एक ग्राइन्ससेंस इमर हुआ और वह यह हुआ कि हम को हिन्दुस्तान में एक स्ट्यूटरी बाडी चाहिये बालट्री बाडी नहा चाहिये क्योंकि हम बाँट की पूरी सम्भावना है—मगर हिन्दुस्तान में कोई बालट्री बाडी बनगी तो उस पर बड़े-बड़े पत्र छाये रह्य छोट और मोशियम पत्रों का उमम कोई स्थान नहा रहेगा । स्ट्यूटरी बाडी होगी तो उस क जिनन प्रधिरार होय उस की बाँट बा वित्तना बजान होगा—वह बालट्री बाडी में नहा हो सकता है । इसलिय प्रस कौंसिल क द्वारा हम बिल उद्घय की वृत्ति करना चाहिये वह स्ट्यूटरी बाडी के द्वारा हो हो सकता है । इसलिये प्राय स्ट्यूटरी बाडी बनाइय । थो मर्यादों ने कहा कि हम इससे सहमत नहीं है । ए०आई०एन०सी० ने मत व्यक्त किया कि हम स्ट्यूटरी बाडी नहा चाहते हैं, एक बालटरी बाडी क पन में ह । इस सब चर्चा क चलते चलते सरकार ने एक मन बना कर एक विधायक यहाँ पर रखा । विधायक साने के बाँट उस सत्र में तय किया कि हमको एक प्रश्न समिति एक जवाबद निश्चित कमेटी के मुमुद कर दिया जाए । बजट सेशन में वह समिति बन गई थी । यह तय हुआ था कि मानचून सेशन के पहले जिन रिपोर्टें दे दी जाए । मुझे याद है जब उस प्रश्न समिति की पहली बैठक हुई तब मैंने समिति से निवेदन किया था कि यह मानसता कई जिनो से सटवना था रहा है फिर से यह प्रश्न समिति के पास चीज आई है, बार बार प्रश्न समिति का कार्यकाय बढ़ता ही जा रहा है इन बालने से निवेदन कर्ना कि जो सत्र में हम प्रादेश दिया है उन प्राज्ञे का मानन करते हुए हम सत्र के वर्षा श्रुत के सत्र के पहले जिन ही जैसे हमें कहा गया है हमें रिपोर्ट दे देनी चाहिये फिर बाहे हम इसके लिय जिनकी भी बैठकें क्या न करनी पड । जिनकी भी बैठकें हमें करनी हैं एक महीने में कर दें । मगर सन्तोष और सजी है और मैं धन्यबाद भी देना हूँ प्रश्न समिति के सभी सन्ध्या को किन्होंने पूरा मर्यादा किया और देखा कि जिनो भी प्रश्न का लक्ष्यमन मर्यादा न पडे और जिस जिन हम से कहा गया था उस दिन का कर हितने प्रश्न समिति का प्रतिबन्ध भाषने सामन रख दिया । इन बाँट का मझे विश्व यकी है । हमारा जो पहला विधायक था जो सत्र में बटुआपस किया था उस में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मर्यादा

[श्री साज कृष्ण भावदाजी]

हुए हैं चाहे थोड़े ही हुए हैं । लेकिन जितने भी हुए हैं सब सब सम्मति से हुए हैं । एक मत से हुए हैं । एक मुद्दे पर, एक प्रावधान पर मतभेद रहा है जिस के बारे में डाइरेक्टिंग नोट भी है । उसका मैं उल्लेख करूँगा यह कोई फाफ नैडस्ट का है । बाकी जिसने समझाव से सब सर्वसम्मति से हुए थे । सब की उनके साथ सहमति थी । पूरी सहमति यही थी कि यह जो वादी है उसमें टीप नष्ट देन चाहिये । धनात्मकता साहस्य ने कहा था यथ साहस्य ने कहा कि हमसे क्या फायदा होगा, प्रेस परिषद् कोई निर्णय देती है और उसको कोई मानेगा या नहीं मानेगा तो उसकी क्या व्यवस्था होगी इत्यादि । बाकी हम को ऐसी बनानी चाहिये जिस की बात में उनके सम्पोजिशन के कारण वजन हो । अगर प्रेस काउंसिल बहती है कि सरकार ने गान बात की है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार के वास्ते इन्कार करना आसान बात नहीं होगी, कम से कम कोई भी डेमोक्रेटिक सरकार उससे इन्कार नहीं कर सकती है, उसकी बात उसको माननी पड़ेगी । धाय देखें कि हाउस के मिनिस्टर का बीच होता है तो केवल बीच करने वाले को अगर डमानिण भी कर दते हैं तो उसका कितना वजन होता है, इसको हम जानते हैं । इस प्रकार की सत्ता के द्वारा एडमानिजन होना या किसी प्रकार से सीगर होना बहुत बड़ी चीज होती है, मामूली बात नहीं होती है ।

धनवत्ता पिछले विधेयक में एक बात थी कि उस में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं था कि प्रेस परिषद् सरकार के काम पर भी टीका कर सकती है । कभी भी सरकार के खिलाफ कोई मामला जाता था तो एतराज उठाया जाता था । मुझे ट्रिब्यून के सम्पादक का मानना याद है । सम्पादक ने प्रेस काउंसिल में हरियाणा सरकार के खिलाफ एक मुद्दा दायर किया था । पटना के सर्चलाइट मखदार ने बिहार सरकार के खिलाफ एक मुद्दा दायर किया था । दोनों मामलों में सरकारी वकीलों की तरफ से प्रतिभन्तरी आवेदनशन हुआ था कि यह प्रेस काउंसिल विल जो है उन में कहीं नहीं लिखा है कि सरकार की बात पर भी टीका वह कर सकती है । एडवोकेट जनरल ने यह भागमेंट दिया था कि सरकार की बात पर प्रेस काउंसिल को टीका करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है । प्रेस परिषद् ने अपनी इस बात को नहीं माना, पिछली प्रेस परिषद् में । उसने कहा कि जो रेजिड्युमगे पावर्न इत्यादि हैं उनके धर्मीन यह निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सकता है कि हम को यह भी अधिकार है कि प्रेस की आजादी पर अगर सरकार कोई आग्रहण करती है, कोई हस्तक्षेप उसके द्वारा होता है तो उस पर भी हम टीका कर सकते हैं । उसके आधार पर उद्गारों की भी । सरकार को लगा कि इन बारे में कोई सन्देश नहीं रहना चाहिये और इसने बारे में प्रावधान कर देना चाहिये कि प्रेस परिषद् को अधिकार होगा कि सरकार अगर प्रेस की आजादी में हस्तक्षेप करे तो उसकी बात पर भी टीका करे और उसका प्रावधान कर दिया गया है । और यह प्रावधान करने से स्थिति अच्छी बनी ।

ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि प्रेस परिषद् बन गई तो प्रेस की आजादी की गारंटी हो गई । मैं तो कई बार कह सकता हूँ कि एक घतरा है सरकार का, दूसरा घतरा है मालिकों का या स्वामित्व के रूप का और तीसरा घतरा है नैक भाव इटेगरेटिटी घीन दि पाटें भाफ ज्वैलिस्टस । तीसरा घतरा सबसे बड़ा है और इसका कोई भी इस्टीमेशनल सल्वेटीयूट नहीं हो सकता है । और उसके आधार पर तो प्रेस की आजादी का सारा भवन धरा खड़ेगा मुख्य रूप से । यह तो हम केवल सहारा दे रहे हैं, जिन्ना से सब घण्टा होगा ।

सब सदस्यों ने कहा कि जब तक मोनरशिप पैंटन नहीं बदलना, जब तक स्वामित्व का धात्र का रूप नहीं परिवर्तित होता प्रेस की आजादी भाराधत नहीं हो सकती । मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ । धनवत्ता यह बात जरूर कहूँगा कि पिछले 20 सालों में प्रेस के मोनरशिप की बात एक स्तोगन के रूप में की गई है हमेशा । डिप्युजन और डीलिबिग इन शब्दों का भी गलीने के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है इस नाते कि सरकार की तरफ से घतरा है सबसे बड़ा, मैं उनको सबसे बड़ा मानता हूँ, क्योंकि सरकार सबसे बड़ी मोनोपली हो सकती है, और सरकार से जिन्ना घतरा है उसकी तुलना में मालिकों का घतरा इतना बड़ा नहीं है । उस घतरा से लोगों का ध्यान भ्रामल करने के लिये पिछली सरकार ने बार-बार डीलिबिग और डिप्युजन की बात कही । जब कि किया कुछ नहीं, एक कबम भी धागे नहीं बढ़ी । मैं मानता हूँ डिप्युजन बहुत बड़ा मामला है । डीलिबिग ज्यादा प्रीतिकल है । लेकिन उस दिशा में कुछ तो करना चाहिये था । लेकिन वह नहीं किया । यह ठीक है, लेकिन उसकी चर्चा रोज करते थे । जो भी बोला था सरकार की मोर से वह उसकी चर्चा करता था और हमेशा यह दिखाने की कोशिश करता था कि अगर देश के अन्दर प्रेस की आजादी सीमित है तो उसका कारण मालिक हैं । अपनी बात कभी नहीं करते थे । यह सरकार जब से धायी है, जितने कदम उठाये हैं वह कदम अपनी शक्ति कम करने के हैं ।

One by one we have been shedding the powers of the government शुरू से ले कर आज तक, मैं अपने मन्त्रालय का उल्लेख कर सकता हूँ कि जितने कानून हम लाये हैं उन कानूनों के पास होने के बाद मेरी ताकत कुछ कम हुई है । जिस समय मैं मन्त्रालय की कुर्सी पर बैठा था तो लगता था जितनी ताकत है चाहे जिसको जो कुछ कर दो । और आज स्थिति यह है कि मैं अपने बचनों से बधा हूँ जिसके कारण आज रेडियो पर कई चीजें जाती हैं जो मुझे पसन्द नहीं हैं, मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ, मैं नहीं करता हूँ । चूँकि हमारी बहन ने रेडियो की चर्चा में हमारे धाने के बाद हमने लूह किया gleaning from the Press

एडिटोरियल प्रति दिन देना चाहिए । आज ऐडिटोरियल फाम दी प्रेस अगर आप देखेंगे तो बड़े-बड़े वह खलिग पार्टी ने खिनाक है, और वह

पेपर विलिंग पार्टी को खिलाफ है। अच्छी चीज है, मैं इसके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। मैं बना रहा हूँ कि सारी चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनके कारण सरकार ने अपनी कतिन स्वेच्छा से कम की है क्योंकि हम मानते हैं कि जब तक यह शक्ति जो सरकार के हाथ में केन्द्रित है वह जनता तक नहीं जाती, प्रेस की भावना बहा नहीं रहती, तब तक लोकतन्त्र नहीं हो सकता है। ईमानदारी से हम उसमें विश्वास करते हैं।

हमारे कई सदस्यों ने चाहे जितनी बार पिछी रिटी बान बही थी कि हमने बालेश्वर भद्रवाल और "हिन्दुस्तान समाचार" को पी० टी० आई० में कोई स्थाने दिलाया। मुझे ताज्जुब होता है, क्योंकि मैं कई बार स्वयं इस बात का खटन कर चुका हूँ और पी० टी० आई० वाले भी खटन कर चुके हैं, और सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि पी० टी० आई० ने कभी उनको कमरा दिया ही नहीं। एकट हो नही कि कोई कमरा दिया। मुझे जब पता चला ऐसी कोई बान चल रही है कि पी० टी० आई० वाले शायद "हिन्दुस्तान समाचार" को कोई कमरा देने जा रहे हैं, तो पी० टी० आई० के सम्पादक मुझे मिले मे मीने उनको कहा कि भाई क्या कर रहे हो? अगर पत्र के रहे हो, आपके पास कोई जगह है देने की तो "समाचार भारती" और "हिन्दुस्तान समाचार" दोनों को मकान की जरूरत है देना है तो दोनों को दे दो। मैं तो अपनी तरफ से कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि बक्स और हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री उनको दे दें। लेकिन अगर उनको बक्स हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री नहीं दे सकती है और आपके पास एवेरेबल स्पेस है, देना है तो दोनों को दें, ऐसा न ही कि एक को दें और उसके कारण हमारे ऊपर धातोलपना हो। स्थिति दूसरी है, उसके बाद भी क्योंकि दूसरा कुछ नहीं मिलता तो वह पुरानी बात सोहरते जायेंगे। (स्वव्यवधान) उसी प्रकार से मेरी याद है एक भारतीय सदस्य ने शायद खुशबन्त सिंह का भी उल्लेख किया।

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (ANAND): The Employers of the P.T.I. had passed a resolution unanimously that accommodation to Hindustan Samachar would endanger the independence of the P.T.I.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: That I have said officially and I am giving the full facts of it. It did not actually happen, but the moment I came to know that this is the possibility which the P.T.I. people are thinking about, I told them that if you have space and accommodation to provide, give it to both. So far as I am concerned I requested Works and Housing Ministry to give accommodation to both, which the Minister of Works and Housing did give to them. So, that question did not come up at all. But that old bogey of it keeps on being repeated,

बोकि मैं यह मानता हूँ, कभी कभी मजबूरी भी समझ सकता हूँ विपक्ष की, खास तौर पर इस कोने में बैठे हुए लोगों की कि कुछ लोगों को लगता है कि हमारे साथ में ताकत पाये तो वह ताकत का प्रयोग नहीं करेंगे। यह असमभव बात है।

They perhaps find it impossible to contemplate that a Government or a person who wields such power would be willing voluntarily to shed it. But this is exactly what is being done

स्वेच्छा से सारी बातें की जा रही है। बार-बार लोग हमको कहते हैं कि फाटोनामी करदे प्राय, फाटोनामी होगी नहीं। कौन बयनमें छोटती है? मैं मानता हूँ कि फाटोनामी नहीं है, मन में लगता है कि फाटोनामी के लिये छोट देने, इनके परिणाम हैं, हम ठीक कर सकते हैं। अगर छोट देने तो शायद खराब हो जायेगा, बिगड़ जायेगा। लेकिन डेमाकेंसी का जो रट है वह है विश्वास, जनता और प्रेस पर विश्वास।

मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा कि उनको धमकी इतनी मिली है कि इरिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी से लोग निछने लगे हैं घरबार बाने। मैं बड़ी विनम्रता से अपने साथी से कहूँ कि

Irresponsibility is not a monopoly of the politician

बाहिर इरिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी सब के लिये दिखाई देती है, ऐसा कोई क्षेत्र नहीं है जहाँ दिखाई न देती हो। प्रेस में भी दिखाई देती है। लेकिन जब भाई प्रेस का संरक्षण या कोई घरबार इरिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी से व्यवहार करता है तो वह सब का मे हमारे कोई साथी पोलिटिकल पार्टी में इस तरह का उस तरह कर दें

Press has become irresponsible.

और इसीलिये उस पर बहाना होना चाहिये, धांधल होना चाहिये, मैं इस बात को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। (स्वव्यवधान) देखिये, कुछ होना चाहिये, इसके लिये ही व्यवस्था की जा रही है। यह जो प्रेस कायदा है यह फाटोनामीकरण के लिये एक सम्मानजनक व्यवस्था है।

It is an institutionalized arrangement for self-discipline

इसमें बहाने के लोग बैठते और वह कहेंगे कि यह जा है, यह पीछे पड़कारिता है, लेकिन हम बैठ कर यह बनें, जा बोख हमको पगल नही जाने कि यह दीना जननिग्रह है, यह बान ठीक करो। यह परिणाम हम अपने पास रखना नहीं चाहते। इसलिये कई लोग ने विरोधक पड़ा या बनी पड़ा, लेकिन 2, 3 मराया से मैंने मुझ कि माफियेटे बनी है।

This is going to be sent and body if This is going to be sent and body if This Government has nothing to do with it absolutely so far as the interest of the Press Council are concerned right

[Shri L. K. Advani]

from the Chairman who is to be nominated by a nominating panel comprising of the Lok Sabha Speaker, the Rajya Sabha Chairman and one person elected from among the members of the Press Council. So this is the nominating panel who is going to nominate the Chairman. So far as the members of the Council are concerned उनके नियम व्यवस्था की गई है और वह प्रावधान ऐसा है कि जिनसे सम्भाव्य नाम देनी, हम नाम नहीं देंगे। ए०आई०एन०ई०सी० नाम देगी, आई०एन०एम० नाम देगा, ब्रिटिश जनरलिस्ट फैंड रेखन नाम देगी, एन०यू०सी० नाम देगी। जो भी सम्भाव्य रूप में आनी है क्योंकि हम फ्री होगे, वह नाम देगी और उनमें भी हम यह व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं कि क्लम में निश्चय सौचन का हा वह प्राथमिक हो किसी को डिस्क्रिमन न हो। Not even the Chairman is going to have discretion in picking and choosing

यह भी नहीं वह करता है कि इनमें यह व्यक्ति होना चाहिए, या वह व्यक्ति होना चाहिए। हम इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं कि मुझे नहीं लगता है कि किसी को इसे एक नॉमिनेटिड पैनल कहने का अधिकार है। कम से कम सरकार बीच में नहीं आती है।

शायद श्री मनमोहन ने श्री या लेवी लगाने का विरोध किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह प्रावधान बहुत सोच विचार कर किया गया है। कई भारतीय सदस्यों ने यह भी मन व्यक्त किया है कि अगर सारा पैसा सरकार से आयेगा, तो सरकार किसी न किसी दिन—घात नहीं हो कल—उत्तको नियंत्रित करेगी, इस लिए पूरा पैसा सरकार से नहीं आना चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि प्रेस कौंसिल को वित्तीय व्यवस्था, उनके फिनांसल एरेंजमेंट्स इस प्रकार के हो कि सरकार को उसे कम से कम देना पड़े। हम ने सरकार की तरफ से गॉट इन एंड देने की व्यवस्था की है, क्योंकि प्रेस कौंसिल के काम के लिए इस की जरूरत है।

लेकिन एक बात में साफ करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का दायरा है कि जिन पत्र की सर्कुलेशन पांच हजार से कम है, उसको भी लिबुल न देनी पड़े—छोटे पत्र पर हम का बोध लिबुल न पड़े, और जो बड़े पत्र हैं, उन पर भी सेंसिड बोस पड़े। सर्कुलेशन जैसे जैसे पांच हजार से ऊपर जायेगी, उन समाचारपत्रों को अधिक देना पड़ेगा। जैसे, कुल मिला कर प्रेस कौंसिल का बजट, या इस की मांगएम्प्लू, इनको अधिक है नहीं। हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत पर है। इस लिए अगर सभी से याता-यात हिस्सा भागेगा, तो प्रेस परिषद् के प्रति धार्मिकता का भार पैदा होगा, पार्लियामेंट का सेंस पैदा होगा, जो प्रेस परिषद् की पहल पर उसके प्रभाव को बहुत बढ़ावेगी।

अधिकार माननीय सदस्यों ने चोखरदार पेटने की बात कही है। यह सरकार उनके बारे में जागरूक है, और यही कारण है कि इस सरकार ने अभी निर्णय किया कि सेंसिड प्रेस कमीशन बनाया जाये—इहना प्रेस कमीशन आज से पञ्चवीस साल से भी पहले बना था—और उसकी टर्मज साफ रेकॉर्ड में सब से प्रमुख प्रावधान यह है—

"It will examine the ownership pattern and the financial structure of organs of the press with a view to ensuring editorial independence and professional integrity and readers' right to objective news and views and comments freely expressed"

This is one of the primary objectives why we have set up the second Press Commission

इस कमीशन के अध्यक्ष और उन के साथी लगानार मेहनत कर रहे हैं। मैं प्रोत्सा करना हूँ कि वे साल भर में हमको अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देंगे, और जो दूसरा खतरा हम देखते हैं, उस खतरे के बारे में भी एक निश्चित कदम उठा कर यह सरकार ठीक प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर सकेगी।

बहुत सी ऐसी बातें कही गई हैं, जिन का उल्लेख मैं धाराप्रो और सतोधरी पर चर्चा के समय करूँगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य न किसी भयवार—सबे—में से क्योंकर करते हुए विशेष रूप से प्रधान मंत्री का नाम ले कर कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के कहने पर इन्स्टीट्यूट बोकोली ने सम्पादक को वहाँ से हटाया गया। मैं इसका आश्चर्य व्यक्त करना चाहूँगा। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी बात की है, और एक बार मुझे स्वयं इन्स्टीट्यूट बोकोली के सम्पादक से भी बात करने का मौका मिला। उसके बाद मैं इसका साफ-साफ खतन कर रहा हूँ कि जहाँ तक सरकार का सवाल है, उनसे शुरू से लेकर आज तक, कहीं पर भी, इस प्रकार की बात नहीं की है, न इन्स्टीट्यूट और न इन्डायरेक्ट प्रभाव डाला है। सरकार के हाथ में प्रभाव डालने का जो सब से बड़ा साधन रहा है, वह रहा है विशाल मीनिंग, एक्जट्राडिमेंट पालिसी। और वह एडर, टाईममेंट पालिसी पिछले नवम्बर महीने से जिस प्रकार से बनी है, जिन गाइडलाइन्स के आधार पर बनी है, उनसे आज मेरे हाथ बंधे हुए हैं। मेरे पास लोग रोज़ बताते हैं—यान तोर से अगर से बताते हैं—और कहते हैं कि इस भयवार को पिछली सरकार से कोई एक्जट्राडिमेंट नहीं मिलना था, क्योंकि हम उस समय सरकार के खिलाफ थे, और आज भी हमारे भयवार को कुछ नहीं मिलता है, या बहुत कम मिलता है। मैं उन को कहता हूँ कि आज को जितना एक्जट्राडिमेंट मिल रहा है, क्या आपसे कम सर्कुलेशन वाले किसी पत्रकार को उम्मेद क्या

मिथना है । वे नहीं बता सकते । अगर न बता दें, तो मैं उनको तुरन्त रेजिस्टर्ड करूँगा ।

कुछ लोगो १ कहा है कि अगर सवलनन क आधार पर विज्ञापन दिये जायें तो कैसे नाम चलना । मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि इसका मतलब कोई दूसरी बसोटी हो सकती है । यह सब स प्रमुख और अच्छी बमोनी है ।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी तो छोटा पेपर की मदद कैसे होगी ?

श्री सात कृष्ण साहवाणी अगर इसी प्रकार मदद देनी हो तो जिस पेपर का सवलनन कुछ भी न हो उसको सब से ज्यादा एडवर्टाइजमेंट मिलेगा । मेरी बात समझिए ।

PROF P G MAVALANKAR
Is it the contention of the Minister that circulation is the only and the most effective criterion ? If that is so, I want to remind him of what I read years ago when a British journalist said at that time that ' Newspapers with large circulation are like fashionable ladies who are more concerned with their figures than their morals ?

श्री सात कृष्ण साहवाणी मावलकर जी न मुझ टोक किया है एक प्रकार से क्योंकि मैं मानता हूँ कि यह एक प्रमुख बसोनी है ।

It is one of the criteria and it cannot be the only one. But at the same time all the other things being equal the difference only being whether this paper supports my Government or not. I want to make this clear because all other things equal mean that both are political papers the fact that this paper who supports me and the other paper who does not support me will have nothing to do with the advertisement. Political views and political opposition is totally irrelevant so far as this Government's advertisement policy is concerned.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Delhi Sadar) What about yellow journalism ? Will you allow such sensational news in this country ?

श्री सात कृष्ण साहवाणी मैं इस के बारे में यह कह सकता हूँ कि प्रस परिषद् क एडन के बाद प्रस परिषद् क जो निर्णय होगे एवार्डन यमो अनॉनिस बहू मेरे लिए बहू सहायक हाने क्योंकि यह एडवर्टाइजमेंट पालिसी को भी प्रभावित कर सकते हैं क्योंकि इस में यह प्रकर है कि अगर कोई कम्पन या पब्लिकेशन पार है तो उस को एडवर्टाइजमेंट नहीं दिया जायेगा । इस में स्पष्टिगी का स्थान रहा है । हमारी एडवर्टाइजमेंट पालिसी में यह बात भी है कि अगर कोई इस प्रकार के पत्र है तो उन को एडवर्टाइजमेंट नहीं दिया जायगा ।

बहुत से ऐसे पत्र होत हैं जो मान दि फेस साफ डट पोलिटिकल लगते हैं But they are indulging in all kinds of obscenity and vulgarity तो उन पत्रों के बारे में भी मैं अपनेना करूँगा कि प्रस परिषद् के विषय उन के दृष्टिकोण मेरे लिए सहायक होंगे इस मामले में भी ।

कोड प्राफ काइन्स क बारे में श्री मावलकर जो मैं कहता हूँ उन्होंने स्वयं भी इस बात को एप्रिजिएट किया कि कोड प्राफ काइन्स अगर बेट कर न बनाया जाये एक दो तीन बार पंक्ति कर के तो उस से सम्भावना है कि उस को कोड प्राफ डिमिनिश कर के पत्र दिया जाये, खास कर के क्योंकि एममेंसो के मोरान काइ प्राफ काइन्स की बात इस सम्बन्ध में की गई कि सरकार का प्रार स एक काइ प्राफ काइन्स बनाया जाये या ए प्राइ एन ई एम स बनना कर उन को सजिस्टर किया जाए । इसविषय में ऐसा मानना हूँ कि पत्रकारी में उस कोड प्राफ काइन्स में हा प्रवर्ति बँधा हो गई । मैं जानता हूँ मैं इस बात से परिचित हूँ और इसविषय में इस बात को साफ करना चाहूँगा कि जब इस विषयक में डिस्टिक्ट काइ प्राफ काइन्स की बात कहा गई तो वह डिस्टिक्ट काइ प्राफ बनना बहू गया है । मैं ठाउन नहीं है फारमुलैट नही है और रिजली प्रस परिषद् ने भी इस बात का स्पष्ट किया है कि हम जो एडवर्टाइजमेंट करण हम जो काम निर्णय करण उन का जो काम या बनना वह स्वयं में एक काइ प्राफ काइन्स बनता । उसी को कोड प्राफ काइन्स माना जायेगा । इस के बारे कुछ नही ।

श्री मेहनमत न वह बहुत सम्बन्ध में बात करी । उन्होंने मेरा इरादा उस बात का प्रार ज्ञात कि एडन प्रस परिषद् कर और इस प्रस परिषद् निर्णय क सम्बन्ध में परिवर्तन है । जो बयान ११ का सब कारण (सा) है उस में यह है

"To concern itself with developments such as concentration of or other aspects of ownership of newspapers and news agencies which may affect the independence of the press

मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि यह जानवश कर इस में किया है । रिजली बार का प्रस परिषद् में चले उस में संश्लेषण या कोई रिजली कम्पनी कम्पनी बाने नहीं करे हैं । निर्णय में नुमा कि उन्होंने रिजली बना उस बारे में चले कर सदन की कुछ संभावना थी है क्या ? प्रस परिषद् का काम क्या है ? प्रस परिषद् का काम है इन्फॉर्म

SHRI B. K. NAIR Clause 14 of the Bill provides for punishment—warning, admonishing, censuring and all that. All these actions are aimed at journalists, editors and other parties. Do you conceive of any action on the part of the owner of the newspaper which may call for censure or any other punishment for the offence committed by him who is a very prominent constituent of the Press Council? Does the owner come under this Act for punishment for any of his actions?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI Why not? He is not free from

SHRI B. K. NAIR He is not free? He is above all these? There is no censuring, no admonition or no other punishment for him? Does he not commit any offence?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI If you see clause 14, it is stated

‘Where on receipt of a complaint made to it or otherwise, the Council has reason to believe that a newspaper or a news agency

It does not mean the editor, it may mean the manager, it may mean the owner. It depends upon the Council's assessment or the appraisal of the case as to who is at fault and then he will be censured.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Will you take the representatives of the readers on the Press Council? This is very important because you have to educate the people

SHRI L. K. ADVANI Mr Chairman, this point was made by Mr Kanwar Lal Gupta at the outset. I may point out that in India we do not have associations of readers as such. But the lay members of this Council which include all the five Members of Parliament the representatives of the various councils, academies, the Sahitya Akademy or the UGC—all these are supposed to be there as representatives of the readership. Their capacity to be there is as reader. Incidentally I may mention that five of us Members of Parliament are there on the Council and I would be very happy if by convention one of the Members of Parliament nominated to the Council is a trade unionist. I would be very happy about it. This is something that was suggested in the Joint Select Committee and there I said that I would certainly like to express a wish in the House when I reply to the debate because it will be for the Speaker to nominate or the Chairman to nominate. If this happens by convention, it would ensure that a large section of the workers in the country are represented

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh) Mr Chairman, the hon. Minister just now said that papers having a circulation of less than 5000 will be free from the payment of subscription. But this is not provided in the Bill.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI I will explain this when we deal with clause 14. We now come to the clauses because there are amendments on them.

MR CHAIRMAN Now, I put the motion for consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House.

The question is

‘That the Bill to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.’

The motion was adopted

MR CHAIRMAN Now we shall take up clause by clause and amendments thereto. First of all we shall take up clause 2. There is one amendment amendment No. 130 by Shri C. K. Chandrappan and Shri K. A. Rajan.

Clause 2 (Definitions)

SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Sir, I move

Page, 2 line 3,—

after “working journalist” insert—
“and other newspaper employees”
(130)

MR CHAIRMAN I now put amendment No. 130 to the vote of the House.

The question is

Page 2, line 3,—

after “working journalist” insert—
“and other newspaper employees”
(130)

The motion was negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is :

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill
Clause 3 and 4 were added to the Bill
Clause 5 (Composition of the council)

SHRI BHUSAHEB THORAT : I beg to move.

[Shri Bhausaheb Thorat]

Page 2, line 19,—

for "twenty-eight" substitute "thirty"
(1)

Page 3,—

after line 10, insert—

' (f) two shall be members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, each nominated by the President of India ' (2)

SHRI LAXMI NARAIN NAYAK :
I beg to move

Page 3,—

after line 10, insert—

(f) one shall be nominated in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed from among persons who send news to newspapers (correspondents);" (45)

SHRI K. K. ROY : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 21,—

after "nominated" insert—

"from the panel of three persons suggested by other members of the Council" (60)

Page 2, line 28,—

for "thirteen" substitute "eighteen"
(61)

Page 2, line 28,—

for "nominated" substitute "elected"
(62)

Page 2, line 30,—

(i) for "six" substitute "three"

(ii) for "seven" substitute "fifteen"
(63)

Page 2, line 34,—

for "three and four" substitute
"two and eight" (64)

Page 2, line 34,—

for "six" substitute "three" (65)

Page 2, line 35,—

for "nominated" substitute "elected"
(66)

Page 2, line 40,—

for "nominated" substitute "elected"
(67)

Page 3, line 4,—

for "Bar Council of India" substitute
"Indian Science Congress" (68)

Page 3, line 6,—

(i) for "five" substitute "three"

(ii) for "three" substitute "two" (69)

Page 3, line 8,—

for "two" substitute "one" (70)

Page 3, line 10,—

add at the end—

"who are not members of any other Committee of the Parliament" (71)

Page 3, line 14,—

for "nominations" substitute
"elections" (72)

Page 3, line 15,—

for "nominated" substitute "elected"
(73)

Page 3, line 23,—

for "fifteen thousand" substitute
"ten thousand" (74)

Page 3, line 26,—

for "fifteen thousand" substitute
"ten thousand" (75)

Page 3,—

for lines 27 to 38 substitute—

"(4) Before making any nomination of Chairman under sub-section (2), the members of the Council shall be elected by secret ballot as per the provisions laid down in sub-section (3) under the supervision of the Election Commission in accordance with the existing law". (76)

Page 3, lines 39 and 40,—

for "nominated" substitute "elected"
(77)

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI : I beg to move

Page 3, line 21,—

for "fifty" substitute "seventy-five"
(89)

Page 3, line 23,—

for "fifty" substitute "seventy-five"
(90)

SHRI ANANT DAVE : I beg to move,—

Page 2, line 20,—

add at the end—

"and one member of every State Legislative Assembly nominated by the Speaker of the Assembly who shall not come within the meaning of section 21 of this Act and who shall simply assist the Council and protect the interest of small newspapers of his State" (98)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :—

Page 3, line 31,—

for "panels of names comprising twice the number"

substitute "the required number of names" (109)

Page 3,—

after line 17, insert—

"Provided also that in case nominations under clause (a) and clause (b) do not include any member from any one or more of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, such additional number shall be nominated so as to secure members from all such languages." (149)

Page 3,—

after line 38, insert—

"(4A) Before making any nominations under the third proviso to sub-section (3), the Central Government shall, in the prescribed manner, invite names of the required number of members to be nominated from such associations of persons as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government." (150)

SHRI D. C. KAMBLE : I beg to move :—

Pages 2 and 3,—

for lines 27 to 42 and 1 to 47, respectively, substitute—

"(3) of the other members—

(a) fifteen shall be elected from amongst the working journalists including editors, the persons who own or carry on the business of

management of newspapers, big medium or small newspapers, those managing news agencies, by electoral college of members of the above mentioned bodies;

(b) ten shall be elected from amongst the members of the House of the People,

(c) five shall be elected from amongst the members of the Council of States.

(4) The Election Commission shall be entrusted with the preparation and conduct of and superintendence of these elections as may be prescribed by the Government.

(5) Central Government shall notify the names of persons elected under sub-sections (3) and (4) in the Official Gazette and the same shall take effect from the date of notification." (109)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I beg to move —

Page 2, line 10,—

after "Chairman" insert—

"who is or has been a Judge of a High Court or Supreme Court" (120)

SHRI K. A. RAJAN : I beg to move—

Page 2, line 19,—

for "twenty-eight" substitute "thirty-two" (131)

Page 2, line 23,—

for "thirteen" substitute "fifteen" (132)

Page 2, line 30,—

for "seven" substitute "nine" (133)

Page 2,—

after line 30, insert—

"(b) two shall be nominated in accordance with such procedure, as may be prescribed, from among the other newspaper employers." (134)

Page 2, line 41,—

for "who manage" substitute "who are working in" (135)

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE I
beg to move —

Page 2, line 26,—

add at the end—

'and the Committee, as far as possible shall, nominate a person as Chairman having judicial background' (137)

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT (Pandharpur) Mr Chairman, Sir, I have suggested two amendment to Clause 5 and in those amendments, I have suggested that the Press Council should consist of a Chairman and thirty other Members in order to accommodate two Members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is my suggestion.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput) I have given notice of amendments No 8 and 9 which are identical with amendment Nos 1 and 2. I have also given notice of an amendment to clause 13 i.e. my amendment No 10 and here I would like to refer to the same. I will read out that amendment.

"Page 6—

after line 35, insert—

"(1) to encourage the newspapers news agencies and journalists to undertake the greater responsibility for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and economically backward classes by highlighting the true and correct socio-economic and cultural conditions in national and regional papers"

If the hon. Minister is not agreeable to amendment Nos 1 and 2, I would request him to make at least a provision in clause 13 so that the Press Council can deal with the matter.

श्री सधो नारायण नायक : मेरा सशोधन यह है कि जो तीस सदस्य रखे जाए उन में संवाददाताओं के प्रतिनिधियों को भी रखा जाए। संवाददाता समाचारपत्रों के महत्वपूर्ण घन होते हैं और वे संवाद प्रकाश करने भजते हैं और इस काम में उनका बहुत बड़ा हाथ रहता है। इसलिए प्रेस काउंसिल में इनके भी प्रतिनिधि होने चाहिये यही मेरा सुझाव है।

SHRI A.K. ROY Mr Chairman, Sir, as I already said sometime back, the freedom of the press means, freedom of the pen, freedom from the purse and freedom for the people. No freedom is

possible otherwise if the body which will give freedom is not democratically constituted. So, this Clause 5 is very important as it is concerned with the making up of that body.

Any democratic body is formed from the bottom, from below. Any autocratic body is formed from the top. Any type of oligarchy is formed from the top. The whole body has been formed from the top. Somebody is nominating the Chairman, somebody is nominating the members and somebody is nominating others. I have proposed that first the members of the council will be elected from different categories, as I have explained. Then, that Council will propose a panel of three names from amongst whom the Chairman will be elected. There will be one representative on behalf of the Speaker of the House of the People which is an elected body, one representative on behalf of the Chairman of the Council of States which is also an elected body and third one will be on behalf of the members of the Council. So, the panel of three will be an elected body. The Chairman will be elected from the panel of three names which would be suggested by the members of the Council and which would be an elected body. In this way, I think, we can have a truly democratic body to bring or to enforce democracy in the press.

As regards the membership also, you will find that the members nominated from amongst working journalists are in a minority. Under the present Press Council Bill, only seven members will be taken from working journalists and five Members of Parliament, three from the Lok Sabha and two from the Rajya Sabha. These people will have direct concern with the people outside. I have proposed that out of 29 members of the Council the majority of members should be from working journalists that is, 15 members should be elected from amongst working journalists, two members from the Lok Sabha and one member from the Rajya Sabha, three from the editors, three from the management, etc. But the majority in the Press Council should remain in the hands of working journalists if we want to give freedom to the press, freedom of the pen, freedom from the purse and freedom for the people.

I have suggested that we must give a scientific orientation to the society. And that is what is needed most. We do not want much of litigants. We have got enough lawyers both within the Parliament and also in the politics outside in our Cabinet and in every sphere of our life. We have got enough lawyers everywhere. It is becoming a lawyer's paradise. And I believe they are interested in increasing the

arena, in increasing the power of the courts and to curtail the power of the Parliament. That is way I have suggested that at least let the Press Council be free from these lawyers. Yes, you can have one member from the University Grants Commission. He will be an academician. The one from the Sahitya Academy will be a good litterateur. Then with respect to one member from the Bar Council of India, instead of the Bar Council directly or indirectly dominating everywhere I suggested let one member be from the Indian Science Congress so that in the Press, in the Television and in the Radio a scientific outlook is correctly projected as the hon. lady Member was telling that now-a-days radio and television is preaching superstition.

What I am pressing on our Minister is let him beware of the Bar Council. We should take precaution. Otherwise they will enter and you will be out. So I have suggested that instead of the Bar Council, have one member from the Indian Science Congress so that you can project a scientific outlook both in the Press as also in other spheres.

Another thing is I have put certain limitations on the members who would be from the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha and who will be selected from the Bar Council. As in the society outside, there should be one man, one job, at least within the Parliament. Here you will find that many of our members are busy with so many jobs and many of our members are sitting idle like me in the back benches, doing nothing and not even getting a chance to speak. At least let the principle of one man, one job be applicable within this House so that members who are members of other bodies would not be taken into this Press Council. The membership of the Press Council will have nothing to do with other spheres—there I have said, 'No'. Only those members who are not members of any other bodies will be eligible to become a member of the Press Council. We are talking of diffusion of ownership and distribution of facilities. In this way at least within the Parliament let us distribute the facilities. That is why I have said that members who are already members of other committees like Estimates Committee, Public Accounts Committee or Public Undertakings Committee—this committee or that committee would be debarred from becoming a member of the Press Council.

Regarding nomination I have said that the members of the Press Council will be elected from different organisations through a secret ballot and with the help of the general election laws and under the guidance of the Election Commission. But also I have said because the very idea

of nomination is incompatible with the spirit of democracy we want.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Anand) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel that in view of the report of the Newspaper Economy Enquiry Committee of 1975 and observations made therein the definition of newspaper given in the Bill should be amended.

I will actually quote the words of this Committee wherein it has been stated that :

"Small newspapers may exist simply for the purpose of acquiring of newsprint allocations depending on the revenue on the blackmarket sales of the quota or a part of the quota."

So, in order to ensure that this mischief regarding the newspaper quota may not continue the definition clause should be amended. Instead of 50,000, 75,000 should be there.

MR CHAIRMAN : Mr. Anant Dave. He does not want to say anything. He was there at that time. Shri Banatwalla.

SHRIG M BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Sir, I have moved three amendments. My first amendment is with respect to the manner in which the Council will be composed. It is strange that the Bill has a partial or a hesitant approach to the principle of election. When nominations will be required to be made under Clause 5, sub-clause 3(a) and (b), names will be invited from the relevant associations. But these associations will be called upon to suggest twice the number that is sought to be nominated and then, out of this panel, nomination of persons is required to be made.

If we read sub-clause (4) to Clause 5 in the first instance, we find that the wording is very vague. It is clear that in the case of first nomination, the Central Government will call for the names from the relevant associations. It is also clear that in case of subsequent nominations, the retiring Chairman of the Council will call for the names from the relevant association.

It is however, not clear from the wording of this sub-clause (4) as to whether it is the retiring Chairman in the subsequent cases who alone is going to sit in judgment and select the final persons from the panel suggested by the relevant association. I submit that this method will not be proper. It is necessary that the principle of election should have a fair and full place. There is no reason why associations should be called upon to elect twice the number required to be nominated. Then, somebody else has to sit and name them out of that panel that has been elected by the Association. Thus, I say, is a partial

[Shri G M Banatwalla]

approach, a hesitant approach, towards the principle of election. It should go

Therefore, my amendment seeks to provide that the relevant association should elect the number required to be nominated and those elected by the relevant association should be nominated on the Prss Council.

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Banatwalla, do you want more time or you will finish with a sentence or two?

SHRI G M BANATWALLA I am still to speak on two more amendments

MR CHAIRMAN Then you may continue your speech on a later date when it is taken up

16 00 hrs.

MOTION RE INCREASING PLAY OF MONEY POWER IN ELECTIONS

MR CHAIRMAN Now, the House will take up Mr Unnikrishnan's motion

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara) Sir, I beg to move

"That this House is of the opinion that increasing play of money power in elections pose grave threat to the future of Parliamentary Democracy as evidenced by the recent revelations of collection of huge election funds by some important persons including Ministers and those who are in proximity to high offices of power and decision making"

Sir, I rise to move this motion with great sorrow and anger and also with deep concern because in recent months and weeks this country has gone through many traumatic experiences which come across the history of nations on very few occasions. But this country went through a crisis of confidence in ability to run its democratic institutions which the people of India had earned for themselves through their national struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru.

Now, Sir, I am deeply worried not only about the troubled present but also about the future. Sir you are probably familiar with a term, in Greek terminology they call it 'Catharsis'. Has this country and its democratic institutions come to this moment of catharsis. We have lived through these experiences—as I have noted—and we thought in March 1977 at a moment of decisive intervention by dumb mullons that things would be set right. A new order was born it was announced from house tops by Jayaprakash Narayan, by Morarji Desai, by Chandra Shekhar

and even though it was a conglomerate which had come into power they went to Rajghat to seek inspiration

As I recall, one other vow which was taken was to cleanse the public life and to fight corruption. A man, who, we thought was an apostle of the new regime, an apostle of fearlessness, took over as Prime Minister of this country. He had a long and distinguished record as a fighter in the freedom movement, long record of administrative experience in various capacities. But what we thought he had more than all these was certain moral fibre. He claims to be the disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and he has been associated with him. We had a Home Minister who is absent today—the then Home Minister—who repeatedly told this House that we shall not rest till corruption is totally knocked out and destroyed. We thought, here was a new crusader. Commissions were set up. Cases were filed against what was known and what was publicised as criminal activities of the previous Prime Minister, the caucus around her. And the list did not end there. It was extended in an act of megalomania to many others. I recall that one of those cases was the way the congress party collected its election funds or funds in general. We had expressed the hope on our side that at last a new nation would emerge out of this with its moral fibre strengthened.

But, Sir, today where are we? The Indian National Congress did not accept the political base of the Janata party or its thrust and attitudes to various national and international questions and many other policies that were proclaimed. But we said this. I recall the Resolution of the AICC in May 1977 that we shall not shield corruption, we want to cleanse public life. If we are guilty, through legal means, pronounce us as guilty and punish us. This was the attitude that we took. We hoped that the long awaited reform of elections would come. We hoped that the campaign against corruption in high places will be taken to its logical end. We hoped that the wheel would have turned a full circle. Today the wheel has again turned.

This conglomerate which took over is in shambles. Its Titans are locked up in a grim battle, not over policies and principles, but over positions of power, over chairs. As Raj Narain was fond of saying. He once called Charan Singh, Chair Singh. The Chair Singh is again active. The entire moral worth and credibility of this conglomerate as Babu Jagjivan Ram has called it, is in shambles. It is eroded. The hopes and the dreams and the aspirations of the people of this country who fought for you and who thought that distortions will be corrected are shattered today. Why should this country traverse this path,

this trajectory? That is my concern today, Sir. Sometime ago there was what is known as a correspondence between the Prime Minister and the then Home Minister Mr Charan Singh. It was reported in the press that the allegations treated in these letters may not be specific but the thrust of the correspondence was that things have to be enquired into that a belief, strong belief or conviction is there in high places that corruption has entered the *sanctum sanctorum*. It is very unfortunate that we should be discussing this issue and thus Parliament should be concerned day in and day out with these issues, which I will say, are peripheral issues. We are discussing this issue, which is important for our functioning but this House has no time to discuss basic questions of our economic life, economic policy. I would say that this Government and the Prime Minister are responsible for the situation, for having brought this House to this situation, because the opposition in a parliamentary democracy has a function to perform. The attitude of high and mighty that the Prime Minister took and his Party took has forced the opposition into this position, which is not very natural position not very important from the long term perspective of the country, but you have compelled us to take this position.

After this correspondence, Shri Virendra Kapur of Indian Express brought out a story—I will come to other stories later—that Shri Madhu Limaye, General Secretary of the Janata Party—I do not know whether he has resigned or is still there—has said that Rs eighty lakhs or more were collected by Shri Kanti Desai towards the election funds of the Party. Shri C B Gupta, the treasurer of Janata Party, said that it was not Rs eighty lakhs, but Rs ninety lakhs and I had said that it was neither Rs eighty lakhs nor Rs ninety lakhs, but it could be anywhere around Rs one and a half crores. Shri Madhu Limaye later took a position that he would neither deny nor confirm it. He has not denied it all that he would say that he would neither deny nor confirm it. This revelation is of crucial significance.

In March 1977 and later in June 1977, when elections were held to the State Assemblies, Shri K. Santhanam, who was the Chairman of the first Committee for Electoral Reforms who had been exercised over these things as a patriot for a long time...

AN HON MEMBER: That Committee was concerned with elimination of corruption.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: charged the Janata Party with extorting money by us and unscrupulous. The reply came from the Party Chairman Shri Chandrasekhar, that they had never asked

any of their Ministers to collect money and Shri C B Gupta, treasurer of Janata Party said that they had not asked any one, only authorised persons were collecting the funds. Mark the word authorised. This was on May 24, 1977. He said 'Only authorized persons'. When he was asked to disclose as to who were these authorized persons, he said that 'it was an internal affair of his party'.

I do not want to take the position today that parliamentary democracy, our institutions and the electoral system or the party structures that we have inherited due to historical circumstances can be run without money. I am not taking that position at all. And these were some of the debates that we had in the past in the Congress organization itself. But the basic question is not only one which concerns the immediate present but also one which concerns the future. Immediately we are confronted with a party which having come to power having taken a pledge at the *Samadhi* of Mahatma Gandhi and entered the portals of power is now in shambles. Not only that, its moral worth and credibility have been eroded. It is not merely a question of collecting election funds. It is the means which have been used in collecting these funds as well as the nexus between administrative actions and collection of these funds, as also collections by unauthorised persons which breeds corruption in the whole system. There lies the crux of the matter.

As I said earlier Commissions of Enquiry have been set up and many including Mr P C Sethi who was treasurer of our party, are still facing similar charges. I do not want to go into details because some of them are *sub judice*. This is the time when this House should assert itself, to guide us, because the party which came to power on the same platform, after a prolonged agitation in Bihar and Gujarat—which, according to Jayaprakash Narayan centred around the theme of corruption in high places—is in such a state that its moral worth has further deteriorated. So, in an environment like this it is time that this House intervenes effectively and decisively no matter who is involved, and says 'We shall not go back to the situation where we came from'. It is in this spirit that I look to this Motion to day.

When allegations are made, the obvious reaction should be that one cannot judge oneself. That is the basis of our functioning or the basis of any kind of functioning. I do not want to call it justice. It is basic simple common sense.

What are these allegations? I shall take one allegation first that Mr Kanti Desai collected Rs 80 lakhs or Rs 90 lakhs. Figures are not that relevant but the fact

remains that — it is admitted that large sections of people in this country believe that — he collected not only funds but also that it has not been fully accounted for. The question is also whether he had the permission because he is in close proximity to the highest centre of decision-making in this country Mr. Morarji Desai has gone on record as saying that he (Mr. Kanti Desai) terminated his business connections as early as in 1964. On 30th July 1968 in reply to Mr. Umanath and Mr. Madhu Limaye he told this House — and I quote — 'Let him know that my son has given up business from the year 1964, and not now.' But subsequently it was known that he continued in this business. So possibly it could be that because he was involved in that business in the past and had been in the business contact the Janata Party decided to make use of his good offices. But the trouble here is that he is not a nobody. I do not dispute his right as a citizen or a political worker, if he wants to enter into politics and remain in politics. I do not dispute it at all nor do I say that the Party should not collect funds.

But as I said his activities have bred corruption, his activities have led to what Justice Shah called 'Deviation from established administrative procedure' for which the people are being arraigned. It means subverting the established administrative procedure and misuse of authority. This is the crux of the problem.

Now I am happy that the Finance Minister is here. I do not want to go into lot of things because there are lot of things to be talked about what is going on in this Ministry from March 1977 to this day. But I only want to mention a few things. You are aware of the situation of the Central Board of Direct Taxes. Mr. Kanti Desai, one fine morning last year landed in Calcutta. A group of businessmen met him and lobbied the case of Mr. I. P. Gupta and said that he should be appointed as the Chairman of the CBDT. I am told, a substantial amount of Rs. 50 lakhs was donated to Janata Party's fund as a *quid pro quo* for making Mr. I. P. Gupta as the Chairman of the CBDT.

Now Mr. Kanti Desai as an experienced businessman who keeps his words had to promote his candidature when the post of Chairman fell vacant. The appointment is of the rank of the Additional Secretary to the Government of India and governs the rules made by this House, according to the Central Board Act of 1963. The order of seniority for this post was (1) Mr. Kailash Narain (2) Mr. I. P. Gupta and (3) Mr. Kuruvilla for reasons I have explained. The choice of Mr. Kanti Desai fell on Mr. I. P. Gupta. But the Central Vigilance Commissioner was investigating certain serious allegations against Mr.

Gupta. The Finance Secretary approached the Central Commissioner Mr. Pimpurkar who refused to submit to the plaudishments of the messengers and courtiers of Mr. Kanti Desai. Mr. Kailash Narain was overruled for Janata Party's political views, and the Finance Secretary then suggested and the Finance Minister and the Minister of State endorsed it on the file that Mr. Kuruvilla be considered. The Prime Minister was away in Kashmir. But Mr. Kanti Desai did not stop, conscious as he was of his commitment to his friends who were pressing him. After this again the Finance Secretary was sent to CVC — All this can be checked up — to revise its opinion about Mr. Gupta but he refused to do so. The dates of his meeting also are important.

MR CHAIRMAN Two hours time had been allotted, you can take half an hour, you have already taken 25 minutes. You have to look at the watch also.

AN HON MEMBER Time will be extended.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN There were other members. I shall cut short my observations because there are many other kussas also — members like Mr. Srinivasan Aytar Singh etc. on the Board. Mr. Badami for whom I have personally high regard and I hold him in great esteem, who was in charge of forfeited property was brought in. When it went to the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet he was not a member of the Board. According to the Gazette of India, January 1, 1964 notification of the ministry of finance rule No. 3 it says. The Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette appoint one of the members to be chairman. I do not think the Appointments Committee was told about this. He was appointed straightaway, asked simultaneously to become a member and then take over as chairman. CBDT and settlement commissions have been important arenas of Kanti Desai's operations. I want an enquiry. I challenge this government to conduct an enquiry; now many settlements have been effected since April 1977 till October 1977 and then from November 1977 to June 1978? How many violations were there? Clause 245 (d) of the Income tax Act of 1961 says sub-section 1, proviso (3) of 245. Provided further that an application shall not be proceeded with under this sub-section if the commissioner objects to the application being proceeded with on the ground that concealment of particulars of income on the part of the applicant or perpetration of a fraud by him evading any tax or other sums chargeable or assessable under income tax has been established or is likely to be established before any income tax authority.

section 30 the Official Secrets Act Please How many fraud cases have been settled? There are clear implications I do not want to mention names because of shortness of time How many cases have been decided against the clear cut advice of the Commission, particularly in Bombay circle and in Ahmedabad circle I do not want on this occasion to refer to some firms—because that is outside the scope—with which the Finance Minister was earlier connected or firms with which the Secretary to the Prime Minister, Mr Shankar was connected That is outside the scope, I presume What I want to know is tell us the donors to the Janata Party election funds give us the accounts, then tell us—do the House and the country are entitled to know—how they have been favoured by the income—tax and CBDT and settlement commissions

MR CHAIRMAN Your half an hour is over You know the total time is two hours

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN I have to tell you more

MR CHAIRMAN You must finish in five minutes

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar) Ultimately he is going to prove that Janata Members are not interfering in the day to day affairs of the government

How much of it was in black money?

MR CHAIRMAN How much of time do you expect me to give you?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN I will take at least 15 minutes more

MR CHAIRMAN How is it possible? Out of two hours if you take 45 minutes then what about others?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN Time may kindly be extended

In regard to settlement of income tax and wealth tax what about penalty and prosecution and in how many cases was the interest waived? This is one question How much was it in black?

On this question of appointment Mr Morarji Desai who happens to be the Prime Minister now once recalled the advice that he gave to the then Governor of Bombay in 1937—Sir Roger Lumley who had approached the then Revenue Minister with the request that somebody be appointed for some minor post Mr Desai asked him how dare you ask me to do this I am not going to do it But unfortunately when Kantiprosposes things are different Now I do not want to go into various questions like Polyester Filament Yarn C.P.M.O. and how they are connected

But I must tell you something of which I have the privilege to bring about, regarding Hindujas Bros A very important question has arisen out of this That is not the question of 11 million dollars, which I have brought before the House and the Prime Minister's Secretariat I allege, was requesting the President of India to get invited for the banquet latest on this last trip of Mr Kanti Desai or the Prime Minister's trip Hindujas were consorting with him in Hotel Beauvillage in Geneva It has been the scene for money collections—unauthorised collections in foreign exchange Not merely Hindujas there are chibias in Westbury in London How much was collected in the last trip i.e. in 1977? Janata Party and the Government of India do they know how much has been collected not merely through their independent contacts not in Indian currency but in foreign exchange?

Now what is relevant is I refer to the Central Vigilance Commissioner's latest Report wherein there is a very interesting case regarding Hindujas Bros An Indo-Iranian firm produces a film called Subah aur Sham and without the knowledge of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and Customs Clearance Permit was brought to India It was changed and was made a film This happened during Sanjay Gandhi's days But the point is the officials were proceeded against as a result of CBI enquiry not the Hindujas To this day no prosecution has been launched

Now I refer to the Hindu Report of July 24 1978 Heading—P.M. Tops Shush Payment What was this payment of \$450 million? What was this contract of \$450 million? Was it the same that Kanti discussed with Hindujas in Hotel Beauvillage we want to know? That is an access The source is these corrupt links Now investigations were held in another case—Boeing purchases regarding Maneckji The two serious things to which I want to draw your attention are these On 30th September 1977, in spite of his friend Shri Kanti Desai being in a position of power and influence, he had to be charge sheeted because it was linked with other VIPs of the former regime In the FIR submitted to Mr Kotwal the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate of Bombay under section 36 of FERA of 1973 two lines of enquiry were to be pursued One was that Commandant General Maneckji and his younger brother, Kekoo used part of the money to promote the sale of Boeing aircraft by bribing Cabinet Ministers and highly placed Government officials The second was that Mr Kekoo Maneckji received unauthorised information of a secret nature relating to the development and acquisition of defence aircraft and stores in our country, which is punishable under Section 3

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

of the Official Secrets Act. Please refer to page 84 of the CBI report for 1977 placed on the Table of the House where what I have read out has been substantiated. I would like to know what has happened. The moment the investigation reached the point of Kanti Shankar axis, the investigation was stopped and has found itself in a blind alley! How much money has come through Mr Haridas Mundhra should be able to tell us. He is another new friend. I do not want to go into all these details. It does not end there. The kusa of Janata misrule and corruption that they are breeding in this country, all in the name of election funds, does not end here. There was the question of impounding of passports in April, 1977. I would like to know how the passports of Mr Raunaq Singh of Raunaq International were returned. Who was lawyer Juneja who approached the close relatives of the then Home Minister and got it out for a consideration? Mr Charan Singh has always been very vehement on the issue of corruption. Speaking in this House on 13th July, 1977 he said

Corruption is prevailing from top to bottom. Political leaders and Ministers are not also free from it. The moral fibre in this country has completely collapsed. But he allowed his son in law that is the tragedy of this country what do you do with them?—to interfere in the cases of impounding of passports of criminals and racketeers who abound in this country? Armed racketeers are now around because we are considering the purchase of DPS and Mr Kanti Desai cannot deny that he met the racketeers Chhibber Brothers in Westbury Hotel in London. I am making that charge.

I do not see the former Health Minister here unfortunately. He should have been here. We are entitled to know from him how much money was collected by his Special Assistant Mr Chitragad Singh. It is a very amusing story, the collections made by his Special Assistant.

MR CHAIRMAN: You should conclude now.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Before I conclude I would like to say something about this Mr Chitra Angad Singh.

कोयरी बमवीर सिंह (होजियारपुर) यह धर्म सेवा रही नहीं था, को विनये शिंदरा मोदी किह कोट बिना था ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :

पी के ० पी ० उन्नीकृष्णन इन क्वार्टर में शिंदरा बमवीर सेवका में बंदर साहब कीरवीन शिंदरा विनये विनये में रही बम सेवा ।

Mr Raj Narain had a very colourful Private Secretary or Special Assistant known as Mr Chitra Angad Singh. It is rumoured that an enquiry is going on. Mr Chitra Angad Singh was not merely colourful but he also understood the requirements of political finance of his mentor and his group. He used many ordinary and extraordinary means. One of them is very amusing. There were three Persian carpets belonging to a VIP which on a fine March morning of 1977 found its way to Vishwayatan Yogashram. Swami Dharendra Brahmachari tried to take them out but by that time, he had come under surveillance. So they got stuck there at Vishwayatan Yogashram. Mr Raj Narain appointed an Administrator of this Ashram a man called Chitra Angad Singh from UP who has nothing to do with yoga but everything to do with Chitra Angad Singh. One fine morning, all the carpets including these carpetworth lakhs of rupees, kamba's mattresses, lock, stock and barrel were removed from the Ashram. Many have been returned but not these expensive carpets.

The whole question is one of standards. We had set up certain standards in this country because Mr K. D. Malaviya's Personal Assistant was found having collected Rs 10000/- An inquiry commission was set up. It was scrutinised. An inquiry was held by a Supreme Court Judge. He resigned. These were the standards we had set for ourselves in this country. Now Sir I want the Prime Minister to be remembered in this country, remembered by posterity not a father who showed infirmity at a crucial moment of his own life and the life of this country, but I want him to be remembered as I said as an apostle of fearlessness who came from Raj Ghat went to define certain standards of public conduct to strengthen the moral fibre of this country. This is what is lacking today. I recall what he told this House on 6-12-74. This is what power corrupts. I quote

'I hope the Prime Minister will realise it if not today some day, it will have to be realised.'

I hope, Morarji Bhai will not abdicate his commitment. I hope he will not abdicate his position of responsibility or what he owes to this country which has put him where he is. I have not said this out of a perverse love. I have not said this out of personal prejudice. But if you want to cleanse the system you will have to. And about this I shall come back in my reply.

MR CHAIRMAN: Motion moved.

'That this House is of the opinion that increasing play of money power in elections pose grave

threat to the future of Parliamentary Democracy as evidenced by the recent revelations of collection of huge election funds by some important persons including Ministers and those who are in proximity to high offices of power and decision making."

Now, amendments will have to be moved

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Secny) I beg to move

"That in the motion,—

after 'evidenced insert—

since the elections of 1971 and " (1)

SHRI P K DEO (Kalahandi) I beg to move

"That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends to the Government to bring forward expeditiously legislation by which all political parties in the country should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act 1860 (as amended up to date) and should maintain accounts of all their receipts revealing their sources and expenditure supported by stamped vouchers and publish annually a statement of receipts and expenditures duly audited and certified by a chartered accountant which should be published in the Gazette of the Government of India" (4)

SHRI SHANKAR DEV (Bidar) I beg to move

"That in the motion,—

after "Parliamentary Democracy"

insert—

"and to the highest Indian traditions and culture" (3)

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Kamath

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) I had given notice of a substitute motion. I do not know why it is shown as an amendment. Is it permissible or not as a substitute motion?

MR CHAIRMAN You can only move an amendment

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH I gave notice of a substitute motion

MR CHAIRMAN Office informs me that it will be in the form of an amendment itself to substitute that.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH I have no objection. I beg to move

"That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and express its grave concern over the fact that the electoral process as well as public life in India which was badly polluted and vitiated by an unholy alliance of political power and money power during the decadent decade, 1967—77, with the steep erosion of ethical standards and moral values threatened to distort democracy into a plutocracy deform Janatantra into 'Dhanatantra' and recognizes the imperative need to reverse those morbid trends and is convinced that for the purpose the formulation of a voluntary code of conduct by all political parties is essential and urges the Government to initiate, without delay, comprehensive measures with a view to cleansing public life in general and purifying the electoral process in particular" (4)

DR RAMJI SINGH (Bhagalpur) I beg to move

"That in the motion,—

for 'as evidenced by the recent revelations of collection of huge election funds by some important persons including Ministers and those who are in proximity to high offices of power and decision making"

substitute—

"and directs the Government to refer the matter to the Chief Justice of India to ascertain whether there is a *prima facie* case for a thorough probe under the Commissions of Inquiry Act and further directs the Government to bring suitable legislation before the House to ban collection of election funds from business houses by any body" (5)

श्री श्री संवर राय (गर्वापुर) अध्यक्ष, सदन के मामले को प्रचार प्रसार है वह एक बड़े समीर प्रश्न से संबंधित है। श्री श्री मित्र इसको ब्रह्म करने वाले हैं वे सदन के भी एक बड़े महत्वपूर्ण से जुड़े हुए प्रश्न हैं। जो ब्रह्म कर बड़ी समीर सदन जिस पर भी प्रभाव नहीं चाहता। वह प्रश्न ब्रह्म प्रसार समझ से ब्रह्म

[श्री गौरी शंकर राय]

आ रहा है कि मंत्री और सरकार में जो लोग हैं उनके पद का प्रयोग चन्दा वसूल करने में कैसे नहीं होगा और यह जो मनी है वह किस प्रकार से राजनीति को प्रभावित न करे—इसका प्रयास बहुत पहले से हुआ है। सन् 1960 में इस प्रकार की बात आई थी लेकिन ५० नेहरू ने इसका विरोध किया था और चन्दा लेने की बात उन्होंने रखी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1969 में चन्दा लेने के अगर जो पावदी लगाई गईं तब हमारे मित्रों का पावदी लगाने का मतलब यह था कि भान बुज चन्दा न लिया जाये। इनके दो नतीजे निकलें। एक नतीजा तो यह निकला कि दूक मनी भाने लगा और दूसरा नतीजा यह निकला कि पार्टियों का हिस्सा देना बन्द हो गया क्योंकि दूकमनी जो भाती थी उसका हिस्सा देने के लिए वे मजबूर नहीं थे। मैं कायम की परम्पराओं को भी जानता हूँ क्योंकि हम कोई दूर के नहीं हैं हमारा भी रिश्ता रहा है। जबसे चन्दा बंद हुआ तब से रसीद से रुपया न आ करके ब्रीफ़िंग पालिटिक्स प्रारम्भ हो गई हमारे उनीकुण्डन और चन्दाण साहब जैसे विवशानन्दों को बान में नहीं करना, मैं क्षुण्डियों की बान नहीं करना चाहता, मैं साधारण कार्यमैन की बात करता हूँ कि सबसे ब्रीफ़िंग पालिटिक्स शुरू हो गई। उसमें दूकमनी का प्रभाव भाने लगा और वह चल पड़ा। पिछले 8-10 साल, 1969 के बाद की जो कार्यम रही है, उसके धाकड़ों में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन अभी मेरे सामने जो धाकड़े हैं इनमें अगर किसी ने चन्दा लिया तो मेरा खयाल है कि दस प्रतिशत से कम में सारे दल हैं और 90 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा में उस समय कार्यम के लोग ने चन्दा लिया। एक यह था कि कार्यम में कई प्रकार के लोग थे—कुछ प्रगतिशील थे और कुछ प्रतिशियावादी थे। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता लेकिन प्रगतिशील की परिभाषा जा की जाती है—

A progressive is a man who can digest money from Russia. A reactionary is a man who can digest money from the dollar area. A dynamic person is one who can digest money from both places most effectively. And there were dynamic people, they conducted the whole country's finances and elections

इस प्रस्ताव में एक शब्द जो लिखा है, हम चाहते हैं उस पर बहुत हो लेकिन हमारे मिन न प्रस्ताव की पर्वट कर दिया। उन्होंने बहुत रेविविजन्स हुए हैं। श्री उनीकुण्डन को अब मालुम हुआ है कि प्रभावशाली लोग चन्दा इकट्ठा किया करने थे। इससे पहले इनका यह बान मालुम नहीं थी। चन्दाण साहब ने स्वयं में भी नहीं देखा कि चन्दा भी लिया जाता है। यह हरिजन प्रेमी थे इसलिए श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और चन्दाण साहब सारा चन्दा हरिजन बस्ती से से भाने थे और सारे देश में बाट देने थे। इस प्रकार से सन्त समाजम बनता था। मैं इसके लिए कोई शब्द कहना

नहीं चाहता, एक तो इसल्ट प्रूफ़ आदमी होता है हिन्दी का शब्द भ्रष्टा नहीं होगा, "हयादार" भनपावैमेन्टरी हो जायेगा। आप देखें कि जिस साहब के साथ चन्दा लेने की परम्परा का विरोध करते हैं।

कस्टम वाली जो बान है, उन्होंने कहा कि बानि भाई उसमें आपरेट करते हैं। मेरा खयाल है मेरे मित्र को उस क्षेत्र में बनी जानकारी है क्योंकि उसका हम जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं। उन का कस्टम से ज्यादा ताल्लुज है, इसलिए वह जानते होंगे,

श्री सौगत राय : (बैरकपुर) इन्कम टैक्स की बात है।

श्री गौरी शंकर राय इन्कम टैक्स के बारे में भी मुझे जानकारी नहीं है, क्योंकि मैं गांव का आदमी हूँ। इन्कम टैक्स आफिशर कौन हैं, मैं नहीं जानता। लेकिन एक का तो सम्मान करना है, बड़े आदरणीय हैं। लेकिन जिनने आदरणीय हैं या जिनने पृथित हैं—मैं नहीं जानता और जान भी नहीं सकता हूँ—क्योंकि मैं प्रोग्रेसिव भी नहीं हूँ, रिपब्लिकन भी नहीं हूँ और डायनेमिक भी नहीं हूँ—इस लिये नहीं जान सकता हूँ।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था—आज सदन के सामने जो गम्भीर प्रश्न विचारार्थ है—लेजिस्लेशन से यह प्रवृत्ति नहीं बदलेगी, एक्ज्यूजेन्स से यह प्रवृत्ति नहीं बदलेगी। कान्तिभाई ने चन्दा मांगा, जनता पार्टी ने चन्दा मांगा, सरकार में जो लोग हैं उन्होंने चन्दा मांगा, राजनारायण जी ने चन्दा मांगा लेकिन ये जो चन्दे से घृणा करते वाले लोग हैं—मैं अपने विरोधी दलों के मित्रों से और खाम तोर से साठे साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ—आप की मानाजी का भी चन्दे से नफरत है तो मैं इस चन्दे से नफरत करने वालों से कहना चाहता हूँ—एक साथ बैठ कर इस पर विचार करें, अपने सोने पर हाथ रख कर विचार करें—क्या इस समस्या का कोई समाधान हो सकता है? इस समस्या का समाधान एक्ज्यूजेन्स से नहीं होगा। यह कहना गलत है कि नई रेवेलेन्स हुए हैं। मैं चन्दे से नफरत करने वाले मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ—यह परम्परा प्रारम्भिक बाल से है जब से कार्यम पावर में आई, चन्दा मांगती रही। फर्क सिर्फ़ इतना है—सी० बी० गुला जैसे जो पुराने रिपब्लिकनरी लीडर्स रहे हैं, वे रसीद दे कर चन्दा लिया करते थे, लेकिन जब से प्रगतिशील हो गये, तब से रसीद और पुर्जों की जरूरत ही नहीं रही।

मैं आगे ने जखि अपने मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ—इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने के लिये बैठिये—अधवार में छा जायगा, इतना बाकी नहीं है। हिन्दूना ओरव की बारे में चन्दाण साहब से पूछिये। वह विदेश मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री रह चुके हैं—आज उन को साहब के साथ कहना चाहिये कि उन का व्यवहार क्या था। मिनित्र गांधी उस को शकैले टैकल नहीं किया

कली थी, उन को भी इस की छोड़ी-बहुत जानकारी
मिलान होगी ।

श्री सोमर राय • प्रक साह्ये ।

श्री मोरो संकर राय • प्रक की बग जरूरत
है, यह कोई धरातल नहीं है । मैं तो भले धारमी
के लिये यह बात कह रहा हूँ—जो उस को मजबूत
करने के लिये सक्षम है । यह कह देने से कि
इन्होंने बहुत कमूल दिया, उन्होंने बहुत कमूल
किया, इस से काम नहीं चलता । आप मे अपने
भाषण में एक भी ऐसा मुद्दा नहीं दिया कि इस
का बीजे टीक दिया जाय । चन्दा बनाने करना
कोई नई बात नहीं है, यह प्रवृत्ति प्राचीन से ही
थी । जब हमारा राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन चल रहा था,
तब भी देश के पुनर्प्राप्ति के राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन
में चन्दा दे कर हमारी सहायता की थी, लेकिन
उस समय पाकर उन के धाम नहीं थी, इंदीनिये
करघान का घसर नहीं पड़ा । उस के बाद ५०
जबकि शास नेहरू के जमाने में भी पुनर्प्राप्ति चन्दा
देने से, इंदिरा गांधी के जमाने में जबकि वह
प्रगतिशील और आधुनिक थी इस लिये वह
आवास तक चला गया । मैं अपने उधर बैठे हुए
निर्गो से कहना चाहता हूँ—उन्होंने अपने समय में
इस परम्परा को बड़ा बीघम रूप दिया । महापति
महोदय, १९७७ में जब पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव हुए
मे विपक्ष के साथ रहता हूँ—हमारी पार्टी के
धाम एक रूपया भी देने के लिये नहीं था । लोगो
ने चन्दा देकर हम का चुनाव लड़ाया था । मैं यह
नहीं कहता कि इसमें सब गपवाही बैठे हुए हैं या
वह चन्दा नहीं लेते । लेकिन मैं अपने भाई
जनीहरण और चरण साहब से कहना चाहता
हूँ—एक बात-सब इच्छा कीजिये कि जिस तरह
मैं इस समस्या का समाधान हूँगा । मेजिस्टरन
में इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता ।

१९६९ में आपने मेजिस्टरन बनाया, लेकिन उस
मेजिस्टरन से आपने ब्लैक-मनी का व्यापार मुक्त कर
दिया, चोर-बाजारी का ऐसा राखनीतिक पण्ड में आने
लगा । मैं एक पुरानी डिबेट पर रहा था—उसमें लिखा
था—

The Government of the people by the
industrialists and for the industrialists.

ऐसा आपने उस समय किया । मेरे पास समय नहीं है,
मैं आपकी तरफ से मुख्य वक्तव्य नहीं हूँ—बता मैं आपकी
वक्तव्यता कि किस प्रकार से आपने सरकार ने एक
एम टी सी के द्वारा कार्टे आयल का दाम बढ़ा कर
किन्तिन कटौत से टाक आप-मनी लेकर
विदेशी बैंकों में जमा किया । मेरी नाम लेने की धारत
नहीं है, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ—जो लोग पार्लियामेंट में
थे—उसका चित्ता रूपया विदेशी बैंकों में जमा है ।
रिखाड चित्ता चित्ता कर इन बातों को वक्तव्य है ।
मैं एम एनजेन नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन एक बात
कहना चाहता हूँ—अगर सचमुच में इस समस्या को
समस्या के रूप में मैं—यह ही इसका समाधान निकल
सकता है, लेकिन यदि उनका उद्देश्य कार्नि माई का नाम

लेना है तो मैं नाम तो नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन साठे
सात आधे नामों का नाम हूँगा, आपने यहां उपायकर
दीक्षित पहले चन्दा इकट्ठा किया करते थे ।
पहले धानन्द भवन के ट्रेजरर थे, उसके बाद
बापेय के ट्रेजरर हुए और फिर देश के । हमारे
यहां एक महानगर हरलड प्रखर है । इनमें भवती
एनए मनी इनजेनड शान्ति रहती है । प्रखर में
भाग्य है लेकिन उसकी बिल्डिंग बनती रहती ।
पार्लियामेंट रूप से चन्दा से नहीं, पार्लियामेंट के नाम
पर कई मनी माग करके नेशनल हरलड को
सोचा गया ज़ाकि एक परिवार की सम्पत्ति है ।
उसकी भीचा गया । मैं जानता हूँ कि भाग्य भी,
जो लाग प्रखर में या पावर में नहीं है—इस-
दम हूँकार राये महीना खच करत है । उनमें
बहुत से पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर भी हैं । कहा से
यह सब आता है ? ये सब बातें किस चीज को
साबित करती हैं ?

आप प्रधान मंत्री मारारजी देसाई पर हमला
करिये लेकिन शीजे के घर में रहने बात नाग
ऐसा हमला न करें । आप अगर करना चाहते हैं
तो इस दृष्टि से बरा कि कोई मुद्दा रखा जियते
हब सोय मिल कर, बैठ कर बात करें । आप
प्रधान मंत्री भी मे, मंत्रियों से बात करिये । मैं
कहूँ कि चल्ता गाऊँ बात करें । आपद आप
साग नहीं जानते कि हिन्दुना धर्म क्या है । यह
पुराने मंत्रिमंडल में रहने वालों की जानकारी में
है, यह उस वक्त चरे की बात है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को सागर
इन सदन का इस तरह से दुरुपयोग नहीं होना
चाहिए कि कोई धारमी कोई साम जिनायत करने
के लिए मेजिस्टरन माटिव से इसका दुरुपयोग
करे । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपका कोई
जिनायत है तो इस सदन में सभी बला के साथ
मिल कर बैठ और विचार करें कि कैसे इस देश
के चर्च को अच्छा रखना है, कैसे इस देश में
चरे की राजनीति चलनी और कहा तक चलनी,
कहा तक उसकी सीमाबद्ध करना है । इस पर मिल
कर सब साथ सोच सकते हैं । यह चीज एक-
दूसरे को शान्ति-मनोवृत्ति देकर नहीं सोची जा सकती
है ।

मान्यवर, हमारे दो टीकम थे । एक बड़े
विद्वान थे और दूसरे कुछ कम पढ़े लिखे थे ।
दूसरे टीकर जब इम्तिहान होता तो नकल करने वाल
सबको को पकड़ लिया करते । उनसे हमारे
विद्वान टीकर बड़ा करते थे कि तुम वक्ता में
अनर नकल करते होने तभी नकलियों को पहचान
जाने जहां । इसलिए हमारे ये भाई भी जानते हैं
कि कहा कहा से चन्दा आता है, कहा कहा इक
सोते हैं मैं इनकी १६ घाने वेनुनिवाड बात का
भी टकने से डिक्कना हूँ क्योंकि इनको गव मानुम
है कि कौन कहा कहा नाजुक भोज है । ये बहुत
से, नाजुक मौकों को जानते हैं । इसलिए मैं आपसे
कहना हूँ कि आप इस पर बैठकर विचार कीजिए
और मुझसे सीजिए । यह काम जानन बनाने से

[श्री गौरी शंकर राय]

होता है तो वह बताइये। यह देश 62 करोड़ का है। देश में नाति भाई के प्रतिस्पर्धा क्या हर किसी को बड़ा भांगने से नफरत है? भाविर प्राप क्या कहना चाहते हैं। वाट डू यू वाट टू इम्प्रेन अपोन मी? मैं कहता हूँ कि हम सारे मामले पर बैठ कर विचार कीजिए कि कैसे इस समस्या को हल किया जाए। इस प्रस्ताव का एक हिस्सा आगो पदकाष्ठा पर चला गया है। जब चन्दास साहब भक्तिमदन में थे तब भी रिविलेशंस हुए हैं। इसलिए यह कहना कि पञ्जीकरण से पैसा लिया गया, इस बात को शायद भी उन्नीहृष्णन जी उतना नहीं जानते जितना कि श्री चन्दास साहब जानते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सभी दलों के लोग बैठें, एक काउन्सिल, एच अण्डरस्टैंडिंग पर आये कि किस तरह से सार्वजनिक जीवन में एक परम्परा कायम की जाय, मयार निश्चित रूप में कायम किये जायें। खाली गांजी देने से तो यह नहीं होगा। प्राप इसके लिए मयार तय कीजिए। यह मैं किसी को डिफेंड करने के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि प्राप समस्या का समाधान करना चाहते हैं तो बैठ करके इसका हल ढूँढ़ें, वह जरूर निकलेगा।

श्री बसंत साठे (महाराष्ट्र) : समाप्ति महोदय, मैं गौरीशंकर राय जी से सहमत हूँ जो प्राप उन्हीं बातें कही। यह जो प्रस्ताव मेरे मिल श्री उन्नीहृष्णन जी ने यहाँ पर रखा है, इस प्रस्ताव से जो सबाल उन्हीं उठाया है, उसका हल इस तरह से निकल सकता है यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आयी। (व्यवधान) प्रापकी भाषी हो तो बताइये। मैं गौरीशंकर जी से सहमत हूँ। इसलिए कि चन्दा इच्छा हो रहा है और मनी पावर की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है और उससे खतरा पैदा हुआ है, वह प्रभावित करती है और बड़े लोग जो सत्ता में हैं मिनिस्टर हैं उन्हें ज्यादा सहूलियत होती है तो यह बात तो प्राप से नहीं है। जो मिनिस्टर रहेगा और जो सत्ता में रहेगा स्वाभाविक है चन्दा उसी के पास जाएगा और सत्ता में न रहे तो उसके पास चन्दा नहीं जाएगा, यह भी स्वाभाविक बात है। प्राप सत्ता में नहीं रहे इसलिए शिकायत हो तो बात सलग है। लेकिन सवाल जैसे प्राप जी ने कहा, यह है कि इसकी बुनियाद में हमें जाना होगा। बुनियादी बात के लिए प्राप क्या करना चाहते हैं। कोई नया सिस्टम निकालने वाले हैं जर्मनी में जैसे है कि गवर्नमेंट चारा सचाई इलेक्शन का करती है कैसे होगा? क्या ऐसा सिस्टम प्राप सुझा रहे हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि सदा वह हो नहीं सकता है। जब तक इस देश में जो भाविक राज है, जो भाविक व्यवस्था है, जो पञ्जीकरण पर आधारित है उसके रहते जाला धन बेइसाब बढ़ता जा रहा है... (व्यवधान) लाल पगड़ी वाले को गमन भापनी यह बात। वह समाजवादी हैं। हमारे गांधी रहे हैं और यह इन बात को जानते हैं। जिनकी पूजी जमा होनी जानी है चन्द लोगों के हाथ में, देश की मेहनत से निर्मित हुई पूजी जब

चन्द लोगों के हाथ में एकत्रित हो तो बड़ा जाला धन भी पैदा होता है। ऐसी शर्ष व्यवस्था में प्राप चाहें कुछ कर लें तो कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा। केन्द्रित भव सत्ता होगी तो उसका उपयोग या दुपयोग राजनीति को दबाने के लिए बटोल में लाने के लिए किया हो जाएगा। यह हीरक है, यह वस्तुस्थिति है। प्राप और हम इनको बदलने के लिए प्राप भी तैयार नहीं हैं। जो बैस्टिड इटरेट है उनको खत्म करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। भ्रष्टाचार सवाल पर बहुत बरी बहुत हो सकता है। होता क्या है? हम प्रापरी और प्राप हमारी टोपी उछालने की कोशिश करते हैं। हम नान्ति भाई को गालियाँ दे देते हैं और प्राप सचप को गालियाँ दे देते हैं। यह क्या है।

17.00 hrs

श्री सोमल राय (बैरकपुर) : दोनों में मतभेद हो गया है।

श्री बसंत साठे : यही बात चलेगी और इसमें प्रापको संतोष है मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। प्रापने साहू बनीशन बैठायो। साठ केसिस सचप प्रापरी पर चलाए। तेरह केसिस इंदिरा जी पर चलाए, मिसपूज श्राफ पावर, कुर्रणन इन हाई प्रापिम। पर जब दूसरे का बेटा हो तो खराब, भगना बेटा हो तो ललबा। उसको नाम से बोलो मत, वह दूध का घूना हुआ है, साफ है, वह कोई बदचलन नहीं है, उसकी बात न करो, वह कुर्रणन नहीं करता है लेकिन दूसरे में सभी बुराईया हैं। इससे मामला निपटगा नहीं। मैं प्रापसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया है?

17.03 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

शर्ष व्यवस्था के बारे में कोई बोलता है क्या? प्राप और हम किसी को भी शायद उसरी फुलन नहीं है। जब से प्राप सत्ता में आए हैं मुझे बताइये कभी ऐसी चर्चा, कभी ऐसी बैठक हुई है कि बुद्धिवादी परिवर्तन भाविक हावे में हम कैसे आए और प्राप हमें चुनौती दें कि बलिये बुद्धिवादी परिवर्तन लाना है, ये जो बैस्टिड इटरेट है, केपिटलिज्म का जो गठ है, जो जम कर बैठ गए हैं सीने पर इस देश के इनको घम करना है, चलो यह हमारा प्रोग्राम है जिसको बेतंत्र समझना चाहिये और प्रापों इस प्रोग्राम को बनाना। कोई बात हुई? इस बात पर चर्चा नहीं होगी। इस बात पर प्रापको भी प्यन नहीं है क्योंकि प्राप उन्हें धक्का नहीं सगा सकते। बैस्टिड इटरेट है, 20 हजार करोड़ ब्लेक मनी जिनके कन्टे में है और वह भी दो, तीन हजार लोगों के हाथ में हो तो वह कितने इस देश में नहीं खरीद सकते हैं? सारी टोप ब्यूरोक्रेसी उनसे मिली हुई है। प्राप बताइये सीने पर हाथ रख कर कोई मेम्बर प्रापियाँ कहे कह दे क्या एक एम० पी० का चुनाव 35,000 रु० में होता है? नहीं। फिर क्या से घाता है पैसा जो लाख, सवा लाख वर्ष होता है, यह पैसा कहाँ से आता है वही आता है जो नान्ति भाई ने जमा किया। उनको जो 80

साथ २० मिना, घातने दो सुनेनियर कलेक्शन जो कापेस का हुआ, उन सम्बन्ध में 180 लोगों के नाम भापने पिनाने और उन पर कायदाही भी की, मोटिस दिये गये नयनिया को । 80 लाख जिन लोगों से भाया उनकी भी निरुद्ध दे दीक्षा और उनके ऊपर भी मोटिस दीजिये । लेकिन नहीं देंगे भाप, क्योंकि सी० बी० गुप्ता साहब कहते हैं कि अपने मुझे पूरा हिमाय दे दिया है । और जो पार्टी के लोग हैं उन्होंने कच्चा बलेस्ट भी पिया लेकिन कोई हिमाय नहीं दिया । यह गुप्ता जो कह रहे थे । अब हमसे पूछिये कि उन्होंने 80 लाख २० मिना मजो रहे, केवल प्रधान मंत्री को पुत्र हाने के लिये हट्टा दिया ता जो मंत्री हैं माननीय पटनायक या माननीय एच० एम० एम० पटेल इनको चितना मिना होगा ? उनका हिमाय कोई बनावेगा पर वह बात भी नहीं होगी । मैं भापसे कहता हूँ कि त सम्भीरता से विचार कीजिये ।

हमारे सामन साहब की बात कमोमन पर बोलते समय उनकी एक ही बात मालूम है कि जिस तरह से चरित्र हनन इन्दिरा गांधी और उनके खानदान का किया जाय जिससे उनकी प्रामाण्य छुट्ट हो । हमारे शत्रु के भी भोग है । भापको याद होना कि उन्होंने हमरी छप्पी छप्पी निपरिक सुनाई थी ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होगलवाड) बड़ रेवाडे पर है, टेप पर है ।

श्री बसन्त साठे एक रिपरिक में भी इनको गुनाहना चाहता हूँ भापके बारे में, मोरिश्वर राय के बारे में

सय जूटमलानी गोरी लान, गोरीशकर और कवर लान, और भाई० सी० एम० हरि, भाई० सी० एम० हरि विष्णु कामत,

Sota-joshi malani Gauri, Lal, ICS Hari with much sound and fury, Signifying nothing

Indira Gandhi they wanted to bury
Now they fret and fume in impotent rage
at her renewed success and glory

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत. जमा नहीं टीक ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE Now, to revert to the subject under discussion, it is said that Kantibhai has nothing to do with politics, he is only a Private Secretary looking after his aged father. What does Kantibhai have to say about this ? A German correspondent interviewed him and thus is how the interview goes on

The correspondent asks. "Well, how do you serve your father ?"

Kantibhai. "Well, you see father is very old and he needs to depend upon some one for decision making

Correspondent "surely, he can consult his Cabinet colleagues"

Kantibhai "Yes he consults them and they give their opinion. But I usually advise him on which opinion to take"

So, Madam Chairman, Kantibhai has no role at all !

इस्यत और खाल मन्त्रा (वी बीज पटनायक वहाँ से पत्र रहे हो ?

श्री बसन्त साठे German Magaz काफि भाई कोई रोच घडा गहा करते वह केवल अर्थ कुमार् की तरह पिता की सेवा लग है । मैं भापसे कहता हूँ कि कोई दूध घला नहीं है कोई यह नहीं कहे कि how than thou वाप ता खाली करणन के पुत्रने मुझे की जो बुनियासी बाप है, मैं भापको म कहूँ तो मवाल का हल निकाला जा सकता है नहीं तो वह वा हम रहे हैं कि भव्वा मौला तुन्नु, मैं-मि हो रही है । जुनम पैजार में ल और अब कन्ना भापका तो चन्दे के लिये हमारे । भावने । वह जानते हैं, हन रहे हैं, भापका मध उठा रहे हैं ।

भाप एक दूसरे पर कीवड उल्लाव रहे हैं । म इस भावना से मन देखिए राजनीति वह रही है, पत्र पर से फिर से उतर रही है ।

Our whole national debate is getting detailed on non issues. Believe me, the biggest non issue was Indira basting. No it is coming home. It has started again, each other in the Janata Party itself. This cancer will grow. I beg of you, beg of my friends through you, Madam Chairman, to consider this issue in the larger perspective and gravity and approach it with that basic approach of removing the system which corrupts and which corrupts all individuals. And as long as that system prevails you cannot undo corruption by just passing this resolution or some law. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) Madam Chairman, though the resolution expresses concern in the future of parliamentary democracy by the increasing role of money in elections but mainly the discussion is centering round charges of corruption against Kanti Desai. These two aspects I want to deal with separately

I do not blame them because they are out to utilise every occasion to discredit the Janata Government and the Janata Party and to take maximum political advantage of it. My accusation is against the Janata Party and the government and Mr. Morarji Desai himself because the Prime Minister should not have given any scope. Wherever any charge of corruption

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

comes and when it comes in a concrete form, he should have faced it with some form of inquiry. If, without that, the Prime Minister comes to defend the son, it links up the old tradition. Here a tradition has developed that sons and daughters of Prime Ministers and Chief Ministers have become the real reasons of the exit of the Prime Ministers and Chief Ministers from the scene of political life.

SHRI M N GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum) That is why Bengal has always chosen the bachelors.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Now is the time for the Janata Party Government the Janata Party as well as the Prime Minister to defend their image before the public life. They should come forward to have a probe on every case wherever any concrete charge of corruption comes and, if that charge is proved, the Prime Minister and the Government should take proper steps and fully dissociate with those actions and defend the integrity, honesty, purity of the party and the position the Prime Minister is holding. When again and again this type of complaints and charges come, they should be met with proper enquiries otherwise the entire attention of the House and the whole country will be engaged and diverted into those issues and only this will be a common talk before the public, while the government gave no time, no attention, to the basic problems of the people. Only these issues are getting primacy. That is why we told in the past also that whenever the question of the letters came up, we had told the Prime Minister to lay the letters on the table. Let the public see what is there in the letters. If there are charges that should be subjected to be probed. Now it has been declared by the Prime Minister that if there is a concrete charge and if any Member is prepared to give it in writing, "I am prepared to forward it to the Judge of the Supreme Court." I would urge upon the friends here to give them in writing and offer to the Prime Minister the scope to test this declaration. Let him forward that to a Supreme Court judge and let it be probed. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Whether it applies to the foreign transactions also?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE That the judge will decide.

Madam Chairman, whenever the friends bring these charges, they pose themselves as if they are the real fighters against corruptions. Look at their own background. They must be self-critical they must be honest.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
The less said the better.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Before starting accusing others, their attention should be drawn to the issue of Blitz, last year, April 16, The headline is 'Congress Looted Crores from State Bank'. It is alleged—I am reading.

'It is alleged, for example, that Varadachary personally carried Rs 9 crores in tin boxes to Malda, from where former Banking Minister was contesting the Lok Sabha elections.

Shri Dinesh Joarder is here. He defeated Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

"as well as Rae Bareilly and Amethi, Indira and Sanjay Gandhi's constituencies, and supervised the cash handouts to voters."

SHRI C M STEPHEN (IDUKKI) Shah Commission was there.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE No please be self-critical. Don't absolve yourself of the responsibility. You never raised your voice against this type of corruption. (Interruptions)

My accusation is that you never raised your voice against corruption. Now you become the critics of corruption. (Interruptions) Lakhs are spent on posters.

I quote

"Two of the premier financing units, the State Bank of India and the LIC, were horribly mulcted in a Mafia like operation. Dissenting officials were sacked or transferred and the compliant one's given undue promotions and extensions.

After State Bank Chairman Talwar was brusquely edged out of the job, his successor T. R. Varadachary was forced to pull crores out of the Bank's funds to finance the Ruling party's election campaigns.

Insiders claim the money was collected from the banks' customers who were given generous overdrafts and forced to part with a substantial percentage off on pain of withdrawal of all facilities in future. In the process the bank's till was severely drained.

To get an extension of service, Chairman Varadachary was further compelled to please the Banking Minister by giving huge advances to certain parties. In some cases the advances were handed over even before processing the documents, and in other cases before the signing of the agreements."

After the election were over they tried to regularise these in bad debts. There are other details also but I am not going into them. I simply want to draw the attention of the honble Members who have now brought these accusations—I am not opposed to bringing accusations—if they are sincerely interested in fighting corruption then they must start from their own self. (Interruptions)

SHRI C M STEPHEN Let us begin with the four CPI (M) Ministers against whom corruption charges were established by Commission of Enquiry instituted against them. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE—Madam Chairman, I support Mr Sathe in one respect that this very system—under which we are living—is based on exploitation and for thirty years of Congress rule the rich have become richer and the poor have become poorer and there has been concentration of money and growth of monopoly houses. For this you cannot accuse Janata party government. But we accuse the Janata party government that they are pursuing the same policy. There has been no basic change in the policy of the Janata party government. Money is being concentrated in the hands of the few. What does the Directive Principle in the Constitution say? It says that disparity should be reduced. But what is there in actual practice. The rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer. The disparity is growing day by day. Only last month the Reserve Bank reports revealed that the monopoly houses have earned nearly 30 per cent more profit in the years 1972 to 1975. The monopoly houses know that this government is providing through their policies the scope for earnings huge profit and as such, they are interested to keep this government in power. They know so long as this government is in power their profit earning scope will remain intact. As the people at large are being exploited and so their discontent is growing day by day. These monopoly houses know that it is becoming more and more difficult for the ruling party to get support and face the elections. That is why people must be influenced by money power, by using casteism, communalism and various other fraudulent methods.

Day by day, capitalism is faced with crisis. Day by day, money is concentrated in the hands of a few. Day by day these people's movements are growing. More and more, these big capitalist houses and the exploiting classes are bound to purchase the ministers and use them, and use their money power for influencing the voters. This is inevitable in this system. That is why, when you

talk of removing corruption, we must keep this in mind. The Government has changed. But the State machinery has not changed. The entire bureaucracy is there. You can change one officer from one department to another department. But he is bred in this atmosphere, where everybody has been forced to be corrupt. If any honest officer is there, he has to face punishment. By becoming honest, by refusing to become corrupt, he is pressurised, he is transferred or he is demoted. They are forced to become corrupt and they become part and parcel of the ruling machinery. That is why in this atmosphere you cannot expect that the entire administration will be free from corruption. That is why I say that higher political consciousness is necessary, and the entire people must be aroused to fight corruption. The consciousness of the people must be roused against corruption to curb the possibility of corruption spreading in other spheres. The level of the political consciousness of the people must be aroused higher. They must get the feeling that money cannot corrupt the people. The people of West Bengal have exhibited their political consciousness. They have correctly selected as to which party they should support, they have found out which are the parties which are the agents of the big business houses and who are the agents of the exploiters. They have proved that money cannot influence them, money cannot purchase votes. Although the bourgeois parties spent lakhs and lakhs of rupees they found that their candidates had been defeated and the Left forces had won. The glaring example of West Bengal is there. Lakhs and lakhs of rupees were spent but the people in the villages knew to whom they should vote. In the villages landlords spent huge amounts of money. But the peasantry has been intelligent enough. They decided 'we will get the money but we will vote for our own selected candidates. Those who wanted to influence the voters with money see that even after spending so much money their candidates had been defeated. Then they will refuse to spend money in those areas in future.

So what I say is that the people's consciousness must be roused. People's cooperation must be enlisted to fight this system and to change this system. People's organisations must be organised and developed. Without this there is no way out.

The Janata Party Government in order to keep their image, must come forward and order probe whenever there is any concrete charge of corruption particularly if those corruption charges are in connection with any relation of any Minister—

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

or in case of any relation of any Prime Minister. Otherwise with the experience of 31 years people automatically take it for granted that even after the Prime Minister denying it that man is linked with corruption. That impression you cannot remove from their mind. If there is a probe that probe can prove that certain charges are baseless. If it is proved that the charges are valid then the strictest punishment must be awarded to them. Then the image of the Prime Minister will become more heightened in the eyes of the people. Then only he will be capable of leading this Government and the people of the country to fight corruption. Then only his words will carry weight with the people. Otherwise his words will never carry weight with the people. That is why we are insisting that corruption must be fought ruthlessly. The Janata Party has given pledges to the people before elections that they will fight corruption upto the last. So, I demand that they must come forward with this proposal. Whenever there is any corruption charge against any Minister or any relative of a Minister, they must immediately order a probe. They must place before the country the results of such a probe. That alone will heighten the image of the Janata Government. Otherwise, looking at the way you are fighting among yourselves, you will also have to face the same future which the Congress had to face. That is why I give you a most serious warning that you must re-think and remodel and reorient your entire method of functioning.

With these words, Madam Chairman, I would tell the House that the question of fighting corruption should be taken up seriously and due weightage must be given to the various points made by me.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) Mr. Chairman, after hearing the mutual recrimination from both sides and after so many stinking skeletons have come out of the cupboard, I think no persuasion would be required on my part for the House to accept a very constructive suggestion which I have put forward in the shape of my amendment. In my amendment, I have said:

* add at the end—

'and recommends to the Government to bring forward expeditiously legislation by which all political parties in the country should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act 1860 (as amended up to date) and should maintain accounts of all their receipts revealing their sources and even literature support*1 by stamped vouchers and publish annually a statement of receipts and expenditures duly audited and

certified by a chartered accountant which should be published in the Gazette of the Government of India."

There would be no two opinions that it is a matter of great concern that these are undemocratic influences which have been susceptible to pernicious influences. It is said that in some countries power flows through the barrel of the gun, but in this country, we know that power flows through money bags during elections. The poverty and ignorance of the voters are fully exploited. After the elections they start engineering defections, indulging in political horse trading and in forming minority Governments. In my thirty years of active political life in every case, I know that while submitting my election expenses return, I have submitted a false return. I admit this myself and it must be true in the case of every Member in this House.

Money and politics are two sides of the same coin in this country. In last September, the Government released a list of 180 companies, who had paid Rs. one lakh and above for advertisements in the souvenirs of the political party then in power. We would also like to know the quantum of money collected from the various sources, along with the sources, by the present ruling party in this country. Money and politics have always had a adulterous relationship, it is illegal and exciting. Despite various pious statements full of morality politicians do take money from rich people and from the various companies and in return they promise them favours. Most of the money flows from the unaccounted black money and this money is syphoned to the coffers of the political parties in a very clandestine way and under the table. In this House there has been a debate in the past how the CIA and KGB money has played its role in patronising the various political parties having clandestine relationship either with CIA or KGB.

In this regard I take this opportunity to quote a few lines from the latest book 'Rescue Democracy from Money Power' by Shri Rajaagopalachari. It is a compilation of the various articles written by late Rajaji in "Swarajya". And the Foreword to this book has been written by no less a person than Shri Jayaprakash Narain, and JP says:

"One who weighed every word he uttered or wrote, Rajaji was a relentless campaigner for rescuing our democracy from the corrosive influence of money-power and its evil brood. As I went through his collected writings on the subject, I could not help admiring his

far-sightedness, absolute sincerity, depth and courage of conviction and total devotion to national welfare

No truth gains currency when it is first propounded and no prophet has been spared of initial calumny and disparagement. Similar was the fate of Rajaji when he set face sternly against the conventional politics of election winning and pursuit of pelf and power. At the time when Rajaji wrote these articles, they did not evoke the response they deserved. This was perhaps due to the then prevalent all-pervasive charisma of Pandit Nehru and the blinding force of unshared power and the all-round subservience and sycophancy it generates.

But to-day, both Jawaharlalji and Rajaji have left the scene. The nation itself has just regained its freedom from despotic rule, about the advent of which Rajaji had clear forebodings and of which he had given ample, timely and unambiguous warnings. Against this setting, today his writings acquire a new dimension and significance and call for fresh in-depth study.

His words are words of wisdom. If the plant of parliamentary democracy is not merely to survive but thrive on our soil, it is imperative to create a corruption free and congenial climate for it till the top roots go deep into the soil." And then he mentions how it is essential that politics in this country should be freed from the influence of money. I had, in this regard, tabled a non-official Bill identical to the amendments which I have given here, and in this regard, I sent a copy of it to some persons who had taken interest in this matter. And Mr K. Santhanam who presided over the Anti Corruption Committee has written to me thus:

Mylapore, Madras
6-2-78

"Dear Shri P. K. Deo,

Thank you for the copies of the two Bills sought to be introduced by you in the Lok Sabha. Both of them are important. I would however like that in the Bill for Registration of Political Parties and Publication of their accounts, you had provided for the maintenance of members' list and the constitution of the party, including the executive authorities and procedure for changing the Constitution. You may table amendments for the purpose.

I wish you success in your brave attempt. With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
K. Santhanam."

Similarly, many messages have come from all over the country. I do not want to take the time of the House, but if the Government and the Opposition are anxious to have a permanent solution to this problem of corruption and to root it out from the body politic of the country, I think they should gladly accept the amendments I have suggested to the Motion so ably moved by my friend Mr Unnikrishnan.

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) मैं एक परसन्न स्टेटमेंट देना चाहता हूँ।

MR CHAIRMAN: देखिये, राज नारायण जी, Direction 115G says

"No member shall be permitted to make a statement by way of personal explanation under rule 357 unless a copy thereof has been submitted in writing by the member to the Speaker sufficiently in advance and the Speaker has approved it. Words, phrases and expressions which are not in the statement approved by the Speaker, if spoken, shall not form part of the proceedings of the House."

मैं तो यहाँ की नहीं। उम्मीदवार साहब ने कुछ कहा, ऐसा आपकी बताया गया। उनके कहने के बाद आपकी घर पर परसन्न एकसप्लेनशन देना है तो घोड़ा सा लिख कर भेज दें कि क्या एकसप्लेनशन देना है। उसके बाद आपकी भवत्तर मिल जाएगा।

श्री श्री बलबीर सिंह प्रेसीडेंट है कि जब कोई घोना है उसके बाद जिस के बारे में कहा गया है उसने परसन्न एकसप्लेनशन दिया है।

श्री राज नारायण मैं जानता हूँ क्या नियम है। अब तक के जनवरी के विस्तृत विवरण आपकी बात है। मैं खुद इस मदन में कई बार परसन्न एकसप्लेनशन दे चुका हूँ। बत हो जब उपाध्यक्ष बैठे हुए थे तो एक विषय आया था जिस में उन्होंने यही स्पष्टीकरण करने की कहा था और मुझे उसका जवाब दिया था। मैंने स्पष्टीकरण दिया था। स्पष्ट करने की कई बार दिया है। सभी को दिया है। जो चीज हैपन इन दो बार आपकी हाउस इमिडिएटली उनका एकसप्लेनशन उसी समय दिया जाता है। अगर कोई चीज ऐसी हो जो बाहर की हो विलो लेख पर ध्यान हो उसके बारे में लिख कर दिया जा सकता है। सत्रिय महा समने तामन की बात है। उम्मीदवार साहब मिले हैं उन्होंने बताया है दूसरा मैं भी बताया है कि उन्होंने यह कहा है। मैंने शोर मचा कर श्री बलबीर सिंह को कोन किया है। मैंने उन से और श्री उन्नीकृष्ण से बात की है—

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karni) I am on a point of order Mr Unnikrishnan,

[Shri K. Gopal]

his speech nowhere has he mentioned about Mr Raj Narain, he only mentioned about his Private Secretary. Members cannot come before this House on behalf of their Private Secretaries.

श्री राज नारायण मैं इतना ही बड़ देना इतना है कि श्री विनायक सिंह और विवायतन गायधर क जो अपरकार है श्री छत्रगान निरु के उकाले कहा है कि जिन मदस्य न यह कहा है यहा न बारपेट्स न जाये गए है यह जिनुन मस्य है निराजार है, बेइतिमाद है मूठ है और समुदाय है कि धा कर लाग चुक का देख कि बरा मामल गया है और कर्ष नहीं गया ।

मैं समझता था कि हमारे मित्र मजून हैं और बिना इतरवायरी बिण हुए जोर बिण हुए लच्छी तरह से किसी बात को बोलेंगे नहीं । मैं इन्हे बी चाट पर बन्ना चाहता हू कि इस तरह के समय धारो लगाना बहुत अनुचित है । जो मदसी मदन में नहीं है उनके बिना इस तरह के धारो लगाना समझीय परम्परा न विपरीत है ।

मन मनीन तन मुन्दर एमे ।
विष रग भरा कनक घट जेय ॥

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada gara) Do not pretend. He pretends to be an angel.

MR CHAIRMAN I must say that it is not right

श्री राज नारायण मैं बस बिष कर भी दे दूंगा । यह ठीक हो गया है ।

तथापनि महोदय अगर बात ब्रहा केटे होवे और कोई मानवान मरग बोवना और धार मुदल उठ कर एकामनेजन दन हो बान समझ म धा मानी थी । सब ता कर्तुवर्षी हो गई है । बर बरने है कि धारका नाम हो नहीं बिना गया है धारने निग कुछ बरन हो नही गया । ठीकी परिस्थिति में उचित यही होगा कि जो की कहा गया है उसके बारे में धार सीहर का बिष कर द देंगे । जो उकाले बरन है बर रिहार्ड में धा गया है । धार अब निग कर देते भी उसीही दण कर धाराहो सीहर मूदक इजाजत दे सकते हैं ।

श्री राज नारायण धमो लो को बरना बा मीने बड़ रिग है । धारो धमि रिगोप्रार्द बरना है । बरन बा धार न बरन है मैं निग कर दे दूंगा । धार बिना बरना बा मीने बड़ रिग है ।

मन मनीन तन मुन्दर एमे

विष रग भरा कनक घट जेय ॥

SHRI KRISHNAN KANT (Kishinagar) Mr Chairman, I am thankful

to you that after all you thought of calling me. There is a general practice that one Member from the Opposition and one from the Ruling Party should speak. But, this time, probably the rule was changed to accommodate the Opposition.

I am grateful to the mover of the Resolution that he tried to raise the level of the debate by changing the motion from individual corruption to the general approach to the problems of power politics and money politics.

The Resolution says

"This House is of the opinion that increasing play of money power in elections pose grave threat to the future of Parliamentary Democracy as evidenced by the recent revelations of collection "

The first part really points to the malady. What is to be sorted out has been mentioned by Mr Unnikrishnan. But, he confined himself to citing a few cases, and did not attack the problem as a whole. He refers to the recent weeks and months. What about the present and what about the future? This is not a new thing. When Dr Rajendra Prasad retired as President, he gave a valedictory address in the Central Hall. In that he referred to the money power and he said that money power was taking over, was taking hold of politics in India and unless something was done about that the elections would become a farce and ultimately power will go into the hands of those who have money power as well as physical power. Babu Purushottam Das Tandon addressed the Lok Sabha and he referred to the danger of money power taking over the politics in India. So, it is not a new thing. We have not learnt the lesson. While Mr Unnikrishnan was speaking, I was expecting that he would refer to the perspective, to the whole problem and say how things could be solved. It was refreshing to hear Shri Unnikrishnan, and I hope he will not mind if I refer to the AICC meeting. I wrote a letter against black money power and I pointed out how black money was taking over, how black economy was leading to black politics. I am referring to what was happening in the Congress and then some friends challenged me. (Interjection) I do not want to name any friends. It was done first in the Delhi AICC and secondly, the same question was referred to in the Gandhinagar session. When I said that some delegates had told me that the price of sugar was increased because we took money from the sugar barons, thirty-two Members of the Congress Party spoke against me as if I was talking flattery. It is refreshing to note now, I will be glad if he joins in the crusade for the total

eradication of black money and black money power. There is nexus between black money and black politicians, black bureaucrats and the black businessmen. Unless that nexus is broken nothing can be broken. And that starts as he said, from the election processes. We have to examine whether by merely attacking black money and black politicians we can eradicate the whole nexus and really remove the black money from the country. Kindly analyse the situation. At that time in the Congress Party I was referring to certain figures and I wrote three articles in the *Hindustan Times* on black money power and electoral reforms. I had calculated this on the basis of my Haryana experience, a Lok Sabha constituency and 9 assembly constituencies. If you give two jeeps in every constituency it means 18 jeeps, one jeep for the candidate and one jeep for the election agent—that comes to 20 jeeps. The rate of hiring a jeep is Rs 150 per day, it means Rs 3000 per day for 20 jeeps. If you calculate petrol at the rate of Rs 100 per jeep it means the expenditure is 2000, the total is 5000. For thirty days the expenditure is Rs 15 lakhs. That is the minimum. There is no black money involved, there is no corruption nothing. Secondly, if we leave out the ships that you gave, if you send them by post to each candidate, by 25 paise covers it means 125 lakh for 5 lakh candidates. The total is Rs 275 lakhs. I remember that when I read those two figures in the Congress Shri V. B. Raju who was the General Secretary said that it cost a rupee per voter it cost Rs 5 lakhs. Are we not playing false to ourselves by putting it at 1000 and 2500. Even the Tarkunde Committee which J. P. had appointed referred to 95000 and 70000. Why deceive ourselves? Because we are deceiving ourselves we are not true to the economy or true to the polity. If you want to remove it, some fundamental cure has to be done. Mr. Sathe spoke and criticised that the Janata Party has done this or that. He did not refer how the political system was utilised by Mrs. Gandhi in 1977. Rs 9 crores worth advertisements were taken for the souvenir; most of them were not published. How was the administrative machinery utilised?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAI) They saved paper.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT They made the Company Law Board issue a certificate that advertisements will not be considered as political donations. Secondly, they made the Central Board of Revenue to issue a certificate that all the advertisement expenses would be allowed as deductions in the income tax. The list of donors to the Congress funds was seized on the Baroda Ration and was

handed over by the investigating authority to Shri Mehta which was given to Shri Pranab Mukherjee and which went to Smt. Gandhi. I would like to know from Shri Patel whether the list has come or not? Is it still there?

Mr. Sathe was talking of those things, I am not talking of those things which are irrelevant.

Vinay Lal Commission is sitting there, looking to the excesses. It was given out on the basis of evidence that each candidate of Legislative Assembly was given a lakh or a lakh and a half. If that is the situation for an Assembly candidate—lakh or lakh and a half which was given out by Vinay Lal Commission then what about the Lok Sabha candidate? Unless we have a big thrust on the whole system of election nothing is possible. I may like to reiterate those suggestions which I had given in 1974 and 1975 and had talked to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan also. I said that the Tarkunde Commission recommendations will not do. What is happening to day? The four curses of elections are—

1. Caste and community
2. Communalism and religion.
3. Money
4. Caste power, muscle power which they contribute and the Gandhis survive according to Mahatma Gandhi only on the protection of politicians.

If politician has to be purified, if politician has to be ennobled, then the basic attack has to be on the methods of election.

How can we make people based politics and not money politics? I had given two or three suggestions. May I urge the Government to consider that the elections should be held only after giving a notice of a week not three weeks or four weeks. There is not office of the political parties in the villages towns, talukas or anywhere. Any political party which has worked for a period of five years will be able to face election within a period of seven days and before one month no vehicle should be allowed. The workers of the political party which have worked for whole five years will go immediately and voting will be held. This has to be done if you want people based politics rather than money based politics. Secondly if we want people based politics and the political party to work then let us not have any inhibition on donations to political parties whether by individuals or by companies and all of that like Germany should be given income tax deduction because we want to have the political system on the basis

[Shri Krishan Kant]

political parties Let us not dupe ourselves by closing the Company relations and we start the same donations in a much bigger amount under the table

All the accounts of the political parties must be audited annually not only the election account If that is done, it will become easier to cleanse the politics Black money starts from bad politics If black economy has to be given a go by

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN
Time is coming I have to move for extension of time I have to do it This is time to do it

I move for extension of time

MR CHAIRMAN What is the wish of the House ? Two hours are nearly over

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN
Four hours

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS Four hours

MR CHAIRMAN The House may sit till 7 O'clock and this will continue till 7 O'clock

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS No, till 8 O'clock

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LAPOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA) Not later than 7 O'clock

MR CHAIRMAN Not later than 7 O'clock Is it the wish of the House that this debate be continued till 7 O'clock ?

HON MEMBERS Yes (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN I have understood that the House wants to discuss this till 7 O'clock

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
We can discuss it till 7 and continue it tomorrow

MR CHAIRMAN It is for the House to decide Probably it is for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to say whether he wants this to be concluded today ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA Yes, this will be concluded today The Business Advisory Committee had recommended 2 hours But in view of the demand, one hour more may be given More than that we are not willing today

MR CHAIRMAN May I request hon members not to waste time on this ? Let everyone be brief and to the point. Let us try and see how much we can get through by 7 O'clock Mr Krishan Kant please wind up

SHRI KRISHAN KANT Madam Indira Gandhi had institutionalised black money politics I do not want to refer to instances as Mr Unnikrishnan has done how files in the Commerce Ministry were sold for getting licences or how certain moneys that certain companies wanted to give were refused because she suspected that they were giving money to other parties also She wanted to completely institutionalise the whole political system for herself

What I am referring now is to the political malaise and how it is to be checked I would like that this present debate should not end up having one against this man or that man or against this company or that company but lift up the whole thing so that a situation is created where all political parties in this House will sit together and evolve a system where you can have clean politics, pure politics on the basis of which this democratic system was evolved according to the dream of Gandhiji Only then, we shall be able to build up a system which will be a system of cleaner economy for the people and cleaner economy for the society

MR CHAIRMAN Shri Chandrapan

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) What is the procedure you are following ?

MR CHAIRMAN I am calling the different groups one by one

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
You have to call two members from this side and one from the opposition

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR Even among the opposition parties she is not following the order

MR CHAIRMAN You sent your name much later

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR That does not matter You have to go according to the order

MR CHAIRMAN All right If you want to speak first you may speak Shri Pajanor

1800 hrs.

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) Madam Chairman, as

usually mentioned by Members of Parliament when they rise to speak that they are happy to participate in the discussion, I am not happy to participate in this discussion for the simple reason that it is about a sad affairs. Secondly I am happy to speak after Mr Krishan Kant because he has pointed out a very important matter. It is more like a privilege issue that we always take in this House. Without any party barrier, it is to be discussed.

I was happy to see in the beginning when Mr Unnikrishnan moved his motion. If you read the motion there are four particular points, to which he has referred. This House is in agreement with him about the money power in elections posing grave threat to the future of parliamentary democracy as evidenced by the recent revelations of collection of huge election funds by some important persons including Ministers and those who are in proximity to high offices of power and decision making.

Madam, I am not going to restrict myself to the people who have collected money in the recent past because when I go through the Indian history as far as collection of money is concerned, it is very much embedded. If you see the history of 30 years, I think even 50 hours are not enough for this Parliament to mention the names of those people who were concerned with this. If my revered friend Mr Unnikrishnan has the occasion to go to the Library he can collect the cuttings of the papers and find out this starting from the days of Mr Nyalingsappa.

श्री हनुम चन्द बडवाय (उज्जैन) बारा घन इनके पास नहीं होता तो वीस भाज हरक ये सविन के सोप नही दिखते ।

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR I can understand Mr Kachawala. It is a matter of deep concern for every one of us. Mr Sathre and many other Members also mentioned this and they were concerned about it. (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Please continue. You have only ten minutes like everybody else.

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR It is a matter where we have to take serious note of. Since the Chairman is restricting my time, I take you to the *Anas Drama* by great Gunnar Myrdal. If you want to ask about my party, even before Lok Nayak J P Narayan my Party leader and the present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu rose against corruption within the Party. He is much against this. I do not think any person can come forward and say publicly that we are for corrup-

tion and for money power. But I want to put it very clearly that our Party has established to this country that without money also we can come to power. When our great leader, late Anna started the Party, we were penniless and we were the party representing the poor and common people of this country. We fought against the great Congress which had big money bags, in those days. In one of the brilliant speeches in Tamil which I cannot correctly translate here, Anna said that we would make you one of the biggest money bags and the greatest industrialists of this country who sit on the top towers of this country and who come down to the common man's feet. That is our greatest achievement. We are not bothered about the number of seats that we are going to get in the Legislative Assembly. And that happened also. In 1967 the present Janata Party tried to dislodge the Congress Party but they could dislodge it in 1977. But they could not come to Tamil Nadu or Pondicherry because of the simple reason that we do not believe in money. We believe in the common people of this country. This is what I want to ask on this occasion. This money is collected for what reason? — to conduct elections as has been explained by many hon Members. This money is utilised as explained by Santhanam Committee as speed money to speed up the matters for which they are lobbying. I am sorry to say that it is said about Members of Parliament also that some of them are being purchased by these money bags. That was mentioned in a very clever manner in a covered manner by Shri Krishan Kant. There are certain lobbies—sugar lobby, jute lobby. They are able to purchase Members of Parliament Legislators to influence and direct the process to be followed up. Not only here but they are able to do it with bureaucrats also. That is the weakness of the democratic system in this country. So if we are going to find out a solution—it is interesting to have an academic exercise in this House by means of a motion by saying that we all condemn and this House takes serious note of it. And the resolution states that. The next moment we go in for it and only collect funds. But I see that there is a difference between the present and the past. From the ruling benches, whenever they speak they refer to the past 27 years but there is only one difference, because you are decentralised. Like four or five parties in a decentralised manner, you are collecting, while it was centralised in the past. But the same offence is being committed in the same manner. So, don't distinguish between the present and the past.

As far as we are concerned, we are much against corruption. It is we who

process as well as public life in India which was badly polluted and vitiated by an unholy alliance of political power and money power during the decadent decade, 1967-76, with its steep erosion of ethical standards and moral values, threatened to distort democracy into a plutocracy, deform 'Janatantra' into 'Dhanatantra', recognises the imperative need to reverse those morbid trends, is convinced that for the purpose the formulation of a voluntary code of conduct by all political parties is essential and urges the Government to initiate, without delay comprehensive measures with a view to cleansing public life in general and purifying the electoral process in particular.

This, Chairman Madam, I submit is a major amendment in substance and I would crave the indulgence of the House and yours too to speak at some length, but not at great length.

MR CHAIRMAN I am afraid I can't give you more than 10 minutes and you have taken three minutes already in reading your amendment.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH I have to read it. If I don't read it, how can I convince the House? You make it 15 minutes.

SHRI SHANKAR DEV Madam Chairman, our Party Members are also there to speak.

MR CHAIRMAN Please continue Mr Kamath.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Now, Chairman Madam, I am sorry to say that though my friend, Mr Unnikrishnan, has brought a motion of some importance before the House, yet the main thrust of his argument was with regard to collection of election funds recently, and particularly he mentioned the name of Shri Kantu Desai. I am afraid that Shri Kantu Desai has occupied more of parliamentary time during this Session than perhaps any other single person in the country. Both the Houses together, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha, have taken more time in discussing Shri Kantu Desai's activities at various places than they have in discussing any other person in this House. It should not have been so because the hon. Speaker, when the issue was raised in the House last Tuesday, a week ago, gave a clear ruling. I am sorry that has been overlooked in this discussion. The Speaker said:

"The collection of funds for political purposes by those in power as well as those near the seat of power is likely to give rise to suspicion that there might have been misuse of official power or position. This is a political question.

Solution to such issues must be found either by enacting necessary laws or by developing appropriate conventions. This is not a matter for me."

Nor was it a matter for an adjournment motion.

Madam Chairman, I have followed the line laid down by the Speaker and, as suggested, the Government must come forward without delay to enact measures for cleansing public life in general and purifying the electoral processes in particular.

My hon friend, Shri Sathe he has again fled. On the 12th of this month, earlier, he had fled. He makes I suppose, a good job of it. Because, he himself said once—it was his own words—once a coward, always a coward. He said it last time, and he follows to the letter and also to the spirit, his own words. Now he is, if I may say so a beknighted knight in shoddy armour, of Her Extinguished Majesty, and he is not present here. Both he and his leader are absent. Though his leader has been given the status of the Leader of the Opposition, *de jure* Leader of the Opposition, more often than not *de facto* he is a misleader of the opposition. And the second in command as I have already said has made it a profession or vocation of fleeing the battle field at the nick of time. He did it once and he has done it again. It is for him to consider, to decide, to mend his ways.

Now I do not wish to go into all the lurid details not merely of the elections but of every form of corruption, because corruption is a hydra headed monster, which has been indulged in by the Congress Governments for over 30 years. There is a saying in Hindi or Urdu I hope I am right in saying it:

को ही बूढ़े बाप बिस्वी हूँ दो बच्ची ।

That applies in totality, entirety to our friends of the Opposition.

In 1971 and in 1977, and in the previous four years 1967 to 1971 during the famous or notorious era of Ayazams and Gayazams money had to be fun to finance the buying and selling on the exchange of the Legislatures at the Centre and the States. I do not know I do not wish to go into it, but money was found for that also. Be that as it may, in 1971, I remember because some of the Congress candidates in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh had told me personally that each of them, many of them had received at least Rs 5 lakhs to 3 lakhs. Out of that, some of the more enterprising ones kept something for the rainy day, and did not utilise it, use it for election purposes.

question about that ? The play of money power is detrimental to the growth of a healthy parliamentary democracy

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : I am concluding. Please don't be impatient. I appeal to you to have a little more patience. We have patiently borne the Congress Government's misrule for 30 years. Now, atleast for a few minutes more you can bear with me.

What is the operative part of the Motion ? Please read it. I do hope, you have read it. Are you reading it just now ? What does it say ? It says :

"increasing play of money power in elections pose grave threat to the future of Parliamentary Democracy."

MR CHAIRMAN You have read it once. Why do you want to read it again ?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : It says "increasing play of money power". It has been increasing not now, and it went to a climax in 1971 and 1977. From the year 1977 the year of peaceful revolution it has been showing a downward trend. As far as possible, we must eradicate this evil. I am sure, the House will agree with me that human nature being what it is, all over the world not India alone there are many hues and colours of corruption, and corruption of many kinds, of all kinds cannot be totally eradicated not only in India but anywhere in the world. All that you can do is to minimise it, as far as it lies in human power. To that our Government is committed, to that, our party is committed.

Before I sit down, I would once again ask the absent mover—his deputies and colleagues are here—and I would ask them they have not asked for an inquiry. An inquiry was asked for by Mr Sathe on that day on which he fled. That does not arise now. I would ask them to make a concrete issue of this and not to leave it in vacuo, in the air. It says, "grave threat to the future of Parliamentary Democracy" and it, later on, says, "as evidence by the recent revelations". Have they made any demand or request for an inquiry into this matter ? No. They are silent on that point.

I am sorry to say, this is an important motion without any legs to stand upon, without any heart, without any head, without anything at all. It is a lifeless motion, it is a still born motion. Therefore I would like them to make it a live motion, a concrete motion, so that it can

be brought home to the Government. Otherwise, there is no alternative before the House but to accept my motion which I have moved already asking the Government, all political parties that you I and all of us sit together and accept a code of conduct. That is my fervent appeal to all Parties. Let us evolve a voluntary code of conduct. *Achar Samita* so that all Parties may honour that code of conduct and the Government should come forward with measures to cleanse the public life in general and purify the electoral process in particular.

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Chandra ppam

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र पाम सभापति महोदय निम्नले समोधन है उनको बोलने का समय मिलना क्या ? कुछ तो बोलिये, हा या ना ।

श्री शंकर रेव हमने जो प्रपोजमेंटन दिये है तो मूवर को वाप मिलना या नहीं ?

MR CHAIRMAN, Mr Chandra ppam

If you do not interrupt, we will accommodate two more speakers.

SHRI G K CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore) I am very happy that this motion gives us an opportunity to discuss the political corruption in our country. But I am sorry I cannot share the views expressed by some of our distinguished colleagues including Shri Krishan Kant who said that we should discuss it in a very academic fashion and that we should go to a higher plane. I cannot float with them in that higher plane because we are discussing this motion in the House in a definite context.

The Janata Party which came to power a few months ago in the year of revolution as it was put by my esteemed friend Shri H V. Kamath, came with the slogan, 'We will remove corruption from public life'. That was one of your main slogans. And, to-day, we are witnessing a strange spectacle. It is not only Kantubhai Desai but the father, Moraji Bhai Desai himself and the whole Janata Party have proved to be more corrupt than any administration we ever had. (Interruptions)

श्री गुरुचंद कडवाय 'जनता पार्टी ने सब को कपट किया है.' इन सच्यों को निकाला जाये ।

सभापति महोदय : देखिये, प्रत्येक बैठक पर, जब प्रश्न बोलें, प्रश्न प्रश्नी तरफ से उनको जवाब दे दीजिये । वह उनका अधिकार है जो उनके मन में है वह बोलें । वह कोई अन्यायवादी नहीं है ।

when the Janata Party is sitting there wearing the garbs of angels trying to flutter the Heaven they could also collect and they even broke all the records. This is what I said. It is not the only story of this country (*interruptions*). They collected Rs 50 lakhs in 90 days. Madam then comes the father. As a person I do not like that our Prime Minister is known as the corrupt Prime Minister. This is not something to be proud of for any nation. But the Prime Minister is sitting silent. On his face we are asking everyday 'Did you write that letter?' Even to-day Shri H M Patel said that he wrote that letter to the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister successively from Shri Vengal Rao to Dr Chenna Reddy, asking for exempting the former Raja—Raja of Chhattappalli of 2,000 acres of land. So the father is not better.

Madam Chairman, corruption is there. It is not a new thing. From 1961 onwards the country was worried about political corruption. In 1952 elections, 1957 elections, 1967 elections and in 1971 elections the capitalists were very clever. They knew whom they should butter. Here with your permission, Madam Chairman I would like to quote a portion of what Mr Tata said in his affidavit in a court in Bombay. In this case one of the share-holders of the Tata company had questioned the right of Tata company to change their Article of Association to enable them to donate Rs 10 lakhs to Congress Party. He challenged it in a Bombay court and then Mr Tata gave a very interesting affidavit in the court. He said that it was in the interest of the company that I gave donation. The share-holder said that my interest is not looked after by giving Rs 10 lakhs. Mr Tata said that you do not live in this world. It was to safeguard your interest and to promote your interest and to enhance your profit that we are giving money to this party. And today these people are sitting on this side. I do not say that they are absolutely useless. But for practical purposes for Indian monopoly houses they are second in the list whereas Janata party is at the top and they will get anything. It is only a question of stretching their hand.

AN HON MEMBER Are they not stretching?

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA They are. Otherwise how would you explain a man who is not even a public man who is only a businessman Shri Kanti bhai Desai can collect Rs 50 lakhs in 90 days. It is because he is the son of the Prime Minister and he is living with the Prime Minister and he is the one—according to everybody—who advises the Prime Minister on important matters. So

he has a price and the Indian capitalists are ready to pay that price and that is what is happening.

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude.

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA While concluding I must say that I am sorry I could not make the Janata benches so happy but I must tell the House one thing that those who came sixteen months ago—in the year of revolution—chanting a song about anti-corruption today we are seeing them sinking in the mire of corruption. They are standing in the dock in the other House. Let us not forget that. The other House is equally a part of Indian parliamentary democracy. It has put the Janata party in the dock (*interruptions*).

It has asked them to appoint a parliamentary committee or a commission to probe into the corrupt on charges. It is a matter of shame that our Prime Minister went and said 'You give in writing if you have a definite allegation I will send it to a judge. It is much bigger than what Indira Gandhi did when she flouted the Allahabad High Court judgement.'

Then Madam it was expedient.

MR CHAIRMAN Please resume your seat. I have called Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA It was then expedient for Mrs Indira Gandhi to say 'I don't care for the Allahabad Judgment, the people are with me.' But today what happens?

MR CHAIRMAN Kindly conclude.

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA Madam Chairman, by flouting the decision of the other House Mr Morarji Desai and his Government today stands in the dock of the people. If you want to remove poverty, to the extent it is possible under the present system you have to bring about radical electoral reforms and there should be proportional representation.

MR CHAIRMAN How can it go on like this if you take so much time? How will others get time?

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA Madam I have not taken so much time as some others have taken. There should be radical electoral reforms and proportional representation. Part of the essential part of the election expenditure should be borne by the State itself as was suggested by Shri Vajpayee when he was sitting here in the opposition. If that proposal is accepted, to the extent possible in our system today we may succeed in

[Shri C K Chandrappan]

rooting out corruption, but, so long as capitalism remains, corruption is also bound to remain in the body politic of this country. Thank you

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN

How will you manage? It is already 6.50. Mr. Unnikrishnan has to reply

MR CHAIRMAN We will conclude by 7 O'clock today, and continue for one hour at 3.30 p.m. tomorrow in which one or two speeches can be made and the Minister will reply and then Mr. Unnikrishnan will reply. It is not possible to extend the House after 7.00 p.m. today according to the hon. Minister

श्री क्वर साल गुल Please extend it up to 7.05 so that I may get sufficient time

समर्पण महोदय, जिस समस्या की तरफ उन्नीकृष्णन जी ने ध्यान दिया है वह समस्या बड़ी जटिल है। इस देश में चुनावों में पैसों का जितना प्रभाव होता है इस चीज की ओर उन्होंने ध्यान दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ इसमें किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। मैं पछता चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर जितनी भी पार्टियाँ हैं चाहे इस तरह की या उस तरह की, क्या इनमें से एक भी ऐसी कोई पार्टी है जो यह कह सके कि हमने चुनाव में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मशीन का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया? मैं इमानदारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे कांग्रेस पार्टी हो, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी हो, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी हो या कोई भी दूसरी पार्टी हो, कोई भी ऐसी पार्टी नहीं है जो कह सकती हो कि हमने चुनाव में काले धन का प्रयोग नहीं किया। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, यह सवाल सारे देश का है और उन्नीकृष्णन जी पर हमको मुनशाणा चाहिए। मेरा कहना है कि केवल भारत का ही सवाल नहीं है, जर्मनी भी डिमोक्रेटिक कंट्री है सभी में पैसों का प्रभाव चुनावों पर होता है। अमेरिका में, इंग्लैंड में जर्मनी में सभी जगह पर इसका प्रभाव होता है। लेकिन भारत बुकि गरीब देश है इसलिए यहाँ पर इसका प्रभाव ज्यादा होता है। लेकिन मैं यह नहीं मानता हूँ कि केवल पैसों से चुनाव जीता जाता है। अगर पैसों से चुनाव जीता जाता, तो इन्दिरा जी की हार कभी नहीं होती। इन्दिरा जी के पास जितना पैसा था उस के मुकाबले में जनता पार्टी जब पैसा ही नहीं हुई थी, उस समय जितनी जोर से उस की प्रिय हुई—दस लाख रुपये है कि केवल पैसों से चुनाव नहीं जीता जाता, उस के बिना जनता की सपोर्ट भी चाहिए, प्रोत्साहन भी चाहिए, दूसरी चीजें भी चाहिए। लेकिन मैं इस बात की जरूर मानता हूँ कि हमारे गरीब देश में पैसों का प्रभाव बहुत रहा है। जब से, 1947 से लेकर आज तक हमारे साथ इस के बिना जीत नहीं कर रहे। उन्होंने कम्युनिस्ट के ऊपर पाबन्दी लगाई ताकि वे सोवियत न के सकें, लेकिन जितनी सोशलिस्ट आवाज तक की गई, जिस का प्रभाव उल्लेख

ही हुआ है। जितना प्रभाव काले धन का चुनाव के ऊपर पहले था, आज उस से कई गुना ज्यादा है क्योंकि धन बढ़ा हुआ है—ये जितने बड़े-बड़े बिजनेसमैन-हाउसेज हैं इन की कम्युनिस्ट पैसा नहीं दे सकती हैं, तब उन से कहा जाता है कि अण्डर डि-वेवल दे दीजिये और इस तरह अण्डर डि-वेवल करोड़ों रुपये इकट्ठा किया जाता है। उन को भी कस्ट किया जाता है और अपने आप वो भी कस्ट किया जाता है पार्टी को भी भी कस्ट किया जाता है, वरन् को भी कस्ट किया जाता है और चरित्र का हनन होता है।

इस विषय में कहना—मैंने महोदय आप ने नदनी ला में जो प्रावधान किया है कि कोई भी अपनी पैसा नहीं दे सकती, इस के ऊपर दोबारा विचार करने की जरूरत है। मेरा मुताबक है कि इस पर दोबारा विचार कीजिये इस को रीफॉर्मिड कीजिये, इसको सेनेट-बाट कीजिये और उस में एक मैनिमम लिमिट लागू कर दीजिये कि कानूनी 30 हजार या 50 हजार रुपये में ज्यादा नहीं दे सकती। लेकिन जो अण्डर डि-वेवल पैसा द, उस का प्रासिड्यूशन होना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह चीज समझ नहीं है—जब तक पब्लिक-प्रोपर्टीज और पोलिटिकल पार्टीज का अपना कोड आफ कंडक्ट न हो। जब तक हम सोच खुद दीन नहीं होगे, तब तक इंडस्ट्रीएलिसम को दोष देने से बच नहीं होगा। उन को तो लाइसेंस लेना है वे तो भाते ही रहेंगे और जैसा बन्दप्पन साहब ने सभी कहा—जो पैसा टांग ने दिया उसे से कई गुना ज्यादा उस ने से लिया—वे तो पैसा देकर पायसा उठावेंगे ही। इस विषय मेरा कहना है—जब तक कोड-आफ-कंडक्ट पोलिटिकल पार्टीज अपने बिना नहीं बनायेंगी जब तक जनता में पोलिटिकल-कॉन्समनेस नहीं होगी तब तक इस समस्या का निवारण नहीं हो सकता है। यह चीजारी बन्द रखी है और तेजी से बढ़ रही है।

इस विषय मेरा मुताबक है—पोलिटिकल पार्टी बंद कर तब करें कि मिनिस्टर-चाहे स्टेट के मिनिस्टर हो या सेंटर के मिनिस्टर हो—कोई भी हा उस को पार्टी के बिना बन्दा इकट्ठा नहीं करना चाहिए। इस तरह का नियम बनाना चाहिए और उस के वाक्य भी यदि कोई मंत्री इच्छा कर और वह साबित हो जाय, तो उस को डिमिशन कर दिया जाना चाहिए। चाहे कोई भी हा, मैं यह बात सब के लिये कह रहा हूँ। मैं कोई आरोप या प्रत्यारोप नहीं लगाना चाहता किन्तु यदि पब्लिक साइफ को स्वच्छ करना है, यदि आप चाहते हैं कि पब्लिक-मीन के ऊपर लोगों का विश्वास बना रहे तो यह जरूरी है कि कोई भी मंत्री पार्टी के बिना या किसी के बिना पैसा इकट्ठा न करे। मैं यह जानता हूँ—गोपी के नाम से पैसा पार्टी के बिना भी इकट्ठा होता है और अपने बिना भी इच्छा होता है।

दूसरी चीज, मैं जवाब नहीं देता चाहता—
मैंने मेरे माई को न कर बने गये—हमने स्थापन
संस्था था। ठीक है हम ने जल्द स्थापन संस्था
या—पब्लिक साइफ में प्योरिटी कायेंगे। मैं १७
चाहता हूँ—रिम ने यह स्थापन नहीं लगाया
या, क्या मांग चाहते हैं कि पब्लिक साइफ में
प्योरिटी नहीं रहनी चाहिए? अगर सचमुच मैं
हमारे बारे में यह ध्यान है कि हम करण्ट हो
चुके हैं, तो जनता का हम पर देना चाहिये—
हम में कोई दो राये नहीं हैं, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री
जो ने स्पष्ट कह दिया है—मेरे परिवार के ऊपर
या चरमपिंट जो के परिवार के ऊपर—मान तो
उद्योगधन जो ने राजस्वराशय जो के बारे में
भी कहा है, मैं उन को भी उन में शामिल करता
हूँ—या कोई और हो जिनी के विभाग यह
निश्चित प्रमाण के साथ लिख कर दें तो एनचोरी
होनी चाहिये। कोई हा, धर से हो, उधर से हो
अगर कोई लिख कर के स्पेसिफिक चांजिज दिये जाते हैं
तो उसको इन्क्यूरी भीक अस्टिस देहो। मैं समझता
हूँ कि हमने प्रागे कोई गुनाह नही है। इस
तरह से प्राग पालिटिकल कमीशन से कुछ भी
कहने जाइये, राज्य सभा में दुहाई देते जाइये,
मेरा कहना यह है इस सब को भीक अस्टिस
पर छोड़ दीजिए। किसी बारे में भी यहाँ बीजने
का जो हमारा भविष्य है उसका निगमन नहीं
होना चाहिये। प्राग बाहर बीजिये, बिष कर
बीजिए लाकि दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी
सामने आ जाए।

सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक कमीटी मुझ
है कि इलेक्शन फाइनेंसिंग का सारा भिन्न रिष्य
होना चाहिए। एक तरीक बादमो प्राग चुनाव
नहीं लड़ सकता है पालियामेंट का मेम्बर नहीं
बन सकता है। मेरा मुझ है इस न लिए एक
पालियामेंट की कमीटी बनायी जाए।

The entire system of financing the elec-
tions should be reviewed, and that should
be done by a parliamentary committee

वह कमीटी इस पर विचार करे और सारी
बातों पर विचार कर के वह अपनी रिपोर्ट सदन
के सामने रखे। कोई वह कमीटी प्रोजेक्ट सदन
के सामने पेश करे।

दूसरी ओर सरकार को यह भी सोचना
चाहिए कि भी खर्च इलेक्शन में होना है उसका
कुछ हिस्सा वह वर्शन करे। जब तक यह नहीं
होया, तब तक मैं नहीं समझता कि कोई भी काम
ठीक हो सकता है या इसका प्रभाव कम हो
सकता है।

सभापति महोदय, एक स्टैंडवर्ड प्रोविजन
बनाया गया था कि किसी में पालियामेंट का मेम्बर
दम हथार रुपये, किसी दूसरी जगह पर ३५
हजार रुपये खर्च कर सकेगा। मैं समझता हूँ

नियुक्त कर दिया जाए। लेकिन मैं यह कहना
चाहता हूँ कि यह इतना प्रत्यक्ष कर दिया जाए
जितने कि इसका ठीक ठीक हिस्सा दिया जा सके
मैं कहता हूँ यहाँ एक भी मादमी ऐसा नहीं है
जिसने कि अपना इलेक्शन रिटर्न ठीक से भरा
हो। फीम टाप दू कोरम कोई भी ऐसा नहीं
मिलेगा। मैंने प्राग इलेक्शन के खर्चिले में एक
याचना दी थी और मेरी याचना पर फैसला होने
के बाद भीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने मान्य की ही बल डाला।
यह कर दिया कि पार्टी खर्चा करे, बेदा खर्चा करे,
बाप खर्चा करे, बहुताये शामिल नहीं माना जाएगा।
कैप्टीवेट जो खर्च करेगा, बही माना जाएगा।
लेकिन दम हथार रुपये में पालियामेंट का इलेक्शन
नहीं हो सकता है। इसके लिये कोई संपोषजनक हल
निर्वाला जाना चाहिए। अगर हम यह नहीं
निश्चितते हैं तो हम प्रत्यक्ष को ही बदन देना
चाहिए। पालियामेंट में प्रागे से पहले ही हमारे
परिवार का हल हो जाता है, हमारे मुँह बंदपाया
जाता है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए। इसके लिए कोई
रस्ता निर्वाला जाना चाहिए। इसके बारे में सर-
कार ध्यान दे।

सभापति महोदय, मैं पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के
कांडिट के बारे में एक बिल लाया था। उस
समय प्रागे कहा था कि पांडित्यो के प्रकाउट का भी
कांडिट होगा। अब तक कास्टीट्यूशन में पोलि-
टिकन पार्टी नाम की चीज नहीं है। अब
एन्टी डिफेंशन बिल के कारण से वह भी कास्टी-
ट्यूशन में आ रही है। इसलिए पोलिटिकल पार्टीज
के प्रकाउट पर भी कंट्रोल होना चाहिए।
अगर पांच हजार रुपये से ज्यादा किसी को दिया
जाता है तो उसका नाम जनता के सामने माना
चाहिए। उन पार्टी का प्रकाउट भी कांडिट
कर के जनता के सामने रखा जाना चाहिए कि किसने
उसे पैसा दिया, उसने किसी पैसा दिया? कामथ
साहब ने जैसा कि कहा कि पार्टी प्रागे छुट पार्टी
का पैसा खा जाते हैं। इससे वह चीज भी नहीं
होगी और सब को पन लग जाएगा। अगर कांडिट
होया तो यह चीज पना लगेगी कि किस प्रकाउट
से पांच हजार रुपये थाया, उसका नाम व पता
भी सामने आ जाएगा। जो नहीं देता है उस
पार्टी को चुनाव नहीं लड़ने देना चाहिए। इस
प्रकार का प्रवधान कर दिया जाना चाहिए।

19 00 hrs.

मैं इसको सीधा करप्शन का सवाल बनाता
नहीं चाहता। केवल चुनाव में करप्शन का सवाल
बनता चाहता हूँ। केवल करप्शन का सवाल
बनता मैं नहीं बनाना चाहता। मेरे पास बहुत
से इन्फॉर्म हैं जिनको यहाँ रखा जा सकता है।
बहुत पंडितजी हुई हैं जिसको अभी तक पकड़ा नहीं
गया है। लोगों के पास इंदिरा गांधी का रुपया है
जो पकड़ा नहीं गया है। उसमें कमजोरी हमारी
सरकार की है। मैंने बिल मंत्री को एक पत्र भी
लिखा है। एक बुनिवर्सिटी का लड़का है उसके
नाम से डेड करोड़ रुपये जमा हुआ पोस्टल

[श्री कवर लाल गुप्ता]

"There are also a few suspicious deposits like those in the name of a Delhi student amounting to about Rs 1.35 crores. It is evident that the student concerned did not have the means to make the deposits. Even if he had the resources, it is inconceivable that he could have deposited large funds in the post office for just a day or two."

This is dated 28th February, 1978 written by the Minister of State for Finance

यह जो पैसा है इसके बारे में मैंने दोबारा पत्र लिखा है और कहा है कि इसकी इनकवायरी की जरूरत है। मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट कह रहे हैं कि जरूरत नहीं है। मैंने वित्त मंत्री को लिखा है कि इनकवायरी की जरूरत है। उनका उत्तर नहीं आया। इस तरह का एक प्रकाउंट नहीं है। एक साल में 24 करोड़ रुपया हरियाणा के पोस्ट आफिस में जमा हुआ है एक ही हफ्ते में और एक ही हफ्ते में निकाल लिया गया है।

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN Who is the student?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I do not know. He is a student from Haryana

MR CHAIRMAN : Please conclude

श्री कवर लाल गुप्ता : यह बेनामी नामों से है। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह सब पोलिटिकल पैसा है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने मेरे पत्र का अभी तक कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी इनकवायरी की जरूरत है। मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट ने कहा है कि नहीं है। इनकवायरी होनी चाहिये कि आखिर रुपया कहा गया, किस का है। इस सब के वास्ते मिल जुल कर एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी हमको बनानी चाहिये जो इस सारे प्रॉब्लेम की तह में जाए। तभी यह समस्या हल हो सकती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 11 A M tomorrow
19 03 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 30, 1978/
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Wednesday, August 30 1978/Bhadra
8, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राष्ट्रीय कपडा निगम को हुई हानि और
इसका कार्यकरण

* 510 श्री हुकम चन्द बच्छवाज क्या
उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय
कपडा निगम (मध्य प्रदेश) के कार्यकरण के
बारे में जांच की गई है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इसके कार्यकरण
में कोई अनियमितता पाई गई है,

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात
की ओर दिलाया गया है कि इस निगम को
मध्य प्रदेश में चलाई जा रही सात कपडा
मिलों से बड़े करोड़ रुपये की हानि हो रही है,

(घ) क्या इस निगम के लेखों की लेख
परीक्षा नहीं की गई है, और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो इस निगम के कार्य-
करण में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही
की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस)

(क) से (ङ). एक विवरण सभा-मटल पर
रखा जाता है।

2588 LS-1

(क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम
(मध्य प्रदेश) लि० के कार्यकरण की कोई
जांच नहीं की गई थी। किन्तु कुछ विशिष्ट
शिकायतों के अनुसरण से राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम
(धारक कम्पनी) द्वारा जांच की गई थी।
जांच से किसी प्रकार के अनियमितता की
पुष्टि नहीं हो सकी है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (मध्य
प्रदेश) लि० द्वारा चलाई जा रही सिविल
मिल्स में हो रही हानि का सरकार को पता
है। इस मिलों में 1975-76 से अब तक हुई
बर्षों वार हानि का विवरण निम्नलिखित है -

वर्ष	हानि (करोड़ रुपये में)
1975-76	8 46 (लेखा परीक्षित)
1976-77	7 68 (अनन्तिम) (भुगतान की गई धोनास की 88 33 लाख रुपये की राशि निवालकर)
1977-78	5 27 (अनन्तिम)
1978-79	1 20 (अनन्तिम) (अप्रैल से जून, 78)

(घ) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (मध्य
प्रदेश) लि० के वर्ष 1974-75 और
1975-76 के लेखों की पहले ही लेखा
परीक्षा हो चुकी है और उन्हें स्वीकार किया
जा चुका है। 1976-77 के लेखों की लेखा
परीक्षा पूरी होने वाली है।

(इ) इन मिलों के कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिए लिए गए/किए जा रहे अभ्युत्पाय निम्नलिखित हैं —

- (i) मशीनों का आधुनिकीकरण / पुनर्नवीकरण;
- (ii) केन्द्रीयकृत आधार पर बच्चे माल की इकट्ठी ज्यादा परिमाण में प्राप्ति,
- (iii) उत्पादन वृद्धि में विविधीकरण करना,
- (iv) सुधरी हुई विपणन नीति,
- (v) भारी हानि उठाने वाली मिलों का तकनीकी आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण करना, और
- (vi) कार्यभार और अधिक शक्ति का मुक्तिकरण ।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय माननीय मन्त्री जी ने जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है इसमें जो हानि बतायी है वह इस प्रकार है कि 1975-76 में 8 करोड़ 46 लाख 1976-77 में 7 करोड़ 68 लाख इस प्रकार से घाटा बढ़ता जा रहा है। मेरा कहना है कि यह घाटा बढ़ा है, 7 करोड़ से ऊपर है। मैं इसके आकड़े देना चाहता हूँ -

मालवा मिल्स, इन्दौर में 16 लाख रु० का नुकसान है,

कल्याण मिल्स, इन्दौर में 9 लाख रु० का नुकसान,

स्वदेशी मिल्स इन्दौर में 7 लाख रु० का नुकसान,

ताप्री मिल्स, बुरहानपुर में 3 लाख रु० का घाटा,

बगाल काटन मिल्स, राजनन्दगांव में 10 लाख रु० का घाटा

भोनाल टैक्सटाइल्स मिल्स में 8 लाख रु० का घाटा, और

हीरो मिल्स, उज्जैन में 8 लाख रु० का घाटा ।

यह घाटा कुल मिला कर 61 लाख का है ?

अब इन्होंने मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा था कि वहां मजदूरों ने काम करने से इस्कार कर दिया इसलिये वहां घाटा हो रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि एन० टी० सी० की 7 मिलों में घाटा हो रहा है, ऐसा मन्त्री जी का कहना है। मेरा कहना है कि वहां पर जो 7 प्राइवेट मिल्स हैं उनमें कराडो रु० का मुनाफा हो रहा है, और यह ऐसा समय है कि सब मिलें बर्बाद हो रही हैं। इतना ही नहीं इन्दौर टैक्सट इल्स में जिसको हाल ही में मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने अपने हाथ में लिया है, प्रारम्भ के तीन, चार महीनों को छोड़ कर, डेढ़ लाख रु० से 3 लाख रु० प्रति माह का मुनाफा हो रहा है। जबकि उसमें प्रोसेसिंग संपान नहीं हैं। तो इनकी मिलें घाटे में जा रही हैं, जबकि प्राइवेट मिलें मुनाफा कमा रही हैं क्या मन्त्री जी को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश की एन० टी० सी० मिलें घाटे में हैं और माननीय सदस्य ने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं, वे भी विल्कुल ही सही हैं, मगर एन० टी० सी० की कुल सबसीडियरीज में मध्य प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल, ये दो हैं जो आज अधिक घाटे में चल रही हैं। सिर्फ निजी क्षेत्र के मिलों में ही मुनाफा होता है, एन० टी० सी० में घाटा होता है ऐसी बात नहीं है। तमिलनाडु आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और गुजरात, ये जो एन० टी० सी० की 4 सबसीडियरीज हैं, ये इस समय मुनाफे में चल रही हैं।

पश्चिम बंगाल और मध्य प्रदेश के घाटे का जो सबल है, इसके जो कारण मैंने पहले सदन में रखे हैं वही कारण हैं जिनके बारे में

विचार करने की जरूरत है। हम अपनी तरफ से प्रयत्नशील हैं कि इन कारणों को दूर किया जाये। मध्य प्रदेश में 7 मिलों में कुल 21 हजार मजदूर हैं और उनमें से 4 हजार इस समय सरप्लस हैं। 4 हजार सरप्लस मजदूरों का मतलब है कि महीने में 25 लाख रुपये यानी साल भर में 3 करोड़ रुपये तनछाह हम दे रहे हैं जिसके लिये कोई उत्पादन हमें नहीं मिल रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश के अन्य किसी निजी मिला में या हिंदुस्तान के सभी मिलों में एक मजदूर 4 लूम्स को देख रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश के हमारे एन० टी० सी० में एक बरहानपुर की मिल को छोड़ कर एक मजदूर सिर्फ दो ही लूम को देखने के लिये तैयार है। 1974 में एक एप्रोमेट दुधवा और उस एप्रोमेट को झमल में लाने से वहां पर मजदूरों ने इकार किया है। हम मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री, उद्योग मंत्री, श्रम मंत्री से मिजी तौर पर मिले हैं उनसे कहा है कि मजदूरों के सगठनों से बातचीत करो और इसमें स उचित रास्ता निकालो। अभी मध्यप्रदेश की सरकार से पता चला कि उन्होंने अपने लेबर कमिश्नर को बम्बई की मिलों को देखने के लिये कहा है। उनसे एन० टी० सी० के मजदूर सगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों को ले जाने को कहा। जो जानकारी मुझे मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से मिली है उससे पता चलता है कि यूनियन के नेता यह कहते हैं कि बम्बई में जाने का मतलब 4 लूम चलाने का है। इसके लिये हम तैयार नहीं। विशेष परिस्थिति मध्य प्रदेश में चल रही है। जहां सारे देश में एन० टी० सी० की मिलें मुनाफे की ओर जा रही हैं इस वक्त मध्य प्रदेश में घाटे में ही चल रही हैं और अगर यह सिलसिला इसी तरह से चलता रहा तो उस पर हमें फिर विचार करना पड़ेगा कि इन मिलों का भविष्य में क्या किया जाये।

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न का उत्तर कुछ शुभाकराकर

दिया है और सही जानकारी नहीं दी है। मैं इस बात से इकार नहीं करता हूँ कि मजदूरों ने 4 संचे चलाने से इकार कर दिया। आखिर यह क्यों? उज्जैन में विनोद मिल एन० टी० सी० इन्दौर टैक्सटाइल मिल इन्दौर में हुकमचन्द मिल राजकुमार मिन भडारी मिल रतलाम में सज्जन मिल ग्वानियर में ज० सी० मिल इन सब में 4 संचे चल रहे हैं। वहां चल रहे हैं या नहीं चल रहे हैं आखिर कारण क्या है। एक ही पार्टी की यूनियन का मापता सारे प्रदेश के मिलों में है। हमने कहा कि पूरी सरोट डिंगे आपको सहयोग देंगे लेकिन हमारा सहयोग लेने से इकार कर दिया। इसकी आड़ में बहुत सी बातें हैं मूझ जब भी समय मिलेगा मैं सारी बातों का उल्लेख करूंगा। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अधिकारी इस पर एक्शन क्यों नहीं लेते? इसका कारण यह है कि एन० टी० सी० के चेयरमैन ने सारे अधिकार अपने हाथ में ले लिए हैं माल खरीदने का बेचने का और स्टॉक पब्लिश का काम सब उनके हाथ में है। किसी भी टैक्निकल अफसर का मिल के वॉट्रोलर और प्रबंधक बनल नहीं सकते हैं और उनका इन्स्ट्रुट मिल को मुनाफा म लाने का नहीं है। गलत ढंग से अपने को लाभ पहुंचाते हैं। वहां के जो वॉट्रोलर हैं उनकी कोई हक नहीं है कि उनकी हटा सकें या किसी का एम्पाईटमेंट दे सकें। सारे अधिकार चेयरमैन में छीन लिए हैं। उसका परिणाम यह है कि यह अनियमितता हो रही है किसी की कोई सुनता नहीं है। किसी को एम्पाईटमेंट देना ही तो यह करेगे।

दूसरे मंत्री प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा है कि वहां कुछ मजदूरों की कुछ समस्याएँ हैं आपन यह भी कहा कि कोई य कपडा नहीं बेचा है। मैं एक ही मिल का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। उज्जैन की हीरा मिल स जो प्र क्ताय बेचा गया है उसके आकड इस प्रकार है—
जनवरी 1978 387452 मीटर

फरवरी, 1978 93,732 मीटर, मार्च, 1978 64,141 मीटर, अप्रैल 1978 1,96,373 मीटर, मई 1978 1,52,728 मीटर और जून, 1978 2,76,035 मीटर इस का टोटल है 11,70,461 मीटर। इसकी बड़ी माता मे ग्रे क्लाय, हरा कपड़ा, इस बात के बावजूद बेचा गया है कि प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट बहुत बड़ी क्षमता में सजे हुए हैं। उज्जैन में इन्दौर टेक्सटाइल मिल में प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट नहीं है, मगर वह भी मुनाफा कमा रही है। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि वहां पर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर अनियमिततायें हो रही है, जिससे बड़ा घाटा हो रहा है।

मैंने पीछे एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि विदेशों में भेजने के लिए विभिन्न मिलों में कितना कपड़ा बनाया गया। उस प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार की ओर से यह बताया गया कि यह बताना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं है। आज भी ऐसी पाटिया हैं, जिन्होंने विदेशों में हजारों गांठें बेची हैं। साल से ऊपर हो गया है, मगर उन का पेमेंट आज तक एन० टी० सी० को नहीं हुआ है, जिसका डेमरेज और बैंक व्याज हम भर रहे हैं।

वहां पर जो अनियमिततायें हो रही हैं, उन का मूल कारण है वहां का चेयरमैन। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हू कि क्या वह वर्तमान चेयरमैन को हटा कर कोई दूसरा आदमी वहां लायेंगे, ताकि पालिसी में परिवर्तन हो और मिलों को मुफा होने लगे। वर्तमान चेयरमैन की मंत्री महोदय का पूरा सहयोग और सपोर्ट प्राप्त है। जब वर्तमान चेयरमैन के विरुद्ध विभिन्न प्रश्न उठाये गये, तो उन्होंने मंत्री महोदय के पैर पकड़ लिये। उनके बाद मंत्री महोदय बराबर उन्हें अपना प्राप्तिवाद देने आ रहे हैं और उन के खिलाफ कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डोस माननीय सदस्य की चेयरमैन के बारे में और अन्य मसलों के बारे में जो राय है, उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ

1) कहना नहीं है। इनका अपना एक दृष्टिकोण है और वह उसको रख कर चल सकते हैं।
2) जहां तक घाटे का सवाल है, मैंने बताया कि इन मिलों में इस समय 21,000 मजदूरों में से 4,000 मजदूर आवश्यकता से अधिक हैं।

श्री दोनेन मट्टाचार्य कैसे मालम हुआ ?

What was the basis of this assessment? Was there any physical verification?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डोस इस बारे में अध्ययन हुआ है और उसकी रिपोर्ट हमारे पास है, जो एक निष्पक्ष रिपोर्ट है।

जहां पूरे मध्य प्रदेश में, और समूचे देश में, स्पिनग मिलों में चार लूमज एक मजदूर चलाता है, वहां एन० टी० सी० की सात मिलों में से छ में सिर्फ दो लूमज चलाये जा रहे हैं। तात्परी मिल में 1976-77 में सिर्फ 17 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ है। इस का कारण यह है कि वह मध्य प्रदेश में एन० टी० सी० की एक मिल है, जहां चार लूमज एक मजदूर चलाता है।

दूसरा कारण यह है कि पिछले साल अक्टूबर से इस साल के जून महीने तक वहां पर 20 प्रतिशत विजली की कटौती की गई थी, जो कि सारे टेक्सटाइल मिलों पर लागू की गई थी, और जुलाई से वह कटौती 20 प्रतिशत से 25 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है। मेरे पास एन० टी० सी० की मिलों के बारे में जुलाई के आंकड़े हैं। खाली मध्य प्रदेश में एन० टी० सी० में 45 लाख रुपये का घाटा है और पश्चिमी बंगाल में एन० टी० सी० में 57 लाख रुपये का घाटा है, जबकि सारे देश में एन० टी० सी० की मिलों में सिर्फ 31 लाख रुपये का घाटा है। 1974 से ले कर आज तक एन० टी० सी० के बनने से ले कर आज तक—इतना बढ़िया मुनाफा एन० टी० सी० में कभी नहीं हुआ है, जितना कि पिछले जुलाई मास में हुआ है। एन० टी० सी० गुजरात में मुनाफा

53 लाख रुपये, तामिलनाडु और पांडिचेरी में 49 लाख, एन० टी० सी०, माध्र प्रदेश में 12 लाख और एन० टी० सी०, उत्तर प्रदेश में 2 लाख रुपये का मुनाफा हुआ है। लेकिन एन० टी० सी० मध्य प्रदेश में 45 लाख रुपये और एन० टी० सी०, पश्चिमी बंगाल में 57 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ है। जो स्वदेशी मिलें पहले घाटे में चल रही थी, जब से सरकार ने उन्हें अपने हाथ में लिया है, तब से उनमें 23 लाख रुपये का मुनाफा हुआ है। जुलाई महीने में उन्होंने इतना रेकार्ड प्राफिट दिया—23 लाख नेट।

इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश का जो मामला है उस मामले को वहां दरअसल जो बातें हैं, मिलों को चलाने की जो बात है वहां की प्रोडक्टिविटी का जो सवाल है विजली का जो मामला है, इन सारे मामलों को दुर्लक्ष्य कर के चेयरमैन या किसी अफसर के नाम में ही किसी माननीय सदस्य को आक्षेप उठाना हो तो मैं इस की कोई सफाई दे नहीं सकता हूँ। अगर वहां के मजदूरों की कोई समस्या है जो एन टी सी के और मजदूरों के साथ जुड़ी हुई है तो उस को हल करने के लिए मैं तैयार हूँ।

श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय मेरा जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा था कि जो गलत पालिसी बनी है परचेज की, माल खरीदने और बेचने की, सारा सामान चेयरमैन खरीदते हैं और बेचते हैं। इस का उत्तर नहीं आया।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस दूसरा कोई तथ्य नहीं है। हर काम के लिए नियुक्त अधिकारी हैं वे लोग अपना काम करते हैं।

श्री डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या यह सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश की एन टी सी मिलों के पास लगभग 35 हजार गांठें बिना बिके पड़ी हैं जिन का मूल्य करीब 8 करोड़ रुपये

होता है? क्या यह भी सही है कि उन्होंने कुछ ऐसा कपड़ा जो एक ही क्वालिटी का था उस को किन्हीं व्यापारियों को 2 रुपये 16 पैसे मीटर और कुछ किन्हीं दूसरे व्यापारियों को 2 रुपये 4 पैसे मीटर बेचा है और इसी प्रकार से कुछ अन्य उदाहरण भी हैं जिन में खरीद और बिक्री में अनियमितता बढ़ती गई है। धन के बाते हैं। कपड़े के धान पर 9 मीटर लिखा होता है किन्तु कई बार 8 मीटर निकलता है, जिन के कारण मध्य प्रदेश की मिलों का निरन्तर घाटा हो रहा है और जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है चेयरमैन के सम्बन्ध में, क्या वे दायी हैं या दूसरे अधिकारी दायी हैं, इस बात का कोई जानकारी आप ने प्राप्त की है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति के समय मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से सलाह या परामर्श ली गई थी और उस के बाद उन की नियुक्ति की गई थी?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति जनवरी 1977 में हुई थी। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि उस समय राज्य सरकार से सलाह मगविरा हुआ था या नहीं हुआ था। मैं इस की जानकारी ले लूंगा। जहां तक कपड़ा किस दाम में बेचा गया, किस दाम में चीजें खरीदी गईं, इस में कहां तक अनियमितताएं हुई हैं, इस के बारे में कई शिकायतें आई हैं। उन सारी शिकायतों पर हम ने जांच की है। हम उस जांच से ऐसी कोई चीज मिली नहीं है जिस से हम यह कह सकें कि इस में किसी तरह का भी गलत काम हुआ है।

श्री डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : वह जा गांठें बिना बिकी हुई पड़ी है उस का उत्तर नहीं आया। कृपया इस मामले में गहराई से जांच करें।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : हमारे पास इस की कोई जानकारी नहीं है। मैं इस की जानकारी हासिल करूंगा।

such land. But for tribals living outside the areas also we are thinking of introducing some scheme

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH.
There are a large number of villages that will not come practically under scheduled areas but where there is a large tribal population. I would like to know whether a separate Corporation will be constituted for them so that the benefit will go directly to the tribal population in areas where the number is less than in scheduled areas

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL. As I have already said, in the Sixth Plan we are thinking of taking compact areas comprising 10 000 tribal population into scheduled areas and where the population is less than 10 000 for them also we will consider some scheme

श्री छविराम अग्रवाल मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ— अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को 1950 में सूचावद्ध कर दिया गया था, लेकिन कुछ जातियाँ अभी भी ऐसी हैं जो फाइन गली वीक हैं जिन को अनुसूचित जातियों का लिस्ट में मिलाया जाना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इस प्रकार में कुछ टी० डी० बनाकर हैं जो अनुसूचित निर्वाचन क्षेत्र घोषित दही हैं उनका विधान सभाई अनुसूचित निर्वाचन क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इसी प्रकार दतिया सिहार में घोड़ी और कुम्हार जातियों को अनुसूचित जानियाँ म रखा है लेकिन बाको मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं है—इन का सम्पूर्ण मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति घोषित किया जाय।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कुछ जातियों को अनुसूचित जानियाँ में मितान के हेतु आप के पास प्रस्ताव भेजा है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय शासन ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल महोदय, यह प्रश्न इस प्रश्न से नहीं उठता है लेकिन फिर

भी मैं माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ—उन्होंने अपने प्रश्न में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स आर्डर के अमेण्ड-मेंट तथा उस क इंट्रेसिव रिवीजन की बात कही है—इस के लिए उपयुक्त समय आने पर हम लोग विचार करेंगे।

श्री छवि राम अग्रवाल वह उपयुक्त समय कब तक आयगा, क्या पांच सालों में आ जायगा।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में स्वीकार किया है कि बाहर के लोग ट्राइबल एरियाज में जा कर बस गए हैं जिस की वजह से उन का वहाँ से निकल जाना पड़ा है और वे लोग माइनारिटी में आ गए हैं और जबकि आप ने ट्राइबल एरियाज के लोगों को सरक्षण दिया है तो क्या आप इस प्रकार की कोई जाच कमेटी बैठाएंगे कि जिन लोगों ने ट्राइबल एरिया और शेड्यूल्ड एरिया के लोगों की जमीन हड़प ली है और उन को भगा दिया है उन की जमीन वापस दिलाने के लिए बाहर के लोगों से जमीन छीनी जाएगी ?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस के लिए जाच कमेटी बैठाना का आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस पर तो बराबर चिन्तित होता रहता है कि जालड़ एलाइनेशन होना है और मान-ट्राइबल लोगों के पास जमीन बची गई है, तो उस के लिए कानून बन रहे हैं और हम कागज पर रहे हैं कि उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो और जमान उन लोगों को वापस द नी जाए। (स्वयंवाक्य)

Shortage of Imported Raw Material

*514 SHRI S S SOMANI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have sought foreign collaboration and import of raw material machinery etc.,

for certain industrial projects so as to accelerate implementation of those projects,

(b) if so, what are the details of such projects, the implementation of which is presently hampered because of shortage of imported raw materials machinery, etc., and

(c) what are the details of the scheme finalised in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) While in bilateral negotiations and consortium meetings, discussions do take place for assistance in the form of credits, aid, technical know how etc., no collaboration and assistance for import of raw materials and machinery have been specifically sought by Government, as such to accelerate the implementation of any specific industrial projects

In the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, located in the Department of Industrial Development and which provides the Secretariat for the Foreign Investment Board, no information is available about proposals involving negotiations on Government to Government basis

Public Sector Undertakings, may sometimes, seek foreign collaboration for implementation of various projects but such negotiations are not sponsored by Government *per se*

(b) and (c) Government are not aware of any projects the implementation of which are presently hampered because of shortage of imported raw materials machinery, etc. With adequate resources of foreign exchange available Government have been able to meet all such requirements and in fact, the import policy has been further liberalised only recently vide statement presented to Lok Sabha by the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation on 28.7.1978

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जिस तरह का जवाब स्टेटमेंट में मन्त्री महोदय ने दिया है उस जवाब को देखने से साधारणतया पता लगता है कि उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में न जानने वाला व्यक्ति भी इस प्रकार का जवाब नहीं देगा। यह प्रश्न वास्तव में वित्त मन्त्रालय, यह कारिता मन्त्रालय और उद्योग मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित है और आपने इस मामले पर दूसरे मन्त्रालयों से विचार न करके बैसा का बैसा जवाब दे दिया है। हमारी आयात नीति का मुख्य लक्ष्य यह है कि कैपिटल गुड्स का इम्पोर्ट्स बढ़े और देश में उत्पादन बढ़े। आयात के कारण हमारे उत्पादन की क्षमता बढ़नी चाहिए और इसको प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। पिछले 16 महीनों में हम लोगों ने देखा है कि सबसे जनता सरकार का शासन आया है तब से इस मामले में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है और न उत्पादन बढ़ा है और न जिनने इम्पोर्ट्स की आवश्यकता है, उतना इम्पोर्ट बड़ा है। आपका मान्यते बताते हैं कि पिछले साल केवल 15 करोड़ रुपये की मशीनरी का आयात किया गया है जो कि इस देश की क्षमता को देखते हुए बहुत कम है। आपन स्टेटमेंट में यह बात बही है कि विदेशी मुद्रा का प्रचुर उपलब्धता के कारण आयात करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है। फिर मैं एक बात यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 15 महीने में हमारे देश में उत्पादन में गति क्यों नहीं आई और आप कहते हैं कि इसमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं है। मैं आपको उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ, इंस व अन्य कम्पनीज का और दूसरे लोगों की शिकायतें भी आ रही हैं।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You will have to put a question now

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी लोगों की शिकायतें यह आ रही हैं कि आयात न होने के कारण उन की फैक्ट्री में उनको प्रोडक्शन

बंद करना पड़ेगा। यह शिकायत मुझे अभी भी मिली है। इसलिए मैं यह बिनबेदन करना चाहूंगा। इस मामले में प्रोडक्शन को गति देने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री ज्ञान कर्माचार्य माननीय सदस्य ने इस प्रश्न के जवाब को ठीक न बता कर कई बातें कही हैं। अगर प्रश्न को पढ़ा जाए, तो उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप देखेंगे कि प्रश्न यह है

"whether Government have sought foreign collaboration and import of raw material machinery etc for certain industrial projects so as to accelerate the implementation of those projects "

Government has not sought any collaboration for any project

अगर किसी पब्लिक सेक्टर अडरटेकिंग या किसी प्राइवेट सेक्टर की कम्पनी ने किसी विदेशी मशीनरी बगैरह के आयात के लिए अर्जिया दी हो तो वह मामला चला रहा है लेकिन सरकार ने किसी प्रकार की सरकारी स्तर पर ऐसी बात नहीं की। माननीय सदस्य ने कई बातें यहाँ कह दी हैं। पिछले साल 15 करोड़ रुपये के कैपिटल गुड्स मशीनरी हिंदुस्तान में लाने का काम हम लोगों ने किया। मेरे पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं लेकिन हाँ सकता है कि माननीय सदस्य की बात सही हो मगर पिछले साल हमारे देश ने 600 करोड़ रुपये के कैपिटल गुड्स मशीनरी और इक्विपमेंट्स विदेशों को निर्यात किया है। जब हमारा देश निर्यात करने की स्थिति में है तो हम आयात नहीं कर रहे हैं कैपिटल गुड्स का, हम शिकायत का कोई मतलब नहीं समझ में आता है। औद्योगिक उत्पादन घट गया है, यह कहा गया। पिछले साल हिंदुस्तान में इस्पात का इस्तेमाल 15 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया, सीमेंट का साढ़े 7 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया और पूँजी 20 प्रतिशत अधिक लग गई। कुछ क्षेत्रों में कमियाँ

महसूस कर रहे हैं। इसलिए कमियाँ महसूस कर रहे हैं कि जो उत्पादन शक्ति है उसको कम महसूस करने लगे हैं लेकिन मैं यह बता दूँ कि इस साल पिछले चारों महीनों में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में 18 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हो गई है। हमारे उद्योग मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित जितने उद्योग हैं उनमें सालाना औद्योगिक उत्पादन इस साल लगभग 1200 करोड़ होना चाहिए और इन चार महीनों में पिछले चार महीनों की तुलना में 50 प्रतिशत बढ़ि हो गई है। जो कभी नहीं हुआ है। जहाँ विकास हो रहा है वहाँ माननीय सदस्य कहत है कि घटता जा रहा है। उनकी यह जो शिकायत है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है। यह तो उत्पादन की बात हुई।

ड्रग्स कम्पनियाँ वाले शिकायतें कर रहे हैं उनका यह भी कहना है। यह हो सकता है कि जो विदेशी कम्पनियाँ हैं ड्रग्स कम्पनियाँ हिंदुस्तान में है वे शिकायत कर रही हो क्योंकि सार्वजनिक तौर पर वे काम कर रही हैं। लेकिन ड्रग्स के मामले में कुछ एक नीति बन गई है जिसकी सदन में चर्चा भी हुई है। लेकिन इस मामले में हमारे पैट्रोलियम एण्ड कैमिकल्स के मंत्री ही जानकारी दे पायेंगे। लेकिन औद्योगिक कोलैबोरेशन का या विदेशी मशीनरी का मगाने का जहाँ तक मामला है जहाँ उस की जरूरत है वह लाई जा रही है लेकिन अनवश्यक तौर पर इसको लाने की कोई जरूरत हम महसूस नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट के लिए दो कमेटीयाँ बनाई गई हैं। एलैग्जेंडर कमेटी की सिफारिशें भी चुकी हैं। दूसरी साहनी कमेटी है जो विचार कर रही है। क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताएँगे कि एलैग्जेंडर कमेटी की आयात के बारे में क्या सिफारिशें हैं और साहनी कमेटी किन मुद्दों पर विचार कर रही है या किन मुद्दों पर उसको विचार करने के लिए कहा गया है ?

श्री जार्ज कर्नाडोस इस प्रश्न को मेरे सहयोगी काममें मिनिस्टर से पूछना पड़ेगा। ये दोनों कमेटिया उनकी तरफ से बनाई गई हैं।

SHRI S R DAMANI It is a matter of satisfaction that our country has made great progress in setting up of industries and many items are produced in the country, and the raw-materials are also produced in the country. May I know from the hon Minister specifically whether his Ministry has drawn up a list of industries in which they are going to allow foreign collaboration? What are the items and the raw materials they are going to import for the industries for which there is not sufficient production in the country?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES We have drawn up a list but I require notice to present the details.

श्री किर्गो प्रसाद मैं स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं से सम्बन्धित मशीनों सम्बन्धी कमी सरकार के नोटिस में आई है या नहीं आई है? श्री सोमानी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में मन्त्री महोदय ने यह कहा है कि उनका ध्येय कुछ विदेशी कम्पनियों का माल बिकवाने सम्बन्धी है। क्या मन्त्री महोदय स्पष्ट करेंगे कि उनको यह कैसे पता चला है? क्या कल्पना के आधार पर ही उन्होंने यह कहा है?

श्री जार्ज कर्नाडोस जहाँ विदेशी मशीनरी की वैरेंसिग इन्विपमेन्ट के रूप में अथवा मोरिजनल इन्विपमेन्ट के रूप में जरूरत है वहाँ वह लाई जाएगी लेकिन जहाँ हमारे देश में मशीनरी बन सकती है और उसके इस्तेमाल से हमारा औद्योगिक विकास हो सकता है वहाँ विदेशी मशीनरी लाने का काम हम नहीं करेंगे।

Planning of targets for energy, steel and borrowing capacity in Sixth Plan
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*515 **SHRI R K. MHALGI**

DR BAPU KALDATE

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been any adverse effect of the present economic trends in the international market on the planning of targets for energy, steel and borrowing capacity for the Sixth Plan, and -

(b) whether there is any proposal to restructure or remodify policies to reach the targets in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI R K. MHALGI I am surprised to know from the Government that the present international economic trends are not detrimental to the targets for energy steel and the borrowing capacity in the Sixth Five Year Plan. There has been a continuous demand for the power and steel both from industry and the State Governments for domestic as well as irrigation purposes. Then how is it that the Government has failed to provide adequate quantity of energy and steel to them?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI What has a foreign government or international situation to do with the production of power in this country? We are generating power but it is not being produced to the full capacity. That is true, that is being geared up and more power will be generated and international trends will not have any effect. Our demand for steel might go up to over 10 million tonnes in the next 4-5 years. We will be producing 11 million tonnes. So there is no difficulty about it. In cases of some particular steel, it is possible that we may have to import it from outside, but that does not go beyond 2.5 per cent of the

whole requirement Therefore it is not likely to affect us That is what I have told him I do not know why he is surprised

SHRI R. K. MHALGI The targets fixed by the Planning Commission in respect of energy and steel have been changed even before they have been discussed with the State Governments The meetings between the Energy and other Ministries have not resulted in any progress in so far as definite increase in production of energy and steel is concerned May I know why?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI Who said this I do not know Energy which was being produced upon only 1400 mw in UP now has come to 1800 How does he say that it has not increased? This is the position in all the States practically

चौधरी बलवीर सिंह क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि यह पानी के जो प्रोजेक्ट्स रुके हैं इनमें जो बिजली पैदा होती है उनको क्लीयर करने में सरकार क्या स्टेप ले रहा है ताकि वह जल्दी क्लीयर हो जायें। और उनसे जो बिजली पैदा होती है उससे देश को लाभ मिले ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई तीन स्टटा में इसमें कई जगह मतभेद हैं। उस मतभेद का निवारण चल रहा है कुछ तो हो भी गया है कुछ हो रहा है। इसमें भी जो काम हो गया था वह आगे बढ़ता ऐसा मरना निश्चित है।

जूनियर टेक्नाकल असिस्टेंट (हिंदी) के पद पर अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति व उम्मीदवार की नियुक्ति

*516 श्री राम बिलास पासवान क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रा यह बताते हैं कि

(क) क्या गृह मन्त्रालय के नियमावली में अनुसूचित अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित

जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित पद इनके योग्य उम्मीदवार न मिलने की स्थिति में सामान्यतः तत्पश्चात् तीन वर्षों तक आगे ले जाये जाते हैं,

(ख) तीन वर्षों की इस अवधि के बीतने पर यदि इन वर्गों में से किसी एक वर्ग के उम्मीदवार मिल जाते हैं तो क्या इन वर्गों के लिए आरक्षित पदों को उनका आरक्षण समाप्त किए जान स पूर्व इन जातियों के लिए परस्पर बदला जा सकता है

(ग) क्या उनका ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उनका मन्त्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियां तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियां के लिए आरक्षित जूनियर टेक्नीकल असिस्टेंट (एडवर्टाइजिंग हिन्दी) का पद इन जातियां का योग्य उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध होने पर भी अनारक्षित कर दिया गया था, और

(घ) यदि हां तो इस बारे में उनकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are treated as reserved for the respective categories but are inter changeable only in the third year to which the vacancies are carried forward

(c) The post in question was reserved for Scheduled Tribes candidate The question of considering Scheduled Caste candidate for the post did not arise as the vacancy did not fall in the third year of its being carried forward and was thus not inter-changeable

(d) Does not arise

श्री राम बिलास पासवान उपाध्यक्ष महोदय एक तरफ शोइयूड वास्टर द्वारा शोइयूड ट्राइब्स के रिजर्वेशन का बात बनना है और जो प्रश्न है इसका जवाब में एक

उम्मीदवार की उम्मीदवारी के सहित लगातार मैं एक वर्ष से इसके पीछे पड़ा हुआ हूँ, और मैं आपको डीयूमेटरी जानकारी देता हूँ। यह पहला विज्ञापन निकला है 1976 में और उसका नम्बर है ए/12034/9/76/ उस समय में यह पोस्ट रिजर्व नहीं थी। फिर इसी पोस्ट को दुबारा निकाला गया 10-8-77 को शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइड के लिए रिजर्व थी और उस पर शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइड के उम्मीदवार उपस्थित नहीं हुए थे, आवेदन-पत्र नहीं किया। एक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के उम्मीदवार श्री लक्ष्मण राव ने आवेदन-पत्र दिया था जिसके पास सारी योग्यता थी, लेकिन उसको इंटरव्यू के लिये नहीं बुलाया। फिर 16-8-77 को मैंने सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री जी को लिखा, पुन 25-11-77 को रिमाइंडर दिया। 7 दिसम्बर को इनके यहाँ से मेरे पास जवाब आया कि आप इस सम्बन्ध में गृह मन्त्रालय से सम्पर्क स्थापित करें। मैंने माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी और गृह राज्य मन्त्री जी का लिखा, और उन्होंने जो जवाब भेजा है उसमें कहा है कि

“अपेक्षित किये जाने के तीसरे बप की समाप्ति पर, यदि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों में से किसी एक भी वर्ग के उम्मीदवार उपस्थित हो, तो ऐसे प्रारक्षणों को समाप्त करने में पहले प्रारक्षणों की इन जातियों में बदला बदती की जा सकती है।”

यह गृह मन्त्री का जवाब आया। उसके बाद उसी पोस्ट के लिये तीसरा विज्ञापन निवृत्ता, उसकी सख्या है 47/77, दिनांक 26-11-77 वह पोस्ट शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइड के लिये सुरक्षित था, लेकिन उस समय भी इंटरव्यू नहीं लिया गया उस समय लक्ष्मण राम ने इंटरव्यू दिया। चौथी बार फिर उस पोस्ट को बी० ए० बी० पी० 511/85/77 के मुआविक 8-3-77 को प्रकाशित किया गया और इस बार इस पोस्ट को अनुरक्षित

कर दिया गया। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में 6-7-77 को डायरेक्टर जनरल बी० ए० बी० पी० को फोन किया और उनसे कहा कि यह पोस्ट शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइड के उम्मीदवार के लिये रिजर्व है और यदि शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइड के उम्मीदवार नहीं हैं, तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के उम्मीदवार योग्य हैं तो गृह-मन्त्रालय के आदेश के अनुसार आप इसको शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिये रिजर्व कर दें। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं अभी कुछ ही पहले आया हूँ इसको दूसरे लोग देखेंगे।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस व्यक्ति की उस पोस्ट पर नियुक्ति हुई है वह अनुसूचित जनजाति या अनुसूचित जाति के नहीं हैं और उनकी क्वालीफिकेशन बी० ए० पास है और 6 साल का अनुभव है। जिस उम्मीदवार के सम्बन्ध में मैं कह रहा हूँ श्री लक्ष्मण राम के सम्बन्ध में, वह बी० ए० बी० एल० हैं और 8 साल का उसी डिपार्टमेंट में उनका अनुभव है। इतनी सारी क्वालीफिकेशन होने के बावजूद भी इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को फिर लिखा कि इस तरह की ज्यादती वहाँ चल रही है।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो पोस्ट शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइड के उम्मीदवार के लिये रिजर्व हो और 3 साल की उनकी अवधि पूरी भी नहीं हुई हो, उस 3 साल की अवधि के भीतर ही उनको अनुरक्षित क्यों कर दिया गया? और जिस आदमी को रखा गया, उसे जनरल सीट से क्यों लिया गया जबकि अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवार उससे ज्यादा योग्य थे?

थी सात हफ्ता आठवाणो माननीय सदस्य को कुछ गनफहमी है। मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहूँगा कि शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइड के लिए अगर कोई ग्यान रिजर्व है तो उसे शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइड में बदलकर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट को देने की व्यवस्था 3 साल के बाद होती है, लेकिन उस स्ट्रेज पर

केवल शङ्खुल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिये ही रिजर्व है

It can be converted only in the third year of carrying forward not now

मैं आपको बताऊँ कि इसके लिये बिल्कुल कठोर नियम डिपार्टमेंट, ग्राफ पैनल की तरफ से बनाया गया है कि अगर किसी स्थान पर शङ्खुल्ड ट्राइब्ज का कैंडिडेट एवेलेबल नहीं है तो क्या करना चाहिए। यहाँ तक कि शङ्खुल्ड ट्राइब्ज की समस्याओं का लिखा जायेगा कि आप उपलब्ध कराइये, एम्प्लायमेंट एक्मचेंज में मागा जाता है कि आप हमको उपलब्ध कराइये। जब बिल्कुल ही कहीं से उपलब्ध नहीं होते तो उसके बाद डिपार्टमेंट ग्राफ पैनल की अनुमति से जनरल एडवर-टाइजमेंट कराया जाता है और उसका बाद भी अगर शङ्खुल्ड ट्राइब्ज का कैंडिडेट आता है तो उसको प्रेफरेंस दिया जाता है। यह सारी प्रक्रिया पूरी करने के बाद भी जब नहीं हुआ तो डी रिजर्वेशन हुआ, और डी रिजर्वेशन के बाद भी यदि स्थान रिक्त है तो शङ्खुल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिये

that point is carried forward it is not abolished and it is carried forward in the third year After this if still a Scheduled Tribes candidate is not available then it will be given to a Scheduled Castes candidate

इनमें जनरल हमी समझन की है। कहीं पर भी किसी प्रकार की घांघली नहीं हुई है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि वह पोस्ट शङ्खुल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिये रिजर्व्ड थी उसका डी रिजर्वेशन कर दिया गया, आप चाहें तो पूरी फाइल मैं आपको दे सकता हूँ आप एक्जामिन कर लीजियेगा। यह पोस्ट 1977 में निक्ली और अब 1978 है तो 3 साल कैसे पूरा हो गया? 1977 में शङ्खुल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिये निक्ली है 1978 में कहते हैं कि डि रिजर्वेशन कर दिया गया। जो शङ्खुल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिये पोस्ट रिजर्व्ड हो वह अभी भी उसके लिये

रिजर्व्ड है, आपन उस पर किसी की बहाली नहीं की है, और उस पर शङ्खुल्ड ट्राइब्ज की ही बहाली करेंगे। अगर 3 साल तक शङ्खुल्ड ट्राइब्ज का उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलेगा तो 3 साल के बाद शङ्खुल्ड वास्ट का आप देंगे, यह जवाब दें?

श्री साँत कृष्ण साँतवाणी माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ बातें कही हैं, मैं उत्तर दिया है, लेकिन फिर से वह मुझे कुछ बतायेंगे तो मैं उनको देखूँगा (ध्वजध्वनि)

श्री राम विलास पासवान मैंने पूछा है कि क्या वह वास्ट अभी खाली है?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI I have already stated that that particular post was dereserved. It has been filled up But that point has been carried forward.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE I think this is a glaring instance of injustice and violation of rules as has been pointed out by the hon Member Shri Ram Vilas Paswan If this post was reserved for Scheduled Tribes and within three years if you do not get a Scheduled Tribe candidate, then, according to the Government, it would be interchangeable and open for a Scheduled Caste candidate The principle is that if there is to be an interchange it has to be between the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who both belong to backward community I would like to know how is it that before three years are over, taking advantage of some technicality you dereserved it and filled it up with a candidate who does not belong either to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes and who has lesser qualifications than the Scheduled Caste candidate If you had to fill it up why did you not prefer the Scheduled Caste candidate who is duly qualified? How can the Government get away by saying that they dereserved it and filled it up with an outsider and yet they are going to carry it forward after it has been dereserved? This is misleading the House

SHRI L. K. ADVANI I will explain in this matter, very strict and detailed instructions have been laid down because. (Interruptions) I am willing to have a second look at the whole problem. There is no problem about that. But I would like to make it clear that this inter-changability of a Scheduled Tribe seat to a Scheduled Caste seat is after carrying it forward for three years. But there is no provision saying that before these three years are over, it cannot be deserved because (Interruptions)

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि ये नियम हम ने नहीं बनाए हैं ये नियम (अवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr. Pas (Interruptions) Mr. Kachwal, please want, please take your seat now (Interruptions) take your seat

SHRI L. K. ADVANI I have taken due notice of the feelings of this House in this matter

श्री राम प्रद्योत सिंह प्वाइट आफ आर्डर। एक सवाल के जवाब में प्रधान मंत्री जी कुछ जवाब देते हैं मूट मंत्री जी कुछ जवाब देते हैं और माननीय मंत्री जी कुछ जवाब देते हैं यह क्या मामला है ?

उपेक्ष्यमान महोदय प्रधान मंत्री का कोई जवाब इस पर नहीं हुआ है। आप बैठ जाइए। कोई प्वाइट आफ आर्डर नहीं है।

There is no point of order (Interruptions)

Mr Kachwal pleased take your seat.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI I have taken due notice of the sentiments of the House and will have this matter re-examined (Interruptions)

श्री बागुन सुम्बरुई उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लिए रिजर्वें या तो माननीय मंत्री महोदय बताए उन्होंने आदिवासियों की किन किन समस्याओं को इस के लिए लिखा था कि कैंडीडेट नहीं मिला ?

यहां पार्लियामेंट में अनुसूचित जाति और आदिवासियों के बेलफॉर की एक कमेटी है क्या उन को उन्होंने लिखा या किसी आदिवासी संसद सदस्य को लिखा इस के बारे में ? (अवधान)

SHRI L. K. ADVANI We have recognised some Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes' Associations I will have to find out which, exactly they are. But due notice was given to all the Associations, and it was advertised in the papers also

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Yes we go to the next question.

Report on plans for improvement of facilities in Calcutta and Haldia Ports

*517 **SHRI CHITTA BASU** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have asked the authorities of the Calcutta Port to submit a report to Government on their Plans for the improvement of facilities in Calcutta and Haldia during the Sixth Plan period,

(b) if so whether such a report has since been received by Government,

(c) if so, salient features of the report, and

(d) action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) to (d) The Working Group on Ports constituted in October 1977 made certain recommendations for port development for the period 1978-83. The Planning Commission suggested a review of these recommendations. To facilitate this review, the Major Ports were asked to indicate their revised requirements in pursuance of this. Calcutta Port Trust has submitted certain proposals

for the development of Calcutta/Haldia port involving a sum of Rs 9753 crores for continuing and new schemes. The schemes include acquisition of cargo (including container) handling equipment and floating craft construction of quarters for employees execution of river training works and dredging.

SHRI CHITTA BASU There are three main changes in the pattern of development which have been recommended but the handling facilities in the Calcutta Port still remain outmoded. I would like to know whether the Government propose to renovate some of the handling facilities pertaining to the Port of Calcutta so as to improve the handling facilities there.

SHRI CHAND RAM We have received a report from the Port Trust and it is under examination. We shall be taking a decision by the end of this month or in early September.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Rise in Price of Salt due to Non allotment of Wagons for Movement

S.N.Q. 4 SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the price of salt in Eastern parts of India Bihar, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland etc. has been rising continuously.

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of shortfall in the allotment of wagons for movement of 5 to 7 lakhs tonnes of unlicensed and licensed salt from Tamil Nadu, this price rise has taken place.

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to arrange for expeditious movement of salt to the needy areas and for its supply to consumers at reasonable price, and

(d) whether Government would allow export of salt instead of such stocks going waste?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) There has been no report of any increase in retail prices of salt in Bihar and Mizoram during the period January to June 1978. The prices of salt in Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya showed an upward trend during the first quarter of the current year but had stabilised during the second quarter. In Tripura and Assam prices have shown an upward trend during the second quarter of 1978.

(b) Salt is not moved to Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Nagaland from the salt sources in Tamil Nadu and consequently any short supply of wagons does not affect the prices of salt in those states.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Central Government to expedite movement of salt to needy areas and to maintain prices—

(i) Railways have been requested to provide adequate number of wagons for movement of salt.

(ii) In addition to the sea movement of salt to Calcutta rail movement is also being permitted up to 25 wagons per day.

(iii) The State Governments of Assam and West Bengal have made arrangements through State Agencies for bulk purchases of salt at production centre and distribution in the Districts according to requirements.

- (iv) The State Governments have been requested to draw plans to increase production of salt
- (v) Export of salt has been banned except to Nepal Bhutan and Maldives and certain special consignments
- (vi) Import of rock salt from Pakistan has been permitted and
- (vii) A high level committee is being appointed to survey the present status of the salt industry and make recommendations to maximise production and improve distribution of salt

(d) Government have no plans to export salt to foreign countries except to Nepal Bhutan and Maldives or by way of special consignments

SHRI K T KOSALRAM In this connection the hon Minister has written to me a letter which is quite contrary to his statement now I want to know whether it is a fact that the zonal scheme evolved on the recommendation of the Salt Commissioner by the Railway Ministry imposing restriction on the allotment of wagons for movement under the zonal scheme discriminates between licensed salt and unlicensed salt That is licensed salt alone can be given priority under C category and no priority for unlicensed salt is evolved by the Salt Commissioner If so this is against the very clear assurance of the Government of India as expressed in the press note of 23rd April 1948 that under the new policy salt produced in units covering not more than 10 acres will not be subject to any condition by way of storage transport and sales which was again reiterated in the press note of 11th May 1955 In spite of the fact that even last year West Bengal purchased 90 per cent of the salt from unlicensed small sector in Tuticorin this year the Salt Commissioner has written to the West Bengal Government to buy only licensed salt and

not unlicensed salt How are you tolerating this act of discrimination on the part of the Salt Commissioner?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES The entire question of salt both in terms of manufacture and movement is now the subject of enquiry by a Committee that we are setting up I am aware of the various difficulties that have been experienced in pursuing the earlier movement restrictions and other allied problems that have arisen with them I am hoping that once this committee goes through the entire question and gives its report the present difficulties that are experienced regarding movement of salt will be resolved

SHRI A T KOSALRAM The Minister has written to me a letter stating categorically that during the period January to June this year at Tuticorin wagons loaded by licensed manufacturers rose to 3332 as against 237 for the same period last year compared to 92 wagons loaded by unlicensed manufacturers this year for the same period as against 5871 in January—June 1977 leading to rise of price of salt in Bihar and other areas The other thing is how is it that the Salt Commissioner has thought it fit to ignore the Government policy of no discrimination between licensed and unlicensed manufacturers of salt and has taken action to protect solely the interests of licensed manufacturers and to put restrictions on the unlicensed manufacturers in the small scale sector with a view to finish them in spite of the small scale sector contributing even last year a lot in the export trade of salt whose quality has been recognised by the Government

If improvement of neighbourly relations has governed the decision to allow import of one lakh tonnes of salt from Pakistan under OGL I do not know how this quantitative restriction will be enforced unless the import is canalised through our STC Does not the same reason hold good for allowing export of salt to Bangladesh, Singapore etc to whom we have been

traditionally exporting salt for the last six years?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I am sorry you cannot go on making a speech. You have to put the question.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM With this year's production at 70 lakh tonnes ban on export should be lifted keeping in mind that Government had allowed export of two lakh tonnes last year with production figure being at 45 lakh tonnes according to the Minister. Whether the Minister is aware that the Pakistan salt is being imported at Rs 650 per tonne while the Tuticorin Salt is only Rs 50 per tonne.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Let the Minister answer whatever question he has put. Mr Kosalram please take your seat.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES As far as the problem of railway movement is concerned the hon Member is right when he says that in the overall movement of wagons there has been a decline. This is due to a variety of factors because we have been experiencing bottlenecks in the transportation of cement, coal and other materials. In this kind of situation there has been the problem of finding the requisite number of wagons for the movement of coal. Again for instance in the Southern Railways which is the point which the hon Member is raising I am in agreement with him. I am not disputing his point. In the Southern Railways as against the requirement of 1538 wagons on the broad gauge and metre gauge per month the number of wagons that have been made available in the last few months is 1301 that is the average number of wagons that have been made available. So we are trying to resolve this problem. We are trying to see how we can use the coastal shipping to take salt northwards. Some of the old pre-war rules and regulations also need to be reviewed and reconsidered.

In so far as production of salt is concerned I would like to assure the House that this year we shall be having a production of over 60 lakh tonnes. Our efforts are to increase the production further. So far as our requirement is concerned the edible salt requirement of the country would be 37 lakh tonnes. For industrial purposes we shall be needing another 21 lakh tonnes. We have a large carry over from last year. We are producing more than adequate salt this year. Once the Committee that has been set up has completed its work and the old rules, bye-laws and regulations that come in the way of proper movement of salt and production of salt are modified or revised we shall see that things are set right.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN There is an acute distress in Tuticorin among both licensed and unlicensed salt producers. There is a large accumulated stock which has not been cleared. The real question which the Minister has not answered is why the Government is making a distinction between licensed and unlicensed salt producers and why is it that the railways are not clearing the salt produced by the unlicensed salt producers in the area. If you go back to the Gandhi Irwin Pact and the subsequent orders issued by the Government they have said that there will be no distinction between licensed and unlicensed salt producers. Having given this undertaking now they are trying to clear the stock of only licensed producers and not that of the unlicensed producers to whom the wagons are not allotted. Will the Government see to it that the discrimination between licensed and unlicensed producers of salt are removed and the stocks of both will be cleared?

Then the hon Minister has mentioned in his statement that the Bengal and Assam Government have been asked to make bulk purchases. I would like to know how much bulk purchases have been made under that

category and if nothing has been made so far will he at least now see that bulk purchases are made by those Governments?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES I am quite in agreement with the hon. Member about removing this distinction between licensed and unlicensed categories of salt manufacturers. But as I have said the Committee will go 'n to all these questions and we will come forward. We will come forward. We will see that there is no cause for any complaint in the future. So far as bulk purchases by the Bengal and Assam Governments are concerned I will need notice. But I shall find out the position and inform the hon. Member about it.

चौधरी बनवीर सिंह नमक आज गरीब आदमी के लिये मदद करी चीज है। जिन लोग का मक्का या दूसरी चीजें नहीं मिल सकती हैं व नमक में ही राटी पान हैं। इसलिए दूसरी सब जरूरतों का छोड़ कर सबसे पहले प्राथमिकता दे कर नमक पहुंचाना चाहिये। क्या मंत्री महाशय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि नमक की कमी किसी भी जगह नहीं होगी और सरकार बाकी मारी चीजों का छोड़ कर नमक पहुंचाने में प्राथमिकता देगी ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डेस उत्तराखण्ड महाशय, नमक की हमारे यहां कमी नहीं है जिनकी आवश्यकता है उन में काफी अधिक नमक का उत्पादन हमारे यहां इस साल हुआ चुका है और हो रहा है और हम निधान बनने की स्थिति में रहेंगे। आयात करने की स्थिति में हम नहीं रहेंगे।

PROF. SAMAR GUHA It is a matter of regret. Although the hon. Minister is saying that there is no lack of production, that there is surplus production it has been drawn to the attention of the Government several times last year and the year before also that there has been scarcity of salt in the eastern region as a result

of which—a representation was made to the Union Minister—they had to stop the supply of salt even to Bangladesh because the supply was to be made to West Bengal Bihar and other States. Why it took so much of time to regularise the supply of salt to the eastern region although repeatedly the matter was drawn to the attention of the Government by the concerned State Governments in the eastern region?

Secondly he has stated in his statement that the State Governments have been requested to draw plans to increase production of salt. In West Bengal, there is a possibility of increasing the production of salt particularly in the Contai area. The production can be increased ten times. That has been stated by the Government here and the statement has been made on behalf of the Central Government. I want to know from the Government what steps have been taken to increase the production of salt in the Contai area. I want to know the latest position what are the difficulties and what is the Government doing about it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES The Government of West Bengal has offered land for the production of salt in the Contai area. I am informed that immediately after the puja the land will be handover to the Government and the work on the project will start. It is possible in my view to produce salt in areas other than the traditionally salt producing areas. We are examining that. The moment the report of the Committee comes we shall see how far we can go ahead with it. This includes Orissa also.

As regards the scarcity in the eastern region to which the hon. Member referred the scarcity in the past, as I said, was due to primarily the problem of movement of salt. We have been able to overcome that problem and I hope particularly in the north eastern region, the States will move in very effectively and hold

adequate stocks of salt so that nobody is allowed to profiteer or otherwise create an artificial scarcity

PROF R K. AMIN. The shortage of salt in some areas is not because of lack of production in the country transport facilities. I know it for but it is because of the lack of certain that in Gujarat a lot of production is possible and is available. But the lack of transport facilities has created the shortages elsewhere in the country.

Will the hon. Minister ensure, firstly, that all the potentialities of increasing the production of salt can be examined and implemented and, secondly, to remove the transport bottlenecks. If that is removed then the problem of shortages could be solved all over the country. There is no need of importing of salt whatsoever. Will he examine it? Will he make an arrangement to remove the transport bottleneck and see that all the potentialities of increasing the production of salt are examined quickly?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES. Yes, Sir. I am in full agreement with the hon. Member that not only we stop the import of salt but will be in a position to export as well.

Kidnapping and murder of two children in Delhi

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SNQ 5 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA,

DR RAMJI SINGH.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that the Commissioner of Police for Delhi has announced a reward of Rs 2,000/- for providing clue for the recovery of two children (Brother and Sister) who were kid-

(b) if so, the details thereof and efforts made to recover the children;

(c) is it a fact that the two children have been murdered; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL). (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

श्री कान्वर लाल गुप्ता : उत्तराखण्ड में दस महीने गायब न जो बच्चा दिया है और गमावाया गया है, भी जो पारा है

श्री हनुमन्त चन्द बजाज : गायब मदन गुप्ता बच्चा है या नहीं क्या है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. I think, the Minister may read out the statement.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : 26/27 अगस्त को रात का श्री मजरा चौकटा घोर बुं गीना चौकटा ने गायब पड़ेन भागें पर रुकती हुई वारा में लिफ्ट लेने की केंचिंग की। उन्होंने घासगावणी के मुखवाणी के बायेंक्रम में भाग लेना था और गांव 7 बजे घासगावणी पहुंचना था। श्री एम० इम० चौकटा रात के लगभग 9 बजे घाने बच्चों का वापस लेने के बिना घासगावणी गये परन्तु उनको कहा गया कि लडका व लडकी ने उस शाम को स्टूडियो में घाने घाने की सूचना नहीं दी है। उस सूचना के प्राप्त होने पर गुमगुदा बच्चों का बिस्मृत हुलिया देने हुये बायलैंग संदेश दक्षिण जिले के सभी घानो तथा अन्य जिला नियंत्रण कक्षों को उनके क्षेत्रों में तलाश करने के लिए भेजे गये। गुमगुदा व्यक्तियों के दस्ते को भी सूचित कर दिया गया। गुमगुदा बच्चों का विशेष दस्ते से निर्जन स्थानों में तथा उनके घासगाव पना लगाने के सभी सभ

2 पहले दक्षिण जिला नियंत्रण कक्ष में 18 53 बजे सूचना प्राप्त हुई थी कि एक कार गोल पोस्ट आफिस से राष्ट्रपति भवन की ओर जाती हुई देखी गई थी और इस कार जिसका रजिस्ट्रेशन नं० एच० आर० के० 8930 था म यात्रा करती हुई एक महिला से सहायता करने की आवाजें सुनाई दी थी। इसके बाद एक अन्य व्यक्ति ने राजेंद्र नगर घाने में सूचना दी कि उसने रजिस्ट्रेशन नं० एच० आर० के० 8930 की एक कार देखी थी जिससे सहायता करने की आवाजें सुनाई दी थी। तत्पश्चात् ही सभी चलती फ़िरती गाड़ियों तथा स्थिर वाहनों का सावधान कर दिया गया। गुमशुदा थी सजय चौपड़ा और कुमारी रीता चौपड़ा के घरे में सूचना प्राप्त होने के बाद खोज तब कर दी गई ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Do not shield the Police inefficiency

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL I will never shield any Untruth

दिल्ली के बाहर आसपास के थानों को कार का पता लगाने के लिए वायरलेस संदेश भेजे गए और नसिग हौस तथा अस्ताना में जांच करने के लिए तुरन्त जायवाहिया की गई। पैट्रोल पम्प तथा सर्विस स्टेशन को विशेष सदाबवाहका के जरिये कार को पकड़ने के लिए सावधान भी कर दिया गया। तथा पड़ोसी राज्या की तथार्थों दल भेजे गए। स्कूल और कॉलेज में जहां दो गुमशुदा बच्चे पढ़ते थे पूछताछ भी की गई।

3 जबकि गुमशुदा बच्चा का पता लगा के प्रयत्न अभी तक किये जा रहे थे, केंद्रीय नियंत्रण कक्ष में सूचना प्राप्त हुई कि दक्षिण और लड़की के शव राजेंद्र नगर घाने के क्षत्राधिकार में अपर रिज रोड के निशट वन क्षत्र में पड़े दखे गए हैं। इन शवा की पहचान कु० रीता चौपड़ा और सजय चौपड़ा के रूप में कर ली गई। शवा पर छुरे के कई चहम

थे। राजेंद्र नगर घाने में भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 302 के अधीन एक प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट सं० 465 दिनांक 29 8 78 दर्ज की गई है। घटना स्थल पर वास्तविक मुराग प्राप्त करने के लिए एक अपराध दल तथा स्वान दस्ता बुलाया गया था। और आग जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

4 सरकार जोर मत्तन परिवार के प्रति अपना हार्दिक सहानुभूति व्यक्त करती है। सरकार ने दिल्ली पुलिस का इन वर्जिडल अपराध का पता लगाने तथा दायिबा का दंड देने में बड़ी कमर बारी न करने देने के निदेश दिए हैं।

अ कबर लाल गुप्ता दिल्ली में एवडक्शन का घटना तो बहुत हुई हैं पहले भी लेकिन जिस तरह का कस यह हुआ है और जिस तरीके से दो बच्चा को कत्ल किया गया है मैं दिल्ली में पैदा हुआ दिल्ली के इतिहास में कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। जा पास मायम रिपोर्ट भी है उसमें यह कहा गया है कि जा कलरिटस थे व रप या एसाट करन के लिए उनको नहा न गए थे कोई इन्टरड को बात उसमें नहा थी और न ही पैसा धन्य बनान का बात थी इसका मतलब यह है कि यह प्रोव्वाड वास्त्रमो मडर करने की था और इसमें दोनों बहन और भाई का जिस तरह का मडर हुआ यह बारबरिक था गसम था और इनड्यूमन था और it has jolted the confidence of the entire capital and the whole country and the House also

मैं मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहता हू कि इस घटना से दिल्ली में इतना गैरिनिंग फैल गया है कि आज सुबह जब मैं अपने बच्चा का छाडन के लिये गया तो तितने माता पिता पहले अपने बच्चा को छोडन आया करत थे उसमें आज तिनूने ज्यादा था क्योंकि हर एक को जर ताता है। तो इस तरह का पैरिज और पीरिज आक इनमेन्पारिटी बढ़ी है।

ममी मंत्री जी ने कहा है अपनी मर्यादा में कि इनको गृहना मिल गई थी 6 बजेकर 53 मिनट पर बटोल रुम म । इसी तरह से राजेन्द्र नगर थाने म भी 6 बजेकर 30 मिनट पर सूचना मिली थी, भगवान दाग ने दी थी और एच इन्दरजीत सिंह ने दी थी । घोर दोता ने जा बात बतायी थी यह करीब करीब एच जैसी थी घोर मोटर का रंग भी एच था । इनके शल बट भी सूचना दी कि मोटर भगवाना होटल स दो दिन पहले चुरा ली गई थी, उगता रंग भी यही था । यह सब कुछ होने के बाद मंत्री महोदय यह कहते हैं कि हमको जब साढ़े 6 बजे या तीन घात बजे खबर मिली तो आपने कार्यवाही की । मैं कहना चाहता हू कि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की, मैं पुलिस को धाज करता हू . (स्वयंवाक्य) और जब यह लिखाने के लिये गये राजेन्द्र नगर थाने म तो उनको कहा गया कि मन्दिर मार्ग मे पड़ता है, किसी को कहा गया कि तीसरी जगह पड़ता है । बटोल रुम ने 10 बजे जाकर के थाने मे सूचना दी है । ... (स्वयंवाक्य)

तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हू कि इस तरह की जो एच क्रिमिनल नेक्लीजेंस है पुलिस की और बटोल रुम से सूचना मिलने के बाद भी थाने मे खबर करने गये । अगर पुलिस समय रहने कार्यवाही करती तो सम्भवत इन बच्चों की जान बच सकती थी । तो क्या मंत्री जी इस बात की जांच करायेंगे कि बितने बजे उनको सूचना बटोल रुम म मिली, और बितने बजे राजेन्द्र नगर थाने मे मिली और उस बीच मे जब तक बच्चों के माता पिता ने वहाँ जाकर रिपोर्ट नहीं कर दी माझे 9 बजे के करीब और उसी बीच मे कल हूया, तब तक पुलिस ने क्या कार्यवाही की ? क्या इसके बारे मे आप किसी इन्विजिस्ट प्रोसेरिटी से जांच करायेंगे ताकि पुलिस को सजा दी जा सके ।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि आपका जो बटोल रुम है, हम भी कई बार टेलीफोन

करते हैं, यह इतना बड़ा है उनके पास कोई इलेक्ट्रानिक भी नहीं है, मोनिटरिंग सिस्टम नहीं है, और उनको अगर आई० जी० पुलिस का टेलीफोन नम्बर पूछें तो कहते हैं कि देख कर बतायेंगे । तो क्या आप बटोल रुम को स्टुपफा करने के लिये जो मोहन इन्विजिस्ट है यह लगायेंगे और वहाँ पर कोई जिम्मेदार आदमी बैठायेंगे ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) It is natural that in such a gruesome crime the feelings are bound to be roused and turned against the Police. If what my hon friend says is true that information was given in one Police thana and they referred to another thana and then they referred to a third thana I will find it out. If it is so, I will certainly take action against those officers. But to run down the whole police administration is not fair. No work will be done if that is how we are going to talk about it.

The Naval Officer had come to my house on the 27th at 4 O'clock and he had given information that a car was found abandoned near Karnal and we immediately got in touch with the IG and found that the car was there. It was abandoned. After that the whole thing was pursued. But, that was after the murder had been committed. I am told that there is a gang of criminals which has come from Bombay which is responsible for this crime. But, that also is being investigated to the best of our capacity. But I will certainly enquire into the complaint about the negligence of the Police Officers of the Thana concerned. It is no business of a police officer of any police thana to tell anybody who comes and gives information that he should go and do that elsewhere. That is not right at all. I will certainly look into that. About the control room—well I have not seen the Control Room and therefore I cannot say anything about it. If it does not operate properly it will be set right. That is all I can say.

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त मेरा ख्याल है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को कुछ गलतफहमी इस बारे में है। यानीयत में जिस बार के बारे में आप कह रहे हैं उसका फेक नम्बर था, एम्बरप्रणी जिस गाड़ी में मर्डर हुआ है, वह पकड़ी नहीं गई है।

मैं एक सवाल और माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ। आज ही अखबारों में पड़ा कि जमुना का रेलवे ब्रिज 4 थानों में आता है। इसका आधा हिस्सा राइट हैंड का एक थाने के अन्तर्गत आता है, आधा हिस्सा लैफ्ट हैंड का दूसरे थाने के अन्तर्गत आता है और दूसरी तरफ के आधे हिस्से इसी तरह 2 और थानों के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। इस तरह से जमुना ब्रिज इज बन्दोल्ड वार्ड फोर पुलिस स्टेशन। आपने अखबार में पढ़ा होगा कि यूनिवर्सिटी के एक लेक्चरर ने कन्वेंट की तो थाने वाले ने पूछा कि आप पुल के वार्ड तरफ थे या दाई तरफ थे पहले वाले हिस्से में थे या दूसरे हिस्से में थे। यह आपने ठीक किया, I am thankful to you for this.

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि पहला मोका नहीं है कि मर्डर हुआ हो और अनट्रैल्ड हो। आपका याद होगा कि सर्जन एड रोड पर साहनी की वाइफ का मर्डर हुआ, इसी तरह से महाराणी बाग में डबल मर्डर हुआ, जनकपुरी मर्डर हुआ इय 5, 6 8 महीन में बहुत सारे मर्डर के केस हुए लेकिन अभी तक कल्परिट्स का कार्ड ट्रेस नहीं हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी कोई एक्स्पर्ट डिटेक्टिव का सैल बनायेंगे, जो इन अन-रिजोल्ट कादम्स की तलाश कर सके।

इसके अलावा हम लोग तो जेल में रहे हैं, आप ता अकेले रहे थे, लेकिन हमारे साथ ये बैंड-बर्बर लोग भी थे। वहाँ ऐसे, ऐसे लोग थे जिन्होंने 15 15 और 20 20 बार डाके डाले और मर्डर किये और उसके बाद भी वे जमानत पर चले जाते हैं। मैंने

कल ही एक पुलिस आफिसर से बात की है। उसने कहा कि हम क्या कर सकते हैं, हमने एक बेस पकड़ा जो कि 15 बार रौबरी और डाके में गिरफ्तार हो चुका था, लेकिन अब उसकी फिर जमानत हो गई। तो क्या सरकार ऐसा कानून बनायेगी जिसमें सख्ती से इन अन-मोशल एलीमेंट्स और जो गुटे हैं, उन पर कार्यवाही की जा सके। यह मेरा सवाल है?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI The grant of bail was made easy only by this House Otherwise it was difficult before and, if my hon friends are prepared I am prepared to tighten it at the first available opportunity and also to initiate proceedings against goondas But, if my hon friends will accept that kind of a Bill, then, I am prepared to bring it Therefore, that will not be difficult There is another deficiency Here I agree that our investigation capacity has not risen very high That is my experience of quite a few years We have, therefore, to find out ways and means how best the investigating capacity and detection capacity is sharpened and made better If my hon'ble friend can suggest the name of any expert, I am prepared to ask him for his suggestions That is all I would like to say

डा० रामजी सिंह उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सेना के एक कर्मचारी के दो बच्चों की भरी राजधानी में जिस प्रकार से निर्मम हत्या हुई है, और इस बारे में पुलिस ने किस प्रकार की उदासीनता का परिचय दिया है, इससे आज समस्त राष्ट्र का हृदय मर्मित है।

घटनाचक्र इस प्रकार घटा कि वे बच्चे 6 बजे लिफ्ट के लिए तैयार थे और 6-45 बजे पुलिस के दो थानों, राजेन्द्र नगर और मन्दिर मार्ग पुलिस स्टेशन, पर यह खबर दी गई। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन पुलिस थानों में कितने किन्ने बच्चे सूचना दी गई।

यह तो स्पष्ट है कि 6-45 बजे न दो बानों को सूचना दी गई लेकिन जब तक इन बच्चों के माता पिता से सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई, तब तक पुलिस ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। इसीलिए घाज का स्टेट्समैन लिखता है --

'Almost four hours hours which proved to be vital were lost by the police in tackling the kidnapping—subsequently leading to murder. Even before the kidnapping of the children had been reported by their parents, police had received a good tip off as they could ever hope to get in a case of that sort'

यह स्पष्ट है कि पुलिस ने चार घंटों तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की।

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या ये हत्याएँ पूर्वनिर्धारित थी या किसी विशेष उद्देश्य में की गई थी। इस विषय में भी हमारे गृह मंत्री ने कोई जानकारी नहीं दी है।

तीसरा प्रश्न यह है कि

उपराष्ट्र मंत्री माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि एक सदस्य केवल एक ही प्रश्न पूछ सकता है।

श्री रामजी सिंह उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये सब एक ही प्रश्न के पार्ट हैं।

इन दोनों बच्चों के मृतक शरीर पचास पचास गज पर बगो पाये गये, इसके बारे में पुलिस न अभी तक क्या कहा है? बताया गया है कि रात के 2 बजे चरवाहो ने सूचना दी। क्या रात के 2 बजे सूचना दी जानी है? जब थी एन० वे० सिंहल, एडीशनल पुलिस कमिश्नर स इस बारे में पूछा गया, तो उन्हें ने कहा

"probably a cow had strayed out"

क्या 2 बजे रात को गायें बाहर जाती हैं। इस बारे में राजेन्द्र नगर पुलिस स्टेशन के एस० एच० ओ० ने जवाब दिया

'He might have been grazing the cattle'

क्या रात के 2 बजे गाये चराई जाती है? इस प्रकार का गैर-जिम्मेदाराना उत्तर सही नहीं हो सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस घटना को दो दिन हो गये हैं, गृह मंत्रालय को इसके सम्बन्ध में अभी तक क्या जानकारी मिली है।

दिल्ली पुलिस की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में हम कुछ नहीं कहते हैं। शाहदरा केस में ट्रायल जज ने कहा था

'The investigation of Crime Branch did not come up to the expectation but even police officer tried to help the accused who belonged to their brotherhood'

तो हम यह कहना चाहते हैं—

Criminals are a source of income to the police officers

इसके सबध में जब तक बुनियादी दग से कोई काम नहीं करेगे तब तक दिल्ली के अपराधो का खत नहीं हो सकता।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI My hon friend can make the strongest criticism. He does not lose anything in doing it. But I cannot accept that criticism, unless I am convinced about it

I have said already that I will go into it very thoroughly and if there is any negligence on the part of any police officer he will be very severely dealt with. I have said that already

But I don't know how he has investigated and found out all these things. I cannot understand this. (Interruption) Papers speak more strongly than anybody else. That is quite true. But it is not such an easy matter. I wish we could provide that kind sense so that the moment we

know something, we can find it out. That has got to be cultivated. It is not done in any country so far to that extent. But, we have got to make an attempt to do so. That is what I said and we are trying to do so.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, this incident tragic and horrifying as it is (Inter-ruption)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Every body wants to put a question. I am sorry, I cannot call everybody. But I shall call some of you. I know that you are vitally interested. I might call you. But it does not mean that you should be called at the very first instance. I would like to tell this to hon. Members, because, this is a thing which crops up every time. If a particular Member stands up he should not think that he will be called first. Order please. Now Shri Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, this incident tragic and horrifying as it is is but a sign of a much deeper malaise. Sir, there is absolute collapse of the administration, of law and order, everywhere in the country, and particularly in Delhi. Now, sir, the main reason, to my mind, is this. This country for the first time in its history—and this has never happened even during the worst periods of its history—is going on practically without a Home Minister for the last about six months. For four months the Home Minister was ill and was not functioning at all. And today precisely two months are completed since the Home Minister has resigned. Therefore what I would like to know is this, I know the hon. Prime Minister has very many duties and very many obligations and so he cannot apply his mind as much as is required to the Home Ministry of this great country of ours. I would like to know and this country would very

much like to know from the hon. Prime Minister when we can count on a full fledged, independent, Home Minister.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Shri S N Mishra

SHRI MORARJI DESAI That is a question for me to decide.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER It does not arise out of it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI I am not going to say anything about it. I have not thought anything about it.

But, Sir, it is not true that I am not devoting full attention to it.

I have been keeping in touch with this every day. But I cannot say immediately that the police officers are not sleeping over it. As I have said, they have not cultivated that kind of hind sense or that capacity. We have got to find it out. Certainly we are more concerned than anybody else in this matter. True, you cannot have a more gruesome murder. But even if it is less gruesome that also is a matter of concern. We have got therefore to find ways and means to do it and we are trying to do it.

श्री प्रिय कुमार महोदय उपाय यह महादय, यह जो हृदय विदारक घटना हुई है उस में दिल्ली ही नहीं सारे देश के लोग का आस्था हट गई है। वज्र ताम को दिल्ली की आस्था से ज्यादा मार्केट बोग 6 दजे बन्द कर के चले गए और उस समय मार्केट बन्द करके हुए सब जगह प्रोटेस्ट में उठाने टेलीफोन श्री प्रिया कि इस तरह की हालत हो रही है।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने कहा कि इस में पूरे जोर से जांच कर रहे हैं, परन्तु जब तक कि ये अवस्था पकड़े नहीं जाय या जिन लोगों ने इनमें सम्मेलन की उन का सजा नहीं मिलती। जब तक यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि सम्मेलन इसके बारे में पूरी तरह से संस्थित हैं। इन के बारे

में आज तक कोई भी ऐसा कदम दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। किसी का यह कहना है कि 6 बजे बर 53 मिनट के ऊपर या 7 बजे इन्फार्मेशन मिल गई और दो बहानुर आदमियों ने उन रा पीछा कर क पुलिस म जा कर के खुद रिपोर्ट की कि उन्होंने एक लडकी और लडके को चिल्लाने हुए सुना है और उन की गाडी शहर रोड पर जा रही है। शहर रोड पर पुलिस की हमेशा एक चौकी रहती है परमानेंट, उस चौकी को किसी ने इन्फार्म करने की कोशिश नहीं की कि यह गाडी इधर से जा रही है, इस गाडी को वे चेक करे और इस को पकड़ें। चार घंटे तक किसी ने उस रिपोर्ट पर विश्वास तक नहीं किया। उन का पिता 27 तारीख को प्रधान मंत्री से मिलता है, और वह राष्ट्रपति को भी मिला। कल शमशान भूमि म रोते हुए पागन बने हुए उन के पिता ने कहा कि मैं देश के प्रधान मंत्री से मिला, राष्ट्रपति से मिला और मेरे बेटे और बेटों की लाश 26 तारीख से वहा पड़ी रही। 29 तारीख तक लाश का कोई पता नहीं लग सका (व्यवधान)

पुलिस के तीन चार सौ आदमी उस एरिया को बम्ब करके उसमें से डेड बाडी का पता लगाते। 28 तारीख की शाम को 6 बजे डेड बाडी का पता लग गया, चरवाहे ने सी आर पी को बताया लेकिन उस आदमी ने कहा कि उसमें मेरा जुरिस्टिकशन नहीं है और फिर उसने अगले दिन जाकर रात को 11 बजे पुलिस को इन्फार्म किया। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अगर किसी की गफलत पाई गई तो कार्यवाही करेगे लेकिन इससे बड़ी गफलत की बात और क्या हो सकती है? कम से कम जिन्होंने यह लापरवाही की उन्हीं के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो जाती।

दूसरी बात यह कही जाती है कि बम्बई का कोई गैंग आया, अखबारा में भी इसके बारे में छपा है तो इसके बारे में मैं ने पता किया है, बम्बई का वह आदमी पुलिस कस्टडी से तीन बार भाग चुका है और हवालत से भाग चुका

है। तो उसके बारे में जब मालूम हुआ कि वह दिल्ली में आया हुआ है तो उसके लिए पूरी तौर से कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए थी लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सच है कि बिलिंग्टन अस्पताल में एक आदमी पट्टी कराने के लिए आया जिसके हाथ पर चाकू लगे हुए थे? उसने कहा कि चोट डाकुआ से लगी है। उसको पुलिस ने बंश से जाने दिया। हो सकता था कि उससे कोई वाइडल प्रूफ मिलता लेकिन उसके बारे में कोई पता नहीं लगाया गया।

प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि पुलिस का जनरल क्रिटिसिज्म ठीक नहीं है पर क्या यह सही नहीं है कि दिल्ली की पुलिस पूरी तरह से माडर्नाइज नहीं है? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वहा पर 9 पुलिस स्टेशनम सैकान किए गए लेकिन वहा पर एक भी गाडी नहीं दो गई? मैं ने चार दिन पहले एक पुलिस स्टेशन पर टेलीफोन किया कि फन्पाने थाने में कोई भी गाडी या मोटर साइकिल नहीं है, बीस मील के एरिया के लिए कोई भी गाडी नहीं है तो मुझे जबाब मिला कि 9 थाने संगन हुए लेकिन एक भी गाडी हमारे पास नहीं है, अगर इसके लिए हम गाडी देंगे तो वह कहीं से निकालनी पड़ेगी और फिर वहा पर कोई गाडी नहीं रह जायेगी। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय इतना जार लगा रहा है लेकिन दिल्ली की पुलिस के माडर्नाइजेशन के लिए उसने क्या किया है? दिल्ली पुलिस का कन्ट्रोल हम माडर्नाइज नहीं है, वहा पर सूचना मिलन क वाद सभी जगह एटोमेटिक बाकी-टाकी से, वायरलेस से खबर हो सके—यह व्यवस्था भी नहीं है।

जब मैं मिला था तब उनके पिता न मुझ से कहा था कि मेरे बच्चा के साथ जो होना था वो हो गया परन्तु अब ऐसी दुर्घटना राजनीतिज्ञा, लोकसभा क सदस्या के परिवारा

के साथ न होने पाये, मैं चाहता हूँ प्रधान मंत्री जी इस सारे मामले को देखें। लोग पूछते हैं कि जब सुन्दर डाकू के मामले में इतना कुछ हो रहा है तो क्या इस बाण्ड के लिए नहीं हो सकता है? अभी तक इस मामले में कोई प्राइज भी घोषित नहीं की गई है। मैं चाहूँगा इसके लिए कोई बड़ी प्राइज घोषित की जाये और उन कलप्रिड्स को पकड़ा जाय।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI The hon. Member should know that a prize has already been announced, but I do not understand

AN HON MEMBER Only Rs 2000/-

SHRI MORARJI DESAI One can give more, as much as you want I wish somebody gives me the information

My hon friend complained about the thanas not being equipped with cars. He has met more than a dozen times in this month, but he has not mentioned this once to me. I wish he had mentioned it to me, then I could have known it. This is a general malady of which the hon. Member is complaining here. He should have told me about it.

When the charge was taken by me I found that even some posts of policemen were not fully filled up, steps are being taken to do all that. But we cannot do these things in a day it requires some time. It is very easy to say all that. He said about the man from the Willingdon Hospital going there, I know nothing about it. If I get the name of the persons I will certainly pursue it and find out whoever are responsible for it and deal with it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Sir the city of Delhi has become the city of crimes and I am sorry to say that the Government has become powerless and the law and order situation non-existent and our Prime Minister has become complacent and

nobody is interested in the law and order situation of this country today. There are so many Chopras in this country who are suffering today. There are also so many Harijans suffering because of this attitude of the Government. If you do not take action in time definitely our law and order situation will be deteriorating at a faster rate.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Poojary, you have to come to the issue and not do general lecturing here.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY At 6.45 p.m. on that day, Inderjit Singh went to the police station and lodged a complaint. Oral complaint was lodged when the Station House Officer in the police station asked him it seems to give it in writing. Even Section 154 of the Criminal Procedure Code does not contemplate it. Is the Government going to take action against such a Station House Officer?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI I have replied to that already.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER He has said that he will take action.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Instead of making politics out of it I would put a specific question to Mr Mandal who has made a closer study of the file. Is there any information that a car was coming near Gole Dak Khana and a man near the taxi stand heard two children weeping and shouting from inside a car and the car rushed out—and they informed the Police? Yet the Police did not take any action till such time as the murder was committed. Is it a fact or not? If so what action does Government propose to take against the officer who was responsible for it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI I certainly will pursue this information and find out, but I do not know why that van did not pursue the car. I cannot understand it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr
Shyamnandan Mishra

SHRI L. K. DOLEY rose

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr
Doley please take your seat. Nothing will go on record—whatever you are saying.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
I am afraid the answer given does not do justice to us. I will point out a few instances. In the very first line it is not quite comprehensible why night should have been mentioned in place of evening. It was 6 o'clock and so evening should not have been converted into night in the answer. Secondly it is just beyond me why both 26th and 27th are mentioned in the answer.

26/27th The date was one viz 26th and yet why is it mentioned "26/27th"?

I will now come to the point where Mr Chopra the father went to AIR. After that the answer is not quite clear. When did he register his complaint? Immediately after the receipt of the information—one does not know what immediately means. A person like me would be rather meticulous about it, namely as to when the information was received from the parent. So it is also not clear from the answer.

I proceed further to the second paragraph where it is said that at 6.53 pm it was noticed that a car was seen going from the Gole Post Office towards the Rashtrapati Bhavan and cries asking for help were heard from a woman travelling in that car. Now again it is not mentioned as to who noticed the car. Is it difficult after 4 days to inform the House that a particular person had noticed the car and that that particular person had gone to the police station nearby or where the police was

somewhere near about him namely the informant who had noticed it? That also is vague.

Then I come to the point which should be very much in the minds of hon members. When such an information is received in any police station does that information remain confined to that police station or is it transmitted to the highest authority? I ask you if it were the son of an MP or the son of a member of the Council of Ministers would not the information have gone to the highest person? In such matters one should think that there will be a rule that it would be transmitted to the highest authority in the police. In this case one would particularly ask was the information when it was received at the police station nearby transmitted to the highest authority? If it was not transmitted why was it not transmitted? If it was transmitted to the highest authority what action was taken thereon?

Finally we have noticed that for quite some time there has been a great sense of insecurity of life and property in Delhi. Is it not time now for the Government to sit up and do something about it so that there is a sense of confidence amongst the people here? If that is so what steps do the Government propose to take in the matter? For if near this tower of power that is Delhi there is this sense of insecurity it radiates all over the country and that creates a kind of situation which no Government can look upon with any kind of complacency. I would like to know what steps the Government propose to take in this matter. The House is very serious about it. The whole country is very serious about it. Something has to be done urgently in Delhi so that a sense of security again returns to this place.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI The only effective way of securing safety is that when a crime takes place it should be investigated immediately and

the culprit should be found and punished properly. Unless that is done, there cannot be proper security and that is what I am discussing with the Police Commissioner. For that mobile squads and many other arrangements—are to be made.

It has gone on for several years like this. I have been staying here for 22 years and I found that there was laxity in all these matters. But now we are trying to tone it up. (Interruptions) It is very easy for you to do all this. I must take it, I cannot quarrel with it. It is a serious thing. (I have no doubt but I do not think that is going to solve the matter. As I said we are trying to find out what best method can be applied to ensure that the police administration is more efficient. At the same time we have also to see that there is full cooperation by the people with them. Many times it is found that witnesses do not come forward to give information. In this matter if information was given and it was not pursued I have said that we will certainly take action against the officer concerned and see that proper punishment is given to him. That I have said. All this will be done. But it is not possible for me to give a minute to minute account because I have not obtained such account. Night is not mentioned here. It is mentioned 7 P.M.')

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
Or the night of 26th/27th. This is the statement given by the Minister. Please read the statement.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI I am reading the statement. What he referred to was when the parents came and informed that was at night.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
That was at what time?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI "At about 9 P.M." That is what it says.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
He went to the A.I.R. at about 9 P.M. immediately after that what was the time? You must be very meticulous about it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI I will find out and let the hon. Member

know if he is interested in that. I will certainly find out. I have, therefore said that we will go into all these matters and find out if there is any laxity anywhere, in that case proper punishment will be given. In future it will be seen that these things do not happen.

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR The statement of the hon. Minister will not give any confidence to the people. The very fact that a Short Notice Question has been given notice of and admitted shows the seriousness which we attach to this problem on which Shri Vasant Sathe was very emotional yesterday. As Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has rightly pointed out this incident has shaken the confidence of the people of this country particularly in the capital city about the law and order situation. I am afraid the answers that are being given by the Government are not giving any confidence to the people. If you look at the statement of the Minister of State for Home Affairs it is highly shabby. I am sorry to say that. Because he was saying these children tried to take a lift that is what is mentioned if you go through the report that is being given I cannot understand this. It has been revealed now that the car has been stolen from some where and they have used it. That shows that it is a pre-planned thing. So to suggest that these two youngsters were trying to take a lift and then this occurred is not the right way of stating things. They are the children of an officer—their photographs we have seen in all the papers—and they were in the process of going to attend a programme. That is why I say that you are not creating confidence by this answer. The very fact that we are discussing it shows the seriousness we attach to it. We could not get back the children to their parents that is obvious. But it is high time that we try to create some confidence in the minds of the people.

I could have appreciated if the Prime Minister had come forward and said that within 24 hours the

people responsible for it would be brought to book. Such a categorical answer in this House would have created in this country a feeling of confidence, because I have bitter experience of dealing with police myself. I am not blaming the police as such. I am in agreement with the principle in the approach of the Prime Minister that the police force should not be demoralised. But this is not the first time the police as behaved like this.

I can give my own experience. I have also lodged a complaint with the Delhi police some three years back. The Prime Minister was mentioning about his being in Delhi for 22 years and his experience. Let me narrate my experience. I was going in the Connaught Circus with my wife and the purse was snatched away. I gave a complaint to the police. They insisted on a written complaint, they were not prepared to take an oral complaint. Then I had to disclose my identity and they were asking for the identity card, which was also lost along with the purse. It is only after this that the Police Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner came to my North Avenue flat and they took my complaint. Then I got back my identity card through the post office. That seems to be the *modus operandi* here. But beyond that identity card, nothing happened up to this moment.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta was mentioning that his children are saying that they are afraid of going out. In that background, this kind of statement cannot create any confidence in the people or pacify the people and this is not the kind of statement which is expected of this Government. So, I want a categorical statement as to what they are doing. Let the Prime Minister say that within 24 hours the culprits will be brought to book. Such kind of statement alone can help restore the confidence of the people.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI I do not know what miracle I can perform in 24 hours. I cannot make a wrong

promise. If they ask me to do that, I cannot do that. As I said, we are trying our best to see that these things are remedied as soon as possible. That is what we are trying to do. Beyond that, I cannot say anything else.

SHRI VASANT SATHE This whole episode climaxes the situation that is prevailing in the country. It is not an isolated strange incident. Today my actually goes to the parents of these youngsters, particularly the mother. You have seen the photograph in the *Hindustan Times*, how dazed the poor lady is. Now, such events must have taken place for many a mother.

The question is: What are you going to do? I know, no miracle is going to be performed, as you say, in 24 hours. Nobody expects it from you. But at the same time, nobody should also say, as some high dignitary is reported to have said this morning to some important leaders in the town, "Why are you so panicky? In America there is a murder every two minutes. We are much better." It is shocking. Are we trying to compare ourselves like that, till we reach those standards, that everything is all right in our country? As my hon. friend said, you have to think in terms of reorganising and inspiring confidence in the police force.

श्री राज नारायण नाम बोलिये हई
डिगनिटरी कोन था ? किसने आपको कहा ?

श्री वसन्त साठे यह मैं नहीं बोलना
चाहता । आप क्या गुलाना चाहते हैं ?

If you are challenging me, it is a different thing. Let me tell you, I am told that the Prime Minister said to Mr. Radha Raman and others who went and met him this morning. Let him clarify.

What I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister is this. Please do not make a scapegoat of anybody today under the pressure of some officers. Already, for the past few months,

there is a feeling in the police force since the Sunder daku case that if the Government is against us and wants to pressurise us for having done something why should we do it? The whole police force today appears to be absolutely apathetic to all this. They say "All right, let things deteriorate. What do we have to do?" Are you going to set them right by taking action against a couple of officers or making a few of them scapegoats? You have to think of reorganising the whole police force and creating confidence in the police force. I know if the police force tomorrow means business in the capital they can create confidence. Our police is not that inefficient.

* The only question is you are failing. Don't blame the police force. As a Government you are failing to day to inspite the Police force. That is why the situation is deteriorating. What are you going to do about it? I would have expected you or the Home Minister to tender his resignation on this to satisfy the people if that could have been the right thing. Don't make a scapegoat of somebody.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI There is no question of making a scapegoat of anybody. I agree with him entirely that there should be no panic in the police force. They should not be let down. But where there has been a deliberate failure or negligence the punishment has to be given and those who have done the work well have to be rewarded. That confidence has to be given to them. That is all I am saying. When you condemn the whole police force like that, I cannot agree with that kind of condemnation. That is what I have been trying to say.

He referred to my talk with Mr Radha Raman this morning. I wish he had reported in the context in which we had a discussion. I did not want to lessen the gravity of this crime by that reference. I said these things happen there because it

is quite a different kind of society, we cannot have any complacence with this. But he did not ask him what he was doing when he was in charge? Are you forgetting that? You know what can be done and what cannot be done. Therefore please let me know what should we do. I am prepared to do it. That he did not tell him. I wish he had told him the whole thing in a proper context. I am prepared let him come and we can talk together and see if I am wrong. Any stick is good enough to beat a Government in this matter. The Government is certainly responsible. I cannot say it is not responsible. Government is blamed in this matter. That is bound to be. But ultimately it has to be shown that we are negligent about it that we are not trying to do all that we can. That is all that I have got to plead. I have nothing more to say.

श्रीमती अहिल्या पो० रामेकर
गवर्नमेन्ट और मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से इस मवाल का गंभीरता में नहीं लिया जाता है। ऐसा मरा कहता है क्योंकि बहुत ज़िन्ना स दिल्ली में औरता के मन में अनसुख रिटों की भावना है। 6 बज के बाद शाम को बाईं भाग औरता दिल्ली के रास्ते पर नहीं जा सकती है इस तरह का अनुभव हम पालियामेंट के मम्बर को भी हुआ है। आप मिसेज गोरे से पृष्ठिबे शाम को हमें भी यह अनुभव मिला है कि हमारे पर्सेज स्नैच करने की काशिश हुई। तो इस तरह से आप सिक्क रिटों की भावना बढ़ती है।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि बम्बई में भी रमन रायब की तरफ से इस तरह से मडर हो रहे थे और करीबन 10 मडर हुए थे, और लोग म अनसुख रिटों की बड़ी भावना हुई थी, लेकिन वहाँ 3 आफिसर्स नियुक्त किये गये इस एक ही सवाल के लिए लेकिन यहाँ कुछ भी तय नहीं किया गया है। ऐसा दीखता है तो यहाँ गवर्नमेन्ट क्या खास आफिसर्स को लगायी ? आज हम लोग देखते हैं पेपर में भी आता है कि अगर

मन्त्री महादय के लड़के को कोई निम्नता कर मेला है तो पूरी चादम राब उनमें गगई जाती है, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि इन मन्त्रालय पर पूरी चादम राब नहीं लगाई गई है। जब तक प्रधान मन्त्री बम्बई में मदद नहीं लेंगे कि वहां किस तरह से घाम घपमन घाया है बम्बई में एक निमित्त भाग्यर दिक्का घाया है, उसका नाम खिला है मुने मानुस नहीं कि महा दारों बिने कोई मगाती है या नहीं, वहां सेमन मगाती है घाया घाया उगे महा भी ले लेंगे ता जित तरह म रागा रायध को परडा है वहां भा कर मका है। इन तरह में प्रगर करगे ता लगा म बिनाम हागा कि घाया सारियम है घोर वहां पर घाया हा किया लेगे नय यत्र मान रा ऐवाल किया जाता चाहिये जितसे पना लगे कि घाया किम तरह म साचन है उमम लागा म बिनाम हागा। इतना ही नहीं, लागा या गहवार ज। न। घाया नहीं लने है, इनम कुछ हान घाया नहीं है। रामन रायध र बिने लागा न एरिया एरिया म बिजिलेस नमदा बनाई या घोर रात को पहरा दना शुरू कर दिना या। घाया घाया उनस मदद लेंगे, ता लागा को बिनाम पैदा होगा। मे जानता चाहता हूं कि इन बार म प्रधान मन्त्री जा कुछ लगे या नहा?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI As far as I know, some police officers have come from Bombay and, according to the information obtained, they are working in collaboration. A gang has come from Bombay to Delhi So, that also, is there We are, therefore, trying to re arrange the whole Police administration in order to see that things are better managed and better arranged, so that there is full security restored to the people There is a sense of insecurity I cannot deny that? How can I deny it? But it is going on for quite some time and it has increased. I do agree Therefore our urgent duty is to see that we put the whole thing right as fast and as soon as we can

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

टाटा रोबिन्स फेजर, अमरोपुर द्वारा
निमित्त पत्तु?

*511. या हा प्रगत पाहणे : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री निम्ननिमित्त जानकारी देने वाना एक विवरण सभा-मदन पर रखने की कृता करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों के सहयोग के साथ राबिन्स फेजर, जमशेदपुर द्वारा निमित्त मान देश में घने लघु उद्योगों द्वारा भी बनाया जाता है घोर एनीजन कम्पनी (गुजरात) मैकनल भारत कम्पनी (घनबाद) एनीजेरी कम्पनी (बलराता) घाया द्वारा निमित्त बम्बु टाटा रोबिन्स फेजर कम्पनी द्वारा निमित्त बम्बुपा में वेहतर है ,

(घ) टाटा रोबिन्स फेजर कम्पनी को सरकार द्वारा 18500 रोबिन्स कम्पनी (घमरीता) घोर जो० एच० मी० फेजर कम्पनी (बिदेन) के साथ सहयोग करने की अनुमति जिन कारणों से दी गयी है , घोर

(ग) इन कम्पनियों के म य सहयोग समझौता कब समाप्त होना है घोर क्या उसके परनात् सरकार का विचार टाटा रोबिन्स फेजर कम्पनी को अपने सहयोग समझौते का नवीकरण करने की अनुमति देने का है।

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री जार्ज फर्ग्युसन) :

(क) मे० टाटा रोबिन्स फेजर (टी० घार० एफ०) लिमिटेड द्वारा निमित्त बाफी मात्रा में सामान उठाते वाले उपकरण के निर्माण के लिये आवश्यक कुछ हिस्से पुर्जें लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र म भी तैयार किये जा रहे हैं। ये मुख्यतया परम्परागत विरुम के कनवेयर कम्पनेट है।

मे० एलीकन इजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लि० (गुजरात), मैकनल भारत इजीनियरिंग

कम्पनी लिमिटेड (कुमारघुवी, धनबाद) तथा न्यू एलनबैरी कम्पनी (न कि ऐलीवरी कम्पनी जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य द्वारा बताया गया है) बलवत्ता बढ़े पैमाने के उद्योग क्षेत्र में है। काफी मात्रा में सामान उठाने वाले उपकरण ग्राम सौर से प्रेतामों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के समुह बनाये जाते हैं तथा टाटा राबिन्स फेजर द्वारा निर्मित उपकरण ग्राम एबको द्वारा निर्मित उपकरणों की क्वान्टिटी के हैं।

(ख) मे० टाटा राबिन्स फेजर लिमिटेड को अप्रैल, 1962 में मे० हेविट राबिन्स इंक, अमेरिका और जी० ई० सी० इंग्लैंड के फेजर एण्ड चाल्सर्स इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स के साथ विदेशी सहयोग की भूजरी इसलिए दी गई थी कि देश में आवश्यक विभिन्न बल्व मैटेरियल हैबिलिंग उपकरण का प्रयोग और उसकी विभिन्न किस्में, दामता, सोफेस्टीकेशन में वृद्धि हो रही थी और इस प्रकार विदेशी तकनीकी सहयोग की जरूरत पड़ी। इस बात पर ध्यान दिया जाये कि माननीय सदस्य द्वारा बताई गई सभी कम्पनियों के विदेश सहयोग समझौते हैं। वास्तव में सरकारी क्षेत्र के एकक जैसे माइनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम इस क्षेत्र में अपने संपन्न की क्षमता तथा प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यकुशलता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रसिद्ध विदेशी निर्माताओं से सहयोग कर रहे हैं।

(ग) टाटा राबिन्स फेजर के विदेशी सहयोगियों से समझौते दिसम्बर, 1978 में समाप्त होने वाले हैं। कम्पनी ने हाल में ही इन समझौतों में भागे पांच वर्ष की अवधि की वृद्धि के लिए आवेदन किया है। उनकी यह प्रार्थना सरकार के विचारधीन है तथा इस पर निर्णय मामले के गुणों के आधार पर किया जायेगा।

Shifting of Central Government Offices from Meghalaya

*512 SHRI SAUGATA ROY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether reports have been received about attacks on non tribals in Meghalaya,

(b) whether a local youth organisation has asked for Central Government Offices to be shifted from Meghalaya, and

(c) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) According to the information received from the Government of Meghalaya there have been some such incidents. The Government of Meghalaya have been requested to take effective steps to prevent and deal with such incidents

(b) No Sir

(c) Does not arise

Excesses during Emergency in Delhi

*518 SHRI BALAK RAM Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) what is the number of complaints received by the Ministry during April, 1977 for probe by Shah Commission regarding excesses committed during emergency, and

(b) whether it is a fact that the excesses committed by the Judicial Officers of Delhi State were exempted from the purview of the Shah Commission, if so what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) Since the Shah Commission was constituted only in May 1977, there

was no question of referring complaints received in April 1977 to the Commission. The Commission itself invited complaints and prescribed the dates by which such complaints were to be furnished to the Commission

(b) No request was made to the Commission to exclude any matter within its terms of reference. It was left entirely to the Commission to take such action as the Commission deemed appropriate in respect of complaints received by them.

Principal Secretary to Prime Minister

***519 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI**

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri V Shankar Principal Secretary to Prime Minister was connected with certain private business firms and the organisation of Trade and Industry

(b) if so the details and

(c) his relation with them at present?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b) Yes. Previously Shri V Shankar was connected with the following industries as Director —

1 Telesound India Ltd New Delhi

2. The Benares Hotels Ltd Varanasi.

3. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Madras

4. Ananta Electric Lamp Works Pvt Ltd Varanasi.

5 Vibhuti Glass Works Ltd., Varanasi.

6 The Benares State Bank Ltd., Varanasi.

7 Roger Engineering Pvt Ltd., Calcutta

8 Mohan Meakin Breweries Ltd., Solan

9 Akbar Overseas Catering Corporation, and with the following as Consultant —

1 Orient General Industries Calcutta

2 Orient Paper Mills, Calcutta

3 National Engineering Industries Jaipur

4 Netherlands Offshore Co., Delft, Holland

5 A. B. Bofors Sweden

He was not connected with any organisation of trade or industry but was Director of Economic and Scientific Research Foundation which is a registered organisation but with which the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry is associated

(c) All these connections have been terminated since 14-1977 and he is not connected with any of them at present

Andaman Cellular Jail

***520 PROF SAMAR GUHA**

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARU LEKAR

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether representatives of ex-Andaman prisoners recently met the Prime Minister Finance Minister and others and placed a memorandum for fulfilment of the earlier commitment of the Government for converting Andaman Cellular Jail into a National Museum

(b) if so the facts about the text of the memorandum and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) to (c) A memorandum was recently presented to the President of India and the Prime Minister on behalf of the ex Andaman Political Prisoners Fraternity Circle Calcutta in which two demands were made namely (i) the preservation of the Cellular Jail at Port Blair as a National Memorial and (ii) enhancement of pensions to the ex Andaman political prisoners

2 With regard to the demand for the preservation of the Cellular Jail in November 1971 Government decided that the approach towards this should be to maintain its gaunt severity as this would be the most effective and poignant memorial of all. The ex Andaman Political Prisoners Fraternity Circle were informed that Government proposed to carry out essential maintenance and repair works to keep the structure of the Cellular Jail at Port Blair in good condition. According to Andaman and Nicobar Administration some items of repairs have been completed. However certain items of repairs in the Entrance Block and the three Wings can be undertaken only after they have been vacated. The names of the freedom fighters finalised in consultation with the ex Andaman Political Prisoners' Fraternity Circle Calcutta have been inscribed on 30 marble plaques and these are being installed in the Cellular Jail.

3 The Government are not wholly satisfied with the progress of converting the Cellular Jail into a National Memorial and have directed the Andaman and Nicobar Administration to have the two wings vacated by the end of 1978. A time bound programme to construct alternative jail accommodation so that the entire premises could be vacated is under consideration.

4 The demand for enhancement of pensions to the ex Andaman political prisoners is under consideration.

दिल्ली के न्यायालयों में घनिष्ठ शिकायतों के मामले

*521 श्री राम बहार चरवा

श्री चतुर्भुज

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या पुलिस प्रायुक्त प्रणाली प्रारम्भ हो जाने के बाद सरकार का विचार एरिया मजिस्ट्रेट के न्यायालय में घात 107/150 अथवा 107/151 के अधीन एक वष पुराने घनिष्ठ शिकायत के मामले निपटा देने और उनको सहायक प्रायुक्त के कार्यालयों में स्थानान्तरित न करने का है ताकि इन घनिष्ठ शिकायतों से उन पर अत्यधिक बोझ न पड़े और वे अपना पूरा ध्यान नये मामलों का तुरन्त निपटान करने पर दे सकें ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। वास्तव में मामले संबंधित उप प्रभागीय सहायक प्रायुक्तों को स्थानान्तरित कर दिये गये हैं।

दूर संचार उपग्रह छोड़ा जाना

*522 श्री सुब्रह्म सिंह क्या घनिष्ठ मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा दूर-संचार उपग्रह कब तक छोड़े जाने की संभावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) द्वारा बनाये जा रहे भारतीय प्रायोगिक मूल्यायी संचार प्रौद्योगिकी उपग्रह (एण्डल) के मई 1980 में छोड़े जाने की संभावना है। प्रथम इन्सैट उपग्रह जो कि दूर संचार मौसम विज्ञान और दूरदर्शन के प्रचालन संबंधी प्रयोग के लिये एक बहु प्रयोजनीय उपग्रह है के 1981 की प्रथम तिमाही में छोड़े जाने की संभावना है।

प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों की सेवा अवधि बढ़ाया जाना

*523 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रथम श्रेणी के कितने अधिकारियों की सेवा-अवधि जून, 1976 से मार्च, 1977 के बीच बढ़ाई गई ; और

(ख) इसका प्रोचित्य क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि मंत्रालय/विभाग 60 वर्ष की आयु तक सेवा में वृद्धि की मंजूरी देने के लिए सक्षम है, इसलिए अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे एकत्र किया जा रहा है और ज्यों ही उपलब्ध हो जाएगी इसे सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Starting of Business by Multinationals in India

*524. SHRI D N TIWARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Multinational Corporations are being encouraged to start their business in India,

(b) if so, the number and names of Multinational Corporations who have signified their assent to start business in India; and

(c) the number of licences or works entrusted to them and the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Government's policy in this regard is set out in paragraphs 24, 25 and 26 of the Statement on Industrial Policy presented to Parliament on December 23, 1977.

(b) and (c). The details of all Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences including name of the party, item of manufacture, capacity, location of the project etc., are published in 'Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences' and 'Monthly List of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences'. Further, quarterly lists giving full details of all collaboration proposals including those involving foreign equity participation approved by Government are also issued. These lists, inter-alia, indicate the name of the Indian Company, the name of the foreign collaborator, the item of manufacture and whether the proposal involves foreign equity participation. Copies of these publications/lists are available in the Parliament Library.

Security of Women Workers in BHEL

*525 SHRI RAJ SHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what measures are taken in BHEL to ensure security of women workers from exploitation by superiors;

(b) whether any complaints against individual officer or officers have been received, and

(c) if so, what curative steps have been taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) Exploitation of workers (including women workers) by superior is misconduct, unbecoming of a public servant, prohibited under rule 4(1) (iii) of the Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. Any violation of this rule is punishable under the discipline rules upto the maximum penalty of dismissal from service. Complaint of exploitation by a superior

from a woman worker is viewed seriously and where the charge of exploitation is proved strict action would lie under the above rule

(b) Yes, Sir One complaint has been received recently

(c) The complaint is under investigation departmentally

Elimination of Disparity created in Higher Services by non-Implementation of Rule of Reservation for SC and ST.

*526 SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state-

(a) what steps have been or are proposed to eliminate the disparity created in higher cadre of services in the Ministry by non-implementing the rule of reservation meant for Scheduled Castes and Tribes; and

(b) what is the position of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the total strength of higher services during the last three years in the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM); (a) This Ministry has been implementing the rules of reservation meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, wherever applicable, in the matter of making appointments/promotions in higher cadres of services. Efforts are constantly being made to make up the deficiency in the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the extent possible. It is also proposed to take special measures to fill the gap wherever exists.

(b) The position is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House

Statement

S No	Position as on	Total No of posts in rank of Under Secretary/Ex Engineer & equivalent and above in the Ministry	No of Officers belonging to	
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	1-1-1975	203	6	1
2	1-1-1976	195	7	1
3	1-1-1977	210	8	1
4	1-1-1978	217	10	1
5	15-8-1978	216	12	1

जैसप एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के एच प्रप कमचारी

*527 श्री प्रार० एल० कुरंल
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जैसप एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड में 1 अप्रैल 1973 को सेवाओं के क्रमानुसार ग्रेड में पृथक्-पृथक् कुल कितने कर्मचारी थे

(ख) तब से प्रशिक्षण सहित क्रमानुसार सवाभा में कुल कितने कमचारी नियुक्त किये गये और उनमें अनुसूचित जातियाँ/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की पृथक्-पृथक् संख्या कितनी है, और

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियाँ/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के पिछले शप पदा को भरने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये गये हैं।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज कर्नाडोल)
(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1973 का जैसप एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड में कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या निम्नलिखित थी —

श्रेणी	संख्या
प्रथम श्रेणी	84
द्वितीय श्रेणी (पर्यवेक्षी स्टाफ सहित)	694
तृतीय श्रेणी	713
चतुर्थ श्रेणी (कामगारों सहित)	9435
स्वीपर	118
कुल	11044

उपरिलिखित तिथि का अनुसूचित जातियाँ तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित कर्मचारियों का कोई पृथक् लेखा नहीं रखा जाता था।

(ख) अप्रैल, 1973 से नियुक्त श्रेणीवार नए कर्मचारियों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है —

श्रेणी	भर्ती किये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या	अनु० जाति/अनु० जनजाति से भर्ती किये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या	
		अनु० जाति	अनु० जनजाति
प्रथम श्रेणी	9	—	—
द्वितीय श्रेणी (पर्यवेक्षी स्टाफ सहित)	265	8	1
तृतीय श्रेणी	4	—	—
चतुर्थ श्रेणी (कामगारों सहित)	286	28	5
स्वीपर	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
कुल	564	36	6

1-4-1973 स प्रशिक्षुओं की भर्ती की स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है —

प्रशिक्षुओं की श्रेणी	भर्ती किए गए प्रशिक्षुओं की संख्या	अनु० जाति/अनु० जनजाति स भर्ती किए गए प्रशिक्षुओं की संख्या	
		अनु० जाति	अनु० जनजाति
ट्रेड प्रशिक्षु	184	33	2
ग्रेजुएट प्रशिक्षु (इंजीनियर)	29	5	—
इंजीनियरिंग प्रशिक्षु (मैडिकल)	51	4	—
एल०एम०ई०/एन०ई०ई० प्रशिक्षु	9	2	—
कुल	273	44	2

(ग) निम्नलिखित तथ्यों के अभाव में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति से संबंधित व्यक्तियों के लिए सुरक्षित पदों के वैकलाप का समाप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं —

(क) केवल अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए सुरक्षित पदों का पुनः से रोजगार अधिसूचना जारी करना

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले संगठनों में रिक्त पदों का सूचना का प्रचार करना

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों का भर्ती के लिए रोजगार कार्यालय स्थानांतरण मंडल सदस्यों तथा विधान सभा सदस्यों द्वारा सहायता प्रदान करना ।

Goods Booking Agents

*528 SHRI K PRADHAN¹ Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have made any study regarding the goods booking agents and lorry operators for haulage of goods and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) and (b) A Committee was appointed by Government on 26/1/1977 to

study the different systems prevalent in the business of goods transport viz. parcel booking full truck booking and consignments which are transhipped once or more than once in transit, with a view to finding out the present cost of operation both of trucks and of transport companies and to recommend the principles to be followed or the factors to be taken into account by the authorities concerned in fixing a reasonable rate of commission which may be retained by booking agencies and charges if any that may be recovered by the booking agencies from consignors or consignees. The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

Shortage of Salt due to Inadequate arrangements for Transport

*529 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether India is self sufficient in salt production

(b) quantity of salt produced during the last two years

(c) whether shortages are felt in respect of supplies of salt in some regions

(d) if so whether such shortages are due to inadequate transport arrangements and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the above situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The production of salt in the country during the last two years was as under —

Year	Production
1976	40.76 lakh tonnes
1977	43.28 lakh tonnes

(c) to (e) According to the assessment made the monthly average loading of 10,721 wagons was required during the period from January to June 1978 from broad and metre gauge stations on different railways to meet the edible salt requirement of States under the zonal scheme but the actual loading of edible salt on account of licensed and unlicensed salt manufacturers from broad and metre gauge stations on different railways was 11,114 wagons

per month during this period. There should therefore be no shortage of edible salt due to inadequate transport arrangements.

Effect of Trombay Effluents on Salt Prepared from Sea Water

*530 SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the edible salt prepared from sea-water in Bombay is getting radio active due to Trombay effluent and

(b) if so what steps Government have taken or are going to take in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) Edible salt is prepared by refining the solar evaporated crude salt. This is therefore radioactive because of the presence of naturally occurring radioactive potassium in it. The radioactivity observed is less than 1/10,000 of the maximum permissible limit. This has no relation to any of the activities of the Department of Atomic Energy.

(b) Government has been keeping a close watch on the radioactivity content of the solar evaporated crude salt for the last 20 years and there is no cause for concern in this regard.

Daily Broadcasting of Nepali News Bulletin by Gauhati All India Radio Station

*531 SHRI K. B. CHETTRI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Nepali regional news is broadcast only two days in a week from Gauhati All India Radio Station

(b) if so the reasons thereof

(c) whether the daily broadcast of Nepali regional news is under the consideration of the Government and

(d) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) to (d) Though regional news in Nepali language is broadcast only twice a week Gauhati Station relays daily Nepali news bulletins of the External and Home News Bulletins. In addition, the two regional news broadcast in Assamese also serve the listeners including the Nepalis. Any change will adversely affect the programme content of the Gauhati Station which has already a high quantum of news.

गुजरात के लिए योजना परिषद में कमी

*532 श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गुजरात सरकार से कहा है कि वह राज्य की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रस्तावों के लिए वित्तीय व्यवस्था में लगभग 460 करोड़ रु० की कमी कर, और यदि हाँ, तो कब तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पहले गुजरात सरकार से कहा था कि वह छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए लगभग 2375 करोड़ रुपये के प्रस्ताव तैयार करे तथा बाद में यह कहा कि 2375 करोड़ रुपये के बजाय 1975 करोड़ रुपये के प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करे और यदि हाँ तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) गुजरात सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को राज्य की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए कितनी धनराशि के प्रस्ताव अंतिम रूप से प्रस्तुत किए गए तथा किस तिथि को प्रस्तुत किए गए।

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई)

(क) और (ख) जा नहीं। 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के संबंध में मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों में गुजरात

की राज्य योजना के लिए परिषद के 1915 प्रारोह रु० के प्रारम्भिक और अरबाई गांवों बताए गए थे। केवल यही एवम सख्या है जो गुजरात सरकार को सूचित की गई है।

(ग) गुजरात राज्य सरकार से प्रस्ताव अब तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

रिज मैदान, शिमला में भाषण

4939 डा० रामजी सिंह • क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, श्री राज नारायण से किसी सरकारी अधिकारी ने रिज मैदान शिमला में भाषण न देने के निर्देश कहे थे,

(ख) क्या उस मैदान में भाषण देने पर प्रतिवन्ध है यदि हाँ तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या वहाँ कभी किसी नेता ने कोई भाषण दिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) और (ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार उप-आयुक्त तथा पुलिस अधीक्षक शिमला ने श्री राज नारायण को स्पष्ट किया था रिज का प्रयोग केवल सांस्कृतिक धार्मिक तथा सरकारी समारोहों के लिए ही किया जाता है और रिज पर राजनीतिक दलों को सभा करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है। बहुत समय से चली आ रही परम्परा के अनुसार राजनीतिक सभाओं के करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है क्योंकि शिमला एक पर्यटक केन्द्र है और रिज, हिल स्टेशन का एक महत्वपूर्ण मैदान है तथा माल रोड के निकट केवल एक मात्र ऐसा स्थान है जहाँ पर्यटक और मासपट्टी के निवासी घूम फिर सकते हैं और आराम कर सकते हैं।

(ग) पिछले दिनों प्रधान मंत्री और अन्य मंत्रियों ने रिज पर सभाओं को सम्बोधित किया है जब ऐसी सभाओं का आयोजन सरकारी समारोहों के रूप में सरकार द्वारा किया गया है।

Houses to the Warrant Officers of the IAF

4940 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether no houses of the laid out specifications are available to the Warrant Officers of the IAF and their equivalents in the other services. When the minimum amount permissible to have such accommodation by Government is only Rs. 300, whereas the rates for similar purpose for the officers were enhanced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800 and 800 to Rs. 1000 respectively with effect from June 1976 totally ignoring the case of class II officers such as Warrant Officers in the IAF and their equivalents in other services and

(b) if so, what action is being initiated against the Director of Military Estate for his oversight or such delicate issues?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) As explained in answer to Unstarred Question No 3355 on 9-8-1978, the difference in rental ceilings for hiring houses for officers and others arises out of differences in entitlement of plinth area of accommodation. The question of revision of rental ceilings for personnel below officer's rank in respect of various stations has to be examined with reference to availability of houses for hiring within the existing ceilings. The revision of rental ceilings is to be taken up by the Service Headquarters with the Government and not by the Director General Defence Lands and Cantonments whose task is only to make administrative arrangements for

hiring of houses on requisition made by the Services, disbursement of rent, etc. The Service Headquarters have finalised certain proposals in this regard and have sent the supporting statistical data to the Director General Defence Lands and Cantonments for scrutiny and comments with reference to availability of houses within the existing ceilings. On receipt of the final proposals, the case will be considered further by the Government.

Orders received by M/s Overseas Enterprise from Burn Standard Company

4941 SHRI ROBIN SEN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether M/s Overseas Enterprise got orders valued Rs 20/25 lacs from Burn Standard Company Burnpur a public undertaking, without following the normal procedure of placement of order

(b) whether the said firm i.e. M/s Overseas Enterprise is registered with Research, Design and Standard Organisation and has its office of its own

(c) how many orders this particular firm got from Burn Standard Company during 1976-77 Order No., date value of order

(d) whether against Order No 24071 ISW dated 13th February, 1976 1850 Kgs of rejected materials on the basis of company's approval of SKC's Memo dated 16th October, 1976,

(e) if so the reason therefor; and

(f) whether the owner of M/s. Overseas Enterprise is related to a high official in the Controller of Accounts Department of Burn Standard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) No, Sir

(b) Yes Sir

(c) Altogether seven numbers of orders were placed on this party valued at Rs 2,52,906 92 during 1976 77 Details of orders and value thereof is given below—

Order No	Date	Value
2407 . . .	10-4 76	19 980 00
6592 . . .	29-7 76	28 350 00
6592 . . .	29-7 76	38 310 00
6592 . . .	14 10-76	35 920 00
5026 . . .	13-9-76	10,030 00
5026 . . .	10-10-76	40 286 00
6536 . . .	6-1 77	79 610 92
TOTAL		2 52 906 92

(d) Order No 2407 ISW dated 13-2 76 was placed on Overseas Enterprise for supply of 1000 Kgs. M.S. rivets to specification IS-2155 Full quantity was supplied by party 850 Kgs. of rivets had to be rejected. However, 200 Kgs. out of the rejected lot were consumed under orders of Shop Manager to maintain continuity of production Balance of 650 Kgs were returned to the suppliers This fact was intimated to suppliers on 25th November 1976/24th December, 1976 On 16th October 1976, internal report to rejection was sent to Planning Officer by the Store Keeper (Components) SKC.

(e) Rejection was due to the material being not upto required specification

(f) Yes Sir Shri A. R. Mukherjee Controller of Accounts Burnpur Works—of M/s Burn Standard Company is related to the owner of M/s Overseas Enterprises.

दण्डकारण्य शरणाधियों के धर्म परिवर्तन का समाचार

4942 श्री प्रमोद प्रकाश खत्री क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) इन समाचारों में क्या सत्यता है एक विदेशी मिशनरी मारीजापई (मुन्दर इन)

में दण्डकारण्य के हजारों शरणाधियों को सहायता का सातवें देकर उनकी धर्म परिवर्तन करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन समाचारों की जांच करने, और मिशनरियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) से (ग) जो सूचना उपलब्ध है उससे समाचार में लगाये गये आरोप सिद्ध नहीं होते हैं। फिर भी निगरानी रखी जा रही है और किसी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध अवैधानीय गतिविधियों में अग्रसरता पाये जाने के कारण कार्रवाई करना यदि आवश्यक हो जायगा तो उपयुक्त कानून के अनुसार उचित कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

11-1

TV Licence Registered upto 31 12 1977

4943 SHRI AMARSINH V RAT-HAWA

SHRI AHMED M PATEL

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the number of TV Licences registered as on 31-12 1977,

(b) the number of TV Licences renewed for the year 1978

(c) the number of cases in which licence has not been renewed as on 30-7-1978

(d) the measures taken by Government to pursue the licence holders to get their licences renewed and

(e) the action taken against the defaulters?

1978. District-wise details are as follows—

East Khasi Hills	176
West Khasi Hills	50
East Garo Hill	40
West Garo Hill	43
Jaintia Hills	116
	<hr/> 425 <hr/>

(b) The Annual Plan for 1978-79 provides for an allocation of Rs 306 crores for rural electrification in Meghalaya. Details are as follows—

	Rs crores
REG Normal Programme	1 22
EHT Transmission Lines	0 75
MNP	1 09
TOTAL	<hr/> 3 06 <hr/>

ग्रामीण उद्योगों की स्थापना करने वाले
औद्योगिक गृहों के नाम

4946 श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या
उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) औद्योगिक गृहों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव को किस सीमा तक विचारान्वित किया गया है अथवा क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा जैसे कि भारत सरकार द्वारा घोषित औद्योगिक नीति में परिकल्पना की गई है ;

(ख) कौन-कौन से औद्योगिक गृह ग्रामीण उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये अब तक योग्य पाये हैं और उन्होंने इस प्रयोजन के लिये निम्न-निम्न स्थानों का चयन किया है, और

(ग) क्या बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी औद्योगिक प्रसार का ऐसा कार्यक्रम

क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी स्कीम क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती प्रामा माइति) (क) से (ग): औद्योगिक साइमेंसों की स्वीकृति के लिए औद्योगिक परामर्श से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर जिनमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किये जाने वाले उद्योग भी शामिल हैं, 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 का सत्र के सामने प्रस्तुत किये गए औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी विवरण के अनुसार विचार किया जाता है। औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी विवरण में यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार 5 लाख से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरी क्षेत्रों तथा दस लाख से अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले विभिन्न महानगरों की सीमा में नये औद्योगिक एकाइ को और अधिक साइमेंस जारी नहीं किये जायेंगे। इस निर्णय को प्रभाव में लाने के लिए दिनांक 26 अप्रैल, 1977 को एक अपेक्षित अधिसूचना भी जारी कर दी गई है। फरवरी, 1973 के नीति सम्बन्धी विवरण में उल्लिखित एकाधिकार प्रतिव्यवस्था व्यापार व्यवहार के अन्तर्गत आने वाले उपक्रमों पर लगाए गए, प्रतिव्यवसाय लागू रहेंगे तथा उन्हें उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के साइमेंसिकरण उपबन्धों से कोई छूट नहीं दी जाएगी।

सभी औद्योगिक साइमेंसों संबंधी स्कीम जिनमें उपक्रमों का नाम, उत्पादन की क्षमता, स्थापना-स्थल आदि होते हैं, 'बीकसी-बुलेटिन ऑफ इन्डस्ट्रियल साइमेंसेज, इम्पेडेंट साइमेंसेज एंड एमपोट' 'इंशियन ट्रेड जर्नल' तथा मन्वली निरट ऑफ 'मैंगल ऑफ इन्स्टेड एंड इन्डस्ट्रियल साइमेंसेज' में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं। इन प्रकाशनों की प्रतियाँ मसद के गुप्तकाल में उपलब्ध हैं।

बिहार राज्य के उपक्रमों की 1977 तथा 1978 (जनवरी-जून) में दिवस

औद्योगिक साइसेंसा तथा आशय-यन्त्रों की सख्या नीचे दी गई है —

वर्ष	औद्योगिक साइसेंसा की सख्या	आशय-यन्त्रों की सख्या
1977	16	12
1978 (जन-वरी-जून)	7	4

हथकरघा कपड़े की खरीद

4947 श्री गोविन्दराम मिश्री .

श्री सखी नारायण पांडेय

श्री छधिराम शर्मा

श्री कचदत्तलाल हेमराज जैन

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा वस्त्र विपणन सहकारी समिति तथा दस्तकारी और हथकरघा निर्यात निगम द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्यवार खरीदे गये हथकरघा कपड़े का औसत क्या है

(ख) क्या उन राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा उन संगठनों को कोई अभावदन दिया है जहां से इन संगठनों द्वारा पयाप्त मात्रा में खरीद नहीं की गई थी;

(ग) उन राज्यों से अधिक खरीद के लिये संगठन क्या वायबाही कर रहे हैं ,

(घ) क्या इन संगठनों ने उक्त राज्य सरकारों अथवा राज्यों के हथकरघा निदेशकों के साथ कोई वार्ता आरम्भ की है , और

(ङ) क्या राज सहायता की राशि बढ़ाने बिना हथकरघा जनता कपड़ा योजना

के अन्तर्गत उत्पादन बढ़ाना सम्भव नहीं है, यदि हा, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों को और अधिक राज सहायता देने के लिए सहमत हो गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (धोमती प्रामा माइति) (क) विगत तीन वर्षों में अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा वस्त्र विपणन सहकारी समिति (ग्राल इण्डिया हैण्डलूम फेब्रिक्स मार्केटिंग को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी) तथा हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा निर्यात निगम (हैण्डक्राफ्ट्स एण्ड हैण्डलूम एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन) द्वारा हथकरघों के खरीदे गये कपड़े का परिमाण बताने वाला एक विवरण मलग्न है ।

(ख) विकास आयुक्त (हथकरघा) का कार्यालय में हुई अनेक बैठका में राज्य के सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा उनके राज्य से इन संगठनों द्वारा अधिवाधिक खरीदारी करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ). जिन राज्यों में कम खरीदारी की गई है , उनसे हैडीक्राफ्ट्स एण्ड हैडलूम एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन द्वारा खरीदारी किये जाने का विचार है बशर्ते कि वे नियत करने योग्य उपयुक्त मालप्रतियोगी मूल्य पर बनाये । प्रतियोगी मूल्य पर निर्यात करने योग्य कपड़ा बुनने और उसका विकास करने हेतु राज्य निदेशका तथा विभिन्न राज्य परियोजनाओं से सम्पर्क भी रखा जा रहा है ।

छठी योजनावधि में सहकारी क्षेत्र में विप जाने वाले अधिक उत्पादन के अनुरूप ही कपड़ा समितियों द्वारा सहकारी क्षेत्र से अधिक खरीददारी किये जाने हेतु कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं । विपणन के क्षेत्र में यह भारी जिम्मेदारी उठाने हेतु समिति की पुनरचना करने के अग्र्युपाय सुझाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा एक समिति की नियुक्त की गई है । आशा है कि वह सरकार का

शीघ्र ही अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर देगी। समिति को रिपोर्ट मिलने ही अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ कर दी जायेगी।

(४) जना कपड़े के फ़ैक्टर मूल्य तथा मिला द्वारा इसी किस्म के बनाये गये कपड़ों के बड़े के मूल्य के अन्तर के आधार पर हथकरधे के जनता कपड़ा पर राजसहायता

की जाती है। मार्च, 1979 तक जनता कपड़े के उत्पादन को बढ़ाकर 2000 लाख मीटर प्रतिवर्ष करने का विचार है। 19 अगस्त, 1978 को राज्य सरकार के अधिकाधिकारों के साथ हुई एर बैठक के अनुसार जनता कपड़ा के उत्पादन में दी जाने वाली राजसहायता समीक्षाधीन है।

विवरण

अखिल भारतीय हथकरधे वस्त्र विपणन सहकारी समिति लि.

1975-76, 1976-77, तथा 1977-78 की अवधि में देश के अन्दर बिक्री डिपो के लिये खरीदे गये कपड़े का मूल्य दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

राज्य	1975-76 (रु०)	1976-77 (रु०)	1977-78 (रु०)
आंध्र प्रदेश	20,56,064	28,06,154	28,15,557
आसाम	5,499	6,092	7,769
बिहार	4,75,470	9,58,180	12,20,234
गुजरात	5,67,943	9,24,762	8,38,604
दिल्ली	41,07,344	34,14,556	30,60,635
हरियाणा	35,49,625	44,03,063	48,15,236
जम्मू व काश्मीर	11,37,391	13,46,003	12,09,039
केरल	14,93,094	11,36,318	13,70,223
कर्नाटक	47,41,300	43,14,024	49,00,415
मणिपुर	1,38,086	1,36,297	81,750
मध्य प्रदेश	4,40,630	2,09,950	2,77,502
महाराष्ट्र	20,58,207	24,05,576	29,19,496
उड़ीसा	5,89,288	4,26,900	3,97,504
पंजाब	25,632	38,38,560	44,828
तमिलनाडु	1,75,61,817	1,34,91,575	1,34,57,589
उत्तर प्रदेश	72,85,818	80,27,832	1,00,39,235
प० बंगाल	21,59,786	24,00,441	26,07,419
पाण्डिचेरी	—	—	16,362
राजस्थान	—	—	14,214
योग	4,83,92,071	4,64,46,283	5,00,93,611

भारतीय दस्तकारी तथा हथकरघा निर्यात निगम लि०

विगत तीन वर्षों में खरीदे गये हथकरघा के बण्डे का राज्यवार भूरा

राज्य	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
आंध्र प्रदेश . . .	38 08 072	48,46,951	4,06,610
बिहार . . .	3,12,797	2,20,005	91,362
दिल्ली . . .	12 14 329	10 69,162	34,93,195
गुजरात . . .	54,381	8,778	70,637
हरियाणा . . .	1,84 368	18,12 711	5,47,535
जम्मू व काश्मीर . . .	7,90 701	2,48 690	2 27,814
कर्नाटक . . .	4,83 146	24,25,333	28 42,799
केरल . . .	93,20,198	1,04,67,179	1,23,95,968
महाराष्ट्र . . .	52,37,750	44,35,000	74,66,265
मध्य प्रदेश . . .	41,061	6 30 072	71,67,261
उड़ीसा . . .	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	1,28,425
पंजाब . . .	4 28 397	17,29,783	24 16,750
पाकिस्तान . . .	654	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
राजस्थान . . .	1,39,082	4,62 866	2,26,219
तमिलनाडु . . .	1,46,21,669	1,73 51,924	1,95,13,131
उत्तर प्रदेश . . .	3 02,769	3 28 030	99 398
वेस्ट बंगाल . . .	8,61,811	2 38 030	1,39,520
योग . . .	3 78 27,306	4,72 21,397	5,72,62 877

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग में सम्मिलित किये जाने वाले उद्योग

4948 श्री एस० एस० सोमानी .
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि—

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे उद्योगों की विस्तृत सूची पर स्वीकृति दे दी है जिन्हें पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योगों में सम्मिलित किया जाना था,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं, और

(ग) क्या खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग श्रमयोग के पास छोटी पञ्चवर्षीय योजना के दौरान लगाये जाने वाले नये उद्योगों के बारे में विकास कार्यक्रमों को विशेष रूप से प्रारम्भ करने के लिये अर्पणित तकनीकी जानकारी तथा संसाधन हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमति
श्रीमती भाइनि) (क) से (ग). खादी एवं
ग्रामीण उद्योग आयोग अधिनियम, 1956
(1956 का. 61) की अनुसूची में निम्न
खादी और 22 ग्रामीण उद्योग शामिल हैं
जनवरी 1978 में लागू बस्त्र कानून का
उद्देश्य जैसी एक नई मर के समावेश के
अतिरिक्त कोई नया उद्योग पाचवीं अथवा
छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में खादी एवं ग्रामीण
उद्योग आयोग के क्षेत्राधीन नहीं लाया गया
है ।

Earmarking of Funds for Tribal Sub-Plans by Central Ministries

4949 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN
GO Will the Minister of HOME AF
FAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry intimated
the policy decision to all the Ministries
at Centre to earmark funds for tribal
sub-plan areas

(b) if so the Ministries which have
so far earmarked funds for these areas
for the year 1978-79 and rest of the
plan period

(c) if not the reasons thereof and

(d) the Ministries which have so far
studied and identified the development
al problems of tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a)
Yes Sir

(b) to (d) The exercise is being
done by the concerned Ministries as a
part of formulation of medium term
plan 1978-83

Programmes in Regional Radio Stations regarding Activities of Legislatures

4950 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCIN-
DIA Will the Minister of INFORMA-
TION AND BROADCASTING be pleas-
ed to state

(a) whether it is a fact that as a
result of inadequate publicity in the
newspapers about the activities of the
elected legislators about the work they
are raising the issues in the Legislature
bodies for the welfare of their consti-
tuents the need is being felt that some
via media be provided to legislators so
that they can apprise their consti-
tuents about these issues

(b) if so whether Government have
a proposal to include a regular pro-
gramme in Regional Radio Stations
and invite concerned legislators to
apprise their constituents through
radios and

(c) if not his own reaction in this
regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K
ADVANI) (a) and (c) Regional
news bulletins include matters raised
by legislators in various legislative
bodies depending on the newsworthi-
ness of the items These bulletins
mention the names of the legislators
also to the extent possible

(b) No Sir

Representation from Dismissed Service Men's Association Kerala

4951 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state

(a) whether the Ministry have receiv-
ed a representation from the Dismiss-
ed Service Men's Association Kerala
State Committee Chala Cannanore
regarding the problem of thousand of
employees whose services were termi-
nated after police verification

(b) if so the details thereof,

(c) whether it is a fact that few of these victims on police verifications are people whose services were terminated during emergency and

(d) in view of this what action Government have taken for these people?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) We have received two representations from the Association one dated 21.9.1977 addressed to the Union Minister of Industries in January 1978 and the other dated 28.7.1978 addressed to the Defence Minister in August 1978

(b) In the first the Association had demanded the abolition of what it calls 'political police verification by the Centre and the States and the reinstatement of persons dismissed on account of such verification during the period 1960-1977

In the second representation the Association has sought the reinstatement of 15 Army personnel dismissed during the Emergency

(c) and (d) The services of some of the recruits were terminated as per normal rule. No victimization due to the Emergency or otherwise appears to be involved in any of these cases. Nevertheless, a review of all such cases is in progress

Licence to Big and Small Entrepreneurs for setting up of Industries in Backward Areas

4952 **SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) what is the number of licences granted to big business and small entrepreneurs to set up industries in the backward areas in the country

(b) the number of industries set up as a result thereof and

(c) what is potential of employment created for the people of the areas concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) 85 Industrial Licences were issued during the calendar year 1977 and January-June, 1978 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 for setting up of new undertakings in the backward areas of the country. Of these 2 industrial licences were issued to undertakings registered under the MRTP Act 1969

(b) An Industrial licence is issued with an initial validity period of 2 years which can be extended for another period of 2 years on the basis of adequate justification. It generally takes about 3 to 4 years for an industrial licence to fructify. It is therefore not possible to indicate at this stage the number of industries set up as a result of industrial licences issued during the period from 1-1-1977 to 30-6-1978

(c) Information in regard to employment potential of the schemes for which industrial licences have been issued during the above mentioned period is not readily available

दो व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तारी

4953 **फादर एन्यनी मुरमू** क्या नौबहन और परिवन्धन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मद्रास की एक नौबहन कंपनी के साथ 89 000 रुपये का घोटाला करने के आरोप पर दो व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उनमें से एक उस कंपनी का निदेशक है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या प्रबंध किये जायेंगे कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ न हों और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और पखहन मन्त्रालय मे
प्रमोदरी राज्य मन्त्री (श्री चोंड राम) .
(क) एसी कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।
(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Appointment from Open Selection Quota in H.A.L., Bangalore

4954 SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether in HAL Bangalore, instructions were issued for reserving 25 per cent of the open selection quota for appointment to Grade III exclusively for the ex-management trainees and similar reservations for ex-design trainees in addition to the reservation of the percentage posts to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes,

(b) whether Government are aware that such reservation for ex design trainees and ex management trainees, by depriving the opportunities to others working in the same grade viz., Grade-II, and doing similar or some nature of work is violative of Art 16 of the Constitution of India, and

(c) if so, what Government propose to do to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Such reservations do not violate Article 16 of the Constitution.

(c) Does not arise

Broadcasting of Regular Rural Programmes over A.I.R. Stations in Arunachal

4955 SHRI BAKIN PERTIN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether no station in Arunachal Pradesh is broadcasting regular rural

programmes farm and home programmes or intensive agriculture programme and such important programmes like radio lessons in agriculture etc ,

(b) Government's plans as to give proper education in greatly neglected and underdeveloped people of Arunachal Tribes in this regard,

(c) is there any plan to start morning and afternoon programmes from the present radio stations in Arunachal,

(d) if so, from what date the Government will start these programmes and

(e) if not what is the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) The three Radio Stations of Arunachal Pradesh i.e. Pasighat Tezu and Tawang are serving a useful educational purpose through their informative and cultural programmes of local and rural bias, in conjunction with the broadcasts from the Dibrugarh All India Radio Station in a large number of tribal languages/dialects for the Arunachal Pradesh. However the three Stations of Arunachal Pradesh do not have any specialised programme Unit.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

(e) It is proposed to set up a full fledged radio station at Itanagar during the 6th Plan period. This will provide a more sustained and improved service to the people of Arunachal Pradesh.

Cases of Traffic Offences Pending in Delhi Courts

4956 SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of cases of traffic offences are pending in the Delhi Courts for a long time.

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps being taken to dispose of these cases immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) to (c) There is a backlog of cases because the rate of institution of challans is higher than the rate of disposal of cases. Efforts are being made to set up more courts to clear the arrears. Some of the other reasons for delay in disposal are incorrect address of the accused, subsequent change in address, and change in ownership of vehicles.

महात्मा गांधी की हत्या के संबंध में श्री केतकर के विरुद्ध जाच

4957. श्री केशवराव घोंडने - क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) महात्मा गांधी की हत्या के संबंध में श्री केतकर के विरुद्ध जाच आरम्भ करने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ख) जाच कार्य को छोड़ देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) महात्मा गांधी की हत्या के पड़वन्त के बारे में जाच आयोग जिसके अध्यक्ष श्री जस्टिस जे० एल० नूपूर थे वे निष्कर्ष भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को भेज दिए गए थे। आयोग इस परिणाम पर पहुंचा था कि श्री सी० बी० केतकर महात्मा गांधी के जीवन के खतरे की आशंका के बारे में निश्चित सूचना देने में असफल रहे थे। इन गलतियों के कारण उन्होंने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 176 के अन्तर्गत एक प्रथम दृष्टया अपराध किया था। इसलिए राज्य सरकार ने 15

दिसम्बर, 1970 को श्री केतकर पर मुयदमा चलाने का निर्णय किया। परन्तु 6 मई, 1976 को उन्हें जुडिशल मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा मुक्त कर दिया गया था।

(ख) मुक्त किये जाने के विरुद्ध बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय में 8 सितम्बर, 1976 को एक अपील दायर की गई थी। जाच न्यायलय द्वारा मुक्त किये जाने के तथ्य, श्री केतकर की आयु के साथ-साथ उनकी शारीरिक दुर्बलता पर विचार करने के पश्चात् राज्य सरकार ने उच्च न्यायलय में अपील करने पर जोर न देने का निर्णय किया था।

Shifting of Salt Commission's Office from Jaipur to Gujarat

4958 SHRI F P GAEKWAD Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have made a proposal to Central Government to shift the office of Salt Commissioner to Gujarat from Jaipur,

(b) whether State Government have also made a proposal to establish a separate Salt Cess Board to ensure proper utilisation of salt cess collection and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to these two proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Yes Sir

(c) These matters are covered *inter alia* by the terms of reference of the Salt Enquiry Committee which is being set up to undertake a comprehensive review of the Salt Industry. The Central Government would take decisions in these matters after considering the report of the proposed Committee.

स्टेपल घागे के मूल्यों में वृद्धि का भागलपुर में बुनकरों पर प्रभाव

4959 श्री युधराज क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के भागलपुर में दो लाख बुनकरों की दशा "स्टेपल" घागों के मूल्यों में भारी वृद्धि और रगने वाले पदार्थों की अनुपलब्धता के कारण दिन-प्रति दिन बहुत शोचनीय होती जा रही है और यदि हा, तो "स्टेपल" घागों के मूल्य बढ़ाने के लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कब तक कड़ी कार्यवाही की जायेगी और वह कार्यवाही किस प्रकार की होगी, और

(ख) बुनकरों को उचित मूल्यों पर "स्टेपल" घागों की सप्लाई के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जायेगी तथा यह व्यवस्था कब की जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती भामासाइति) (क) और (ख) सूचना इच्छा की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जयगी ?

Closure in Aluminium Utensils Industry

4960 SHRI AHMED M PATEL Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Small Scale Industries manufacturing aluminium utensils in the country particularly in Gujarat State are facing closure due to shortage of material

(b) the steps taken by Government for the safeguard of these industries,

(c) whether the small scale industrial units have represented in this regard, and

(d) if so, steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Government are fully aware of the difficulties being faced by small scale units all over the country in getting sufficient quantities of aluminium required for utensils due to shortage of indigenous production

(b) The shortfall is being met through imports

(c) Government have received representations from the small scale units about shortage of aluminium

(d) Arrangements have been made to distribute the imported material to meet the shortage

Import of Plant and Equipment by BHEL

4961 SHRI S S DAS Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether BHEL propose to have massive imports of plant and equipment for power programme of the country, if so details of the same, and

(b) the recommendations of the BHEL to achieve the Sixth Five Year Plan power target of 18000 MW?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) No, Sir

(b) The power programme of 18 500 MW for the Sixth Plan has been analysed in detail by BHEL and steps to increase the capacity of the manufacturing plants have been taken. Investment proposals to augment the capacity of the boiler plant and turbine plants have been made. Keeping in view the present capacity the time frame of build up of additional capacity and the delivery requirements selective import of critical components will be made. BHEL have built up the project engineering and project management expertise and are strengthening their organisation so that the power targets can be met

Sale of Cement in Small Packets

4962 SHRI NATVARLAL B PARMAR Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the cement is sold in bags and permits are issued to consumers by the Civil Supply Departments in Delhi and various parts of the country only for bags,

(b) what steps are being followed for making available cement in retail i.e. one kg to two kg or 5 kg to ordinary needy and poor consumers at reasonable price,

(c) whether it is a fact that those who need cement for filling the holes or plastering the patches in walls or for putting electric wires or water pipes have no arrangement for buying small bit of cement and they have to purchase it at fantastically high price from retailers,

(d) whether Government propose to advise the State Governments to authorise licensed holder stockists of cement to sell a fixed percentage of the commodity to those who stand in need of small quantities of cement urgently, and

(e) the details in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) to (e) It is not considered desirable to encourage sale of loose cement in quantities of less than a bag

Land allotted to School in R K Puram, New Delhi

4963 SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Police and his Ministry regarding illegal obstruction,

trespass theft and removal of land marks by Government servants and their Welfare Associations, on land officially allotted to a School in Sector III R K Puram New Delhi, resulting in serious danger of breach of peace, and

(b) if so, the action the Police and his Ministry have taken to ensure proper possession and use of the land to the lawful allottees and the action taken to bring the wrong doers to book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) and (b) A complaint dated 27-6-78 from Secretary, KG and Junior School Parents and Teachers Association, Sector III, R K Puram New Delhi was received by the R K Puram Police and this Ministry. It was alleged therein that the residents as well as the office bearers of the Residents Welfare Association of Sector III R K Puram were causing obstruction in running the said School. Enquiries revealed that a piece of land in front of quarters Nos 609 to 624 in Sector III R K Puram was allotted to KG and Junior School to be run by Parents and Teachers Association. This was however, objected to by the residents of the area and the office bearers of the Residents Welfare Association, Sector III, R K Puram. According to the Delhi Police, the matter was amicably settled on the intervention of the Member Metropolitan Council and the Municipal Councillor of the area on 16-7-1978.

Quantity of Newspapers allotted to daily 'Samaj'

4964 SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTSINHERA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether in Orissa, the only oldest heavily circulated daily Oriya newspaper (Samaj) which goes to every remote corner of the State had

not been published with full pages on 28th July for short supply of news print papers

(b) if so total number of circulation of the daily Samaj newspaper (Oriya) and total quantity of news print papers allotted in the year 1977 78 and 1978 79

(c) among the allotment when actually the newsprint papers had been received by the newspaper

(d) real cause for not receiving the allotted newsprint papers in full quantity in time and

(e) action taken on the representation from the Editor of paper to the Minister?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI)

(a) It has come to the notice of Government that the daily Oriya newspaper 'Samaj' was published in four pages on July 28 1978

(b) and (c) The circulation of Samaj has been shown in the Annual Statement furnished by the paper as 58 688 copies per publishing day for the year 1977

As regards the quantity of newsprint allotted it is presumed that the information required is the entitlement of newsprint worked out. In 1977 78 the papers entitlement came 1115 11 mts of newsprint. After all adjustments for excess drawn and short consumption and advances made for 1976 77 and 1977 78 the balance entitlement due was 256 78 mts made up of 51 27 mts of imported newsprint and 205 51 to be supplied by the EPA.

This quantity of 51 27 mts of imported newsprint was released to the paper on July 20 1978 by STC from their buffer stock Calcutta.

The authorisation for Nepa (indigenous newsprint) for quantity of 205 51 mts of newsprint was issued by the office of RNI on March 2 1978. Its validity stands extended to 31 8-1978.

As for 1978 79 no application has yet been received from the paper. However STC has allotted 450 mts as advances for 1978 79.

(d) The main reason is that the paper submitted the application for allotment of newsprint for the year 1977 78 only a month before the expiry of the licensing year.

(e) No such representation has been received.

Expenditure on National Highways in Maharashtra

4965 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the expenditure incurred on National Highways in Maharashtra during 1977 78 and outlay approved National Highway wise for the current year

(b) whether Government have received some proposals from the State Government for allotment of more funds and conversion of State highways into National Highways taking up major repairs etc. and

(c) if so details thereof and decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) During 1977 78 Rs 724 93 lakhs were spent on development of National Highways in Maharashtra. A provision of Rs 6 0 lakhs has been made for 1978 79 as detailed below National Highway-wise.

(Rs in lakhs)

N H No	Rs Lakhs
3	273 24
4	191 04
6	101 63
7	18 39
8	5 18
9	29 35
13	4 49
17	47 51
50	8 15
TOTAL	670 28

(b) and (c) No request has as yet been received from the Maharashtra Government for allotment of more funds during 1978-79. They have however proposed 12 routes for inclusion in the National Highway system. Due to financial constraints it has not been possible to accede to this request.

CBI enquiry into BHEL Advertisements

4966 SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the CBI made any enquiry into the allegation of issuing of advertisement through a particular agency by the BHEL Chairman

(b) if so what are the findings of the enquiry and

(c) the action taken on the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Nos Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

EX INA personnel in Government Employment

4967 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of ex INA (Indian National Army) personnel who are at present employed in various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government and

(b) the number of above mentioned ex INA personnel who joined Central Government service on or before 31st December 1951 and are still in service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) and (b) Since appointments to various posts/

services are made by the different Ministries/Departments controlling the cadre the information asked for in part (a) and (b) of the question is not available with us.

Assistance to States for modernisation of Police Forces

4968 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the break up of amount given to each State/UT for modernisation of their Police Forces during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) A statement showing Central Financial assistance released to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of Police Forces from 1975-76 to 1977-78 is appended

Information in respect of Union Territories is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is collected

Statement

Central Financial Assistance released to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of Police Forces from 1975-76 to 1977-78

S No	Name of State	Central Assistance released (Rs in lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	155.08
2	Assam	73.00
3	Bihar	76.30
4	Gujarat	98.36
5	Haryana	40.80
6	Himachal Pradesh	33.13
7	Jammu & Kashmir	28.28
8	Karnataka	123.05

Sl No	Name of State	Central Assistance released (Rs in lakhs)
9	Kerala	59 00
10	Madhya Pradesh	106 40
11	Maharashtra	146 00
12	Manipur	22 65
13	Meghalaya	37 26
14	Nagaland	21 30
15	Orissa	63 00
16	Punjab	49 35
17	Rajasthan	134 57
18	Sikkim	18 00
19	Tamil Nadu	166 54
20	Tripura	21 12
21	Uttar Pradesh	157 84
22	West Bengal	118 92
TOTAL		1749 95

TV facilities for Rural Areas

4969 SHRI ANNASAHAB GOT KHINDE Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1573 on 26 7 1978 regarding TV facilities for Rural Areas and state the names of the places alongwith their States where the proposed eight relay centres are going to be located?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) Besides Asansol (West Bengal) and Kasauli (Himachal Pradesh) which are approved schemes of the V Plan it is proposed to have TV Relay Centres at the following places

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (i) Cuttack | Orissa |
| (ii) Murshidabad | West Bengal |

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (ii) Ajmer | Rajasthan |
| (iv) Varanasi | Uttar Pradesh |
| (v) Vijayawada | Andhra Pradesh |
| (vi) Panaji | Goa Daman and Diu |
| (vii) Medurai | Tamil Nadu |
| (viii) Jammu | Jammu & Kashmir |

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये छठी योजना

4970. श्री कचरनात हेमराज जैन क्या योजना मंत्री यह बात न की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने मध्य राज्य के साथ-साथ मध्य प्रदेश के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना प्राप्त कर ली है,

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के छठी योजना (1978-83) के लिए व्यवस्था करते समय योजना आयोग ने किन मापदंडों को ध्यान में रखा है,

(ग) योजना आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्यों में मध्य प्रदेश से क्या योगदान अपेक्षित है, और

(घ) क्या मूल्य वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए योजना आयोग द्वारा दिये गये प्रावधान से राज्य के लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्राप्त हो पायेंगे ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई)

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) मध्य प्रदेश की 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए परिलक्ष्य और लक्ष्य को योजना आयोग द्वारा राज्य सरकार के साथ विचार विमर्श करने के बाद, समाधानों की उपलब्धता सहित सभी संलग्न कारकों को ध्यान में रखकर निर्धारित किया जाएगा ।

Granting of permanent commission

4571 SHRI SURAJ BHAN Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the SSRC officers of the Army Dental Corps are given two chances for grant of permanent regular commission

(b) whether SSRC officers who are granted second or subsequent chance for PRC have to lose their seniority by one year for pay and promotion

(c) whether in two cases the above rules have not been adhered to thereby giving rise to serious discrimination between the officers of the same category

(d) whether any representation have been received by Government against this discrimination, and

(e) if so what decision has been taken on the said representation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Yes Sir

(b) As per orders issued on 23-3-56 seniority of officers granted P R C in their second attempt was to be reduced by one year. This provision of cut in seniority was abolished in July 1966 but it was stipulated that cases of those officers whose seniority was reduced on grant of P R C prior to April 1966 would not be re-opened

(c) to (e) It has recently come to light that in case of one officer the cut in his seniority by one year was imposed whereas in a few other cases no such cut was effected. A representation from the affected officer has been received and is under consideration

Production of documentary film on Henry Louis Vivian Derozio

4972 SHRI A E T BARROW Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a documentary film on Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (1809-1832) the Anglo Indian poet and the first National Bard of Modern India is being produced by the West Bengal Government

(b) the name of the person taking the role of Henry Derozio

(c) the language in which the film is being produced

(d) the length of the film and

(e) whether a synopsis of the film is available and if so the source from which it may be obtained?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) (a) to (e) No Sir. No documentary film on Henry Louis Vivian Derozio is being produced. However a full length feature film on the life and activities of Henry Louis Vivian Derozio is being produced by West Bengal Government. The name of the person playing the role of Derozio is Ujjal Sengupta. The film is being produced in Bengali. Its length would be approximately 12000 running feet according to the scheme submitted by the Director of the film. The synopsis of the film can be obtained from the Govt. of West Bengal.

मध्य प्रदेश के बिदिशा और रायसेन जिले में
ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना

4973 श्री राघवजी • क्या ऊर्जा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि •

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के बिदिशा और रायसेन
जिलों को उन ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं

के नाम क्या है जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनु-
मोदन के लिए भजा गया था और अभी तक
अनिर्णीत है ,

(ख) ये योजनाएँ कब भेजी गई थीं
तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्य-
वाही की है , और

(ग) इन योजनाओं को कब तक
अनुमोदित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश की दो ग्राम
विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें—एक विदिशा जिला के
लटेरा और सिरोंज खण्डों के लिए तथा दूसरी
रायसेन जिला के सिलवानी खण्ड के लिए—
मध्य प्रदेश विजली बोर्ड से क्रमशः 24-2-
1978 और 30-3-1978 को प्राप्त
हुई थीं। इन स्कीमों का मूल्यांकन मार्च/
मई, 1978 में किया गया था तथा मूल्यांकन
दल की टिप्पणियों को दृष्टि में रखकर
संशोधन हेतु ये स्कीमे राज्य विजली बोर्ड
को अप्रैल/मई, 1978 को लौटा दी गई थीं।
ये दोनों स्कीमे राज्य विजली बोर्ड में विचारा-
धीन हैं ,

(ग) संशोधित स्कीमे राज्य विजली
बोर्ड से प्राप्त होने पर निगम अनुमोदन के
लिए उन पर विचार करेगा।

केन्द्रीय जाच ब्यूरो में 'सब इन्स्पेक्टरों की
भर्तियाँ

4974. श्री राज केशर सिंह क्या गृह
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या वर्मचारी चयन आयोग ने
हजार में सब-इन्स्पेक्टरों (केन्द्रीय जाच ब्यूरो)
के पदों के लिए आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित किये
थे ;

(ख) क्या पद के लिये स्नातक, स्तर
को न्यूनतम शैक्षिक निर्धारित ग्रहण के

सथ 50-55 प्रतिशत अंकों की शर्त लगाने
के 50 प्रतिशत के कम अंक प्राप्त कर लेने वाले
हजारों उम्मीदवारों पर वे लिये आवेदन
देने के अवसर से वंचित रह गये हैं ,

(ग) क्या बढती बढजगारी का देखते
हुए एक खली प्रतियोगिता के लिए इस प्रकार
की शर्तें लगाना समझाने एवं सामाजिक
न्याय की दृष्टि में कम अंक प्राप्त करने वाले
हजारों उम्मीदवारों के हितों के विरुद्ध है ,

(घ) यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार 50-
55 प्रतिशत अंकों की शर्तों को समाप्त करगी
और इन पदों को फिर से विज्ञापित करेगी ,
और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस सामाजिक अन्याय
को जारी रखने का क्या औचित्य है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस०
डी० पाटिल) (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान।

(ख) उम्मीदवारों के लिए निर्धारित
शैक्षिक अर्हता किसी मान्यता प्राप्त विश्व-
विद्यालय की डिग्री ही है। प्रश्न में उल्लिखित
जैसे कोई शर्त नहीं रखी गई है। फिर भी,
रिक्तियों की कुल संख्या (20) को और
पिछले वर्षों में उम्मीदवारों के चयन के अनुभव
को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उम्मीदवारों को सूचना
के लिए मार्गनिर्देशन के रूप में यह अधिसूचित
किया गया था कि पिछले वर्षों में "डिग्री/
स्नातोत्तर डिग्री परीक्षा में कुल अंकों के 55
प्रतिशत से कम अंक लेने वाला कोई भी सामान्य
उम्मीदवार तथा 45 प्रतिशत से कम अंक
लेने वाला अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन
जाति का कोई भी उम्मीदवार टेस्ट/माहात्म्य
हेतु प्रारम्भिक चयन में सफल नहीं हो सकेगा"

(ग) में (ङ). पिछले वर्षों में चुने गए
उम्मीदवारों के अंकों की प्रतिशतता बताने
का मुख्य उद्देश्य, आवेदकों की उम्मीदवारों को,

Sl No	Name of the Hon Member.	Date of his communication and subject matter of representations forwarded	Action taken
4	Shri A K Roy	6th April, 1978 Representation of four Adivasi ladies of Dhar Kera Colliery in Dhanbad regarding molestation	Acknowledged by the Minister of State. Copy of the representation was sent to the State Government and a report called for which is still awaited
5	Shri A. K. Roy	14th April, 1978 Two representations from Harijans (one from Dhanbad Distt. and the other from Hazari Bagh Distt) regarding land dispute etc	Acknowledged by the Minister of State. Copy of the representation was sent to the State Government and a report called for which is still awaited
6	Shri A K. Roy	18th April, 1978 Representation from Kisto Hadi of village Khedani	Acknowledged by the Minister of State. The representation along with a copy of covering letter were sent to the Government of Bihar (under intimation to the Hon MP) with the request that instructions may be issued to the concerned authorities for expeditious and sympathetic action in these cases, and to intimate the factual position to the Hon'ble MP
7	Shri A K. Roy	26th April, 1978 Representation from 4 members of a Harijan family of Distt Dhanbad complaining against harassment and requesting for a job in the Bokaro Steel Project	Acknowledged by the Minister of State. Copy of the representation was sent to the State Government and a report called for which is still awaited
8	Shri A K. Roy	5th May, 1978 Representation from Harijans and Minority communities of Shumla Baghal Colliery of Dhanbad Distt regarding their rehabilitation at a safer place	Do
9	Shri A K. Roy	24th May, 1978 Representation from a Harijan of Dhanbad District against dispossession of land	Do
10	Shri A K Roy	24th May 1978 Three representations from Harijans of Monghyr and Dhanbad Distt regarding atrocities against them	Acknowledged by the Minister of State. The representation along with a copy of covering letter were sent to the Government of Bihar (under intimation to the Hon'ble MP) with the request that instructions may be issued to the concerned authorities for expeditious and sympathetic action in these cases, and to intimate the factual position to the Hon'ble MP
11	Shri A K. Roy	6th June, 1978 Representation from weaker sections in Dhanbad regarding harassment against them	A copy of the representation was sent to the Govt of Bihar and a report was called for which is still awaited

Sl No	Name of the Hon Member	Date of his communication and subject matter of representations forwarded.	Action taken
12	Shri A K Roy	7th June, 1978 Representation from two Harijans of Dhanbad Distt regarding atrocities against them	Acknowledged by the Minister of State. The representation along with a copy of covering letter were sent to the Govt. of Bihar (under intimation to the Hon MP) with the request that instructions may be issued to the concerned authorities for expeditious and sympathetic action in these cases, and to intimate the factual position to the Hon MP.
13	Shri A K Roy	20th June 1978 Representation of the Harijans of Dhanbad Distt regarding atrocities	Do
14	Shri A K Roy	18th July 1978 Representation regarding murder of Adivasi of Dhanbad District by another person (Telisby Caste)	Do
15	Shri A K Roy	28th July 1978 Atrocities being committed by Ganga Goshala on Adivasis of Chak Narain of Dhanbad	A copy of the representation was sent to the Government of Bihar and a report was called for which is still awaited.

Complaint against Vigilance Officer

4976 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) vigilance and carpet sections in the All India Handicrafts Board are headed by one officer against whom there have been maximum complaints,

(b) if so all complaints against the Carpet Centres are ultimately reaching the same senior officer and that is the reason why there have been no genuine investigations and

(c) why it is not possible to give over these complaints with immediate effect in public interest to some other officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) The Vigilance Officer of the All India Handicrafts Board functions as

Special Assistant to the Head of the Organisation, viz. Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) in all vigilance and allied matters. He is also looking after the overall policy, planning guidance and coordination work in respect of carpets and overseeing implementation work in Northern, Central and Eastern Regions. Verifiable complaints received by the above Officer have been got duly investigated subject to relevant Government instructions.

(c) Does not arise

Production of HMT watches in Srinagar Unit

4977 SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is proposed to raise production of the Srinagar Unit of the HMT watch factory, and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) It is proposed to instal balancing plant and machinery for increasing the capacity at the Srinagar Watch factory from 3 lakh watches to 5 lakh watches. Additional employment of about 300 is estimated

Employment of Civilians in the Field Ammunition Depots

4978 SHRI KISHORE LAL Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that all categories of civilian viz clerks Mazdoor, Packers and Carpenters are employed in all the Field Ammunition Depots and

(b) if so why are the civilian store keepers not employed in these Field Ammunition Depots who are fit for field service?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) No Sir. The categories of civilian staff employed in Field Ammunition Depots are—

(i) Locally controlled industrial staff such as tradesmen and Mazdoors

(ii) Locally controlled non industrial staff such as Daftry, Fire men, Fire Engine Drivers

(iii) Centrally controlled non industrial staff such as Clerks and Supervisory Fire Staff

(1) Military personnel are employed in charge of stores in Field Ammunition Depots as these units are required to issue ammunition to the troops round the clock and whenever called upon to do so. Civilians generally reside away from the Depots and have restricted working

hours. Hence it is not in the operational interest to employ civilian store keepers in Field Ammunition Depots.

Number of COB Licences Issued

4979 SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) how many COB licences are issued during last 3 years in which capacities are to be determined in future,

(b) the names of units present capacity approved and reasons for deferring the decision of actual production achieved and

(c) under what provisions of I (D and R) Act, rules and regulations COB licences were issued and under what rules capacities to be fixed are deferred was it mentioned in notification of COB licences if so details of the same, if not, how would Government plug the loophole?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) The number of COB licences issued from 1st January 1976 to 30th June 1978 with provisional capacities total 23

(b) The names of the parties and the provisional capacities approved in each case are given in the attached statement. The reasons for fixing provisional capacities in these cases are explained in reply to part (c) below.

(c) Provisions contained in Section 13(1) (a) (b) and (c) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 provide for grant of COB licences to industrial undertakings in certain circumstances mentioned therein. Capacities to be endorsed on carrying-on business lie

ences are governed by executive instructions and not under any rules made under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The criteria followed while fixing capacities in COB licences are as under—

(a) Where production has been established and reported for a period of more than one year prior to the specified date the capacity may be fixed at the level corresponding to the highest annual production subject to a minimum economic capacity to be determined in respect of the concerned industries/products whichever is higher. There may, however, be cases where it may not be practicable to fix a minimum economic capacity. In such cases the capacity will be fixed provisionally on the basis of peak production in any of the previous years.

(b) Where production had commenced within less than one year before the specified date or the undertaking has not yet gone into production, the capacity may be provisionally determined on the basis of the minimum economic capacity. But in cases where it is not practicable to fix the minimum economic capacity the capacity may be provisionally determined on the basis of the capacity claimed or the computation based on plant and equipment installed.

(c) Where a minimum economic capacity or a provisional capacity is fixed this capacity will have to be fixed finally on the basis of the highest annual production, after the unit has been in production for a period of 3 years.

These criteria are uniformly applied in all cases of COB licences.

Statement

Names of the party and the Provisional capacity approved in C O B Licence issued during 1976, 1977 and January—June 1978

Sl No	Name of the party	Item manufacture and provisional capacity approved
1	2	3
1	M/s Kalyan Industrial Corporation, Calcutta	AAC/ACSR Conductors above 19 Strands—1500 MT (Provisional)
2	M/s Technical Cables, Mandyal (A P)	AAC/ACSR Conductors above 19 Strands—2 000 tonnes p a (Provisional)
3	M/s Rajathan Transmission Wires Jaipur, (Rajasthan)	AAC/ACSR Conductors above 19 Strands—5 000 M T (Provisional)
4	M/s Steel & Allied Products, Calcutta	Agricultural Implements (Ghamalla —2 000 tonnes (Provisional)
5	M/s Aluminium Cables & Conductors (UP) Pvt Ltd, Calcutta	AAC/ACSR Conductors above 19 Strands—2 200 MT (Provisional)
6	M/s. Basant Udyog Calcutta	Agricultural Implements viz Ghamallas, Parhalas, Shovals Kodals etc —2,000 tonnes (Provisional)
7	M/s Ranger Breweries Ltd New Delhi	Indian Made Foreign Liquors —1100 bulk kilolitre (Provisional)
8	M/s Sora Distilleries Private Ltd, New Delhi	Malt Whisky—450 bulk kilolitre (Provisional)

1	2	3
9	M/s Patiala Distillers & Manufacturers (Pvt) Ltd, Distt Patiala (Punjab)	Indian Made Foreign Liquors and Country Liquor—1100 bulk kilolitres (Provisional)
10	M/s West India Distilleries Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore	Indian Made Foreign Liquors—1100 bulk kilolitres (on a provisional basis) (Provisional)
11	M/s Ray Distillery Industries Ltd, Bombay	Indian Made Foreign Liquor and Country Liquor—1100 bulk kilolitres (on provisional basis)
12	M/s Jammer Taluka Sugar Cane Producers Processing Coop Society Ltd, Maharashtra	Indian Made Foreign Liquors—675 bulk kilolitres (on provisional basis)
13	M/s Vidarbha Liquor Corporation, Nagpur	Country Liquor—450 bulk kilolitres ¹ (on provisional basis)
14	M/s Himachal Pradesh Mineral and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd, Simla	Country Liquor—1100 bulk kilolitres (on provisional basis)
15	M/s Shree Satpuda Teepanwar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd, Distt Dhule (Maharashtra)	Country Liquor—1100 bulk kilolitres (on provisional basis)
16	M/s Konkani Agro Marine Industries Pvt Ltd, Bombay	Indian Made Foreign Liquors and Country liquor—1100 bulk kilolitres (on provisional basis)
17	M/s Maharashtra Manufacturing Corporation Bombay	Country Liquor—1100 bulk kilolitres (on provisional basis)
18	M/s Metal Fittings Pvt Ltd New Delhi	1 Carbon/Alloy Stainless Steel Forged Fittings—3000 tonnes (on provisional basis) 2 Carbon/Alloy Stainless Steel Extruded Fittings—2000 tonnes (on provisional basis)
19	M/s Ramon Distilleries Ltd, Bombay	Indian Made Foreign Liquors and Country liquor—1100 bulk kilolitres (on provisional basis)
20	M/s Kalburgi Distilleries, Distt Dharwar (Karnataka)	Indian Made Foreign Liquors—1100 Kilolitres (on provisional basis)
21	M/s Indo Lowen Brau Breweries Ltd, New Delhi	Malt Whisky—600 bulk kilolitres (on provisional basis)
22	M/s Orient Steel & Industries Ltd Calcutta	Mild Steel and Carbon Steel Section including rods etc —7 000 tonnes (on provisional basis)
23	M/s Votion Chemicals and Distilleries, Madras	Indian Made Foreign Liquor —1100 bulk kilolitres (on provisional basis)

School Boy crushed by DTC bus on Mandir Marg, New Delhi

4980. **SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHILA** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of schools functioning on the Mandir Marg New Delhi and the total number of students studying in them,

(b) whether it is a fact that on the Peshwa Road—Mandir Marg Crossing there is heavy traffic and no traffic policeman remains there to conduct the traffic which causes accidents and loss of life,

(c) whether it is a fact that on the 10th August, 1978 morning a DTC bus crushed a school boy on this crossing,

(d) whether it has also been alleged that even the policemen from Mandir Marg Police Station which is very close to the place of accident reached there after more than 2 hours, and

(e) whether Government would enquire into the laxity on the part of police personnel of Mandir Marg Police Station and transfer the persons responsible from there and also post a traffic policeman there permanently at least during school hours and also direct to instal traffic lights on this crossing, if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) The following seven schools having a total of about 7700 students are functioning on the Mandir Marg -

1 St Thomas Girls Hr Sec School

2 Daya Nand Model Girls Hr Sec School

3 Ralsina Bengali Girls and Boys Hr Sec School

4 N P Boys Hr Sec School
5 DTEA Boys and Girls Hr Sec School

6 Hercourt Butler Hr. Sec School

7 Bhai Parmra Nand Shushu Niketan.

(b) A traffic constable is being deputed to regulate traffic during the peak hours

(c) Yes, Sir A DTC bus fatally knocked down a school boy aged 12 years

(d) and (e) No, Sir The information from the Police Control Room was received at 0757 hours at P S Mandir Marg and one S I from there reached at the place of accident at 0759 hours The traffic point is now being manned by a constable from 7 A M to 8 A M also. Restrictions have also been placed on the maximum speed for all vehicular traffic Electric blinkers also exist for cautioning motorists

Central Government Employees consumer Cooperative society

4981 **SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the names of employees of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd, New Delhi against whom shortages have been found in physical verification of the goods handled by them during the last three years ending on 30th June, 1978 each year,

(b) the particulars of shortages found,

(c) the action taken against each of them, and

(d) whether there is any such employee against whom shortages have been found for more than one time and if so, the particulars thereof and

the action taken or proposed to be taken against such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the house in due course

Purchases made by Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

4932 SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) Whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the cleaning material liquid soap phenyl and cleansing powder sold by the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited New Delhi through its various branches and P Block store are not purchased by the Society from standard companies and are purchased from their favourite persons and thus sub standard goods are supplied at high rates,

(b) the reasons for which the Society does not purchase goods from standard companies and

(c) whether Government would issue instructions in this regard and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Officers of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

4933 SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a C B I enquiry was recently conducted against some offi-

cers of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd, New Delhi,

(b) if so the names of the officers and the charges against each of them, and

(c) the outcome of the enquiry and the action taken against the officers concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Manufacture of Bearings by TVs Group

4934 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether many small and medium scale industries are already engaged in the manufacture of Bearings,

(b) whether applications for manufacture of Bearings by Joint Sector Undertakings and others are pending with Government, and

(c) if so for what compelling reasons the application of TVs Group is being favoured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (c) There are four units in the organised sector manufacturing Bimetal Bearings. On a recent review of the industry as well as applications rejected in the past one of the cases was considered for recommendation to LC MRTP Committee. Whether the concerned applicant of the recommended case belongs to large house or not has not been decided. Decision on the application has yet to be taken.

Road Accidents in Delhi

4985 SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) how many persons died in road accidents in Delhi/New Delhi during the last two months,

(b) the number of persons who died in accidents with DTC buses

(c) the action taken by Police Department against the Drivers of such vehicles and

(d) what steps are being taken to avoid such accidents particularly with DTC buses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) 109 persons died in road accidents in the capital during the last two months

(b) 15 persons died in accidents involving DTC buses.

(c) The Delhi Police have registered cases u/s 304 A IPC against the drivers of such vehicles

(d) The following measures have been taken to minimise the number of road accidents —

(i) Traffic police is making surprise checks to detect over-speeding and negligent and drunken driving. Mobile courts are prosecuting the offenders on the spot

(ii) Lectures are being given on road safety to DTC drivers as part of the Road Safety Education drive.

(iii) DTC bus stops are being located away from traffic junctions.

(iv) DTC have also set up checking squads to check hazardous driving by their drivers

(v) Restrictions are being imposed on certain roads for loading and unloading and parking and making entry one way

(vi) Efforts are also being made to widen and improve roads and to construct more cycle tracks

Reservations for S.C. and S.T. in Indian Delhi Police (Computer) Cell

4986 SHRI RAM LAL RAHI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether in none of the grades in Indian Delhi Police (Computer) Cell, reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is complete, and

(b) if so, the efforts being made to complete it and the time by which all the reserved posts will be filled in?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) and (b) The sanctioned strength of staff in the Delhi Police Computer Cell is as below—

Asst. Commissioner of Police

Inspector

Civilian Key Punching Operator

1

1

4

Of the above posts, one post of Key Punching Operator is reserved for Scheduled Caste Candidate. The posts of Key Punching Operators including the one reserved for Scheduled Caste

candidate were advertised but no candidate from Scheduled Caste applied for the post. As such the post could not be filled up.

Hindustan Andolan

4987 SHRI LALJI BHAI

PROF R K AMIN

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) what is Hindustan Andolan and which organisations or persons are running it

(b) whether suggestion regarding special court for trial of Smt Irdira Gandhi former Prime Minister as the result of the opinion poll conducted by the Andolan has been received by Government and

(c) if so the factual position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) Hindustani Andolan is a movement started in January 1974 in Bombay by Shri Madhu Mehta a leader of the erstwhile Swatantra Party to highlight and fight against social and economic evils and to generate public opinion in regard to various issues of national importance

(b) No Sir

(c) Does not arise

Purchase of US Planes and Deep Penetration Aircrafts

4988 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Air Force is contemplating to buy US planes now in Australia

(b) if so details thereof and

(c) whether Government are also anxious to buy deep penetration aircrafts worth several thousands crores of rupees?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) The House is aware of the decision in principle to acquire a new type of aircraft to replace the Canberra and the Hunters which are due to be phased out of service in the coming years. As a decision about the type of aircraft and the number to be acquired has still to be taken it is not possible to indicate the total cost involved at this stage.

शाहजहापुर स्थित आयुध कारखाना के कमचारियों को मुफ्तित किया जाना

4989 श्री दयाशम शास्त्री क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या शाहजहापुर स्थित आयुध कारखाने के 24 कमचारियों का सितम्बर/अक्टूबर 1974 में मुफ्तित कर दिया गया था यद्यपि उन्हें सेशन काट न बरी कर दिया था तथा बहुत से सदन सदस्यों ने उन्हें बहाल किय जाने का अनुरोध किया था

(ख) क्या स्थल स्ना मुख्यालय ने उन्हें अपने प्रादेश सत्या की०प्राई० जा० 162/सा/9ई/पी० ए०० आर० दिनांक 12 जुलाई 1978 में उन्हें सेवा से हटाने के बारे में कारण बताधा नोटिस दिया है और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो उन कमचारियों को बहाल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्र० शर सिंह) (क) इन कमचारियों को अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई के रूप में निलम्बित किया गया था और यह कार्रवाई न्यायालय के मामले से सम्बद्ध नहीं थी। उनकी बहाली के संबंध में कुछ सदन सदस्यों से अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) कारण बताया नोटिस कारखाने के मद्द प्रवर्तन न जारी किए थे सना मुद्दालय ने नहीं।

(ग) कारण बताया नोटिस व उत्तरा पर विचार करने के बाद 7 कमचारिया को बहान किया जा चुका है। शप 17 मामलों में कारण बताया नोटिस व जवाब में प्राप्त उत्तरा पर मसम प्राधिकारा विचार कर रहे हैं।

Talks with Underground Nagas

4990 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government have allowed former underground Naga leaders to contact the hawks comping on the border inside Burma

(b) if so the details thereof

(c) the reasons for giving such permission

(1) the result of their meeting with the hawks and

(e) the further steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) No Sir

(b) to (e) Do not arise. However the ex-underground Nagas who are signatories to the Shillong Agreement have expressed a desire to meet their other colleagues still in the underground with a view to persuading them to accept the Agreement.

Pollution of Ganga

4991 SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that six-man Committee set up to examine the

possibility of nuclear pollution of Ganga by the spy device left atop Nanda Devi by the CIA in 1964 has not yet been able to outline the terms of reference of the enquiry

(b) whether the said Committee has met any time after its formation and

(c) what are the details and reasons for soft pedalling?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) The terms of reference of the Committee set up to study the effect of nuclear device planted atop Nanda Devi are set out in a Government Resolution issued on May 4 1978. It is therefore not necessary for the Committee to outline its own terms of reference.

(b) and (c) The Committee has met formally once. In addition the Chairman and Members have held further discussions and consultations amongst themselves and also with specialists in the fields concerned. The work of the Committee is progressing satisfactorily.

सो० घाई० एल० द्वारा प्रचार काय पर व्यय

4992 श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि कौन इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा प्रचार काय पर प्रति वष बितती धनराशि खर्च की जाती है तथा कोयल का उपयोग करो बूझा की बजाया, इन प्रचार का प्रौचित्य क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : सूचनाएँ बतली जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Facilities to Delegates of AICC at CSIO, Chandigarh

4993 SHRI BHAGAT RAM Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether All India Congress Committee (AICC) delegates for Kama

Gata Maru Session held during the emergency near Chandigarh were given free accommodation and other facilities at the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (C.S.I.O.), Chandigarh,

(b) whether huge expenditure was incurred for the renovation of newly converted Guest Houses for this purpose, and

(c) the reaction of Government and what action has been taken against the persons responsible for it?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No Sir

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise d

Ban on Jammu and Kashmir Peaks

4994 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA RIEF Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have levied the ban on Jammu and Kashmir peaks,

(b) if so the reasons therefor, and

(c) the number of teams from abroad expected to attempt them during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) There is no ban on climbing peaks in the open areas in Jammu & Kashmir subject to the observance of the prescribed conditions in this regard

(b) Does not arise

(c) Seven

जामने औरछा पन बिजली योजना, मध्य प्रदेश

4995 श्री सशर्मानारायण नायक - क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की ओर से सरकार को जामने औरछा पन बिजली योजना प्राप्त हुई है ,

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत अयोग ने उसकी जाच पड़ताल आरम्भ कर दी है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसके लिये कब तर मजूरी दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) -

(क) से (ग) बेतवा नदी पर औरछा बहु-उद्देशीय परियोजना के सबध में परियोजना रिपोर्ट (दो जिल्दों में जिनके साथ ड्राइंगों की जिल्दें नहीं थी) के दो सेट मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में 17 अगस्त, 1978 को प्राप्त हुए थे। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग और अन्य संबंधित अधिकारियों में परियोजना रिपोर्टों की विस्तृत जाच एक साथ किए जाने के लिए राज्य प्राधिकारियों के पास से समूची परियोजना रिपोर्टों की अधिक प्रतियां की प्रतीक्षा है।

टाटा रोबिन्स फ्रेजर, जमशेदपुर द्वारा उत्पादित वस्तुएं

4996 श्री खडू प्रताप चौडानी क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बिहार के हिसाभूम जिले में बहु उद्देशीय प्राइवेट कम्पनी, टाटा रोबिन्स फ्रेजर द्वारा उत्पादित निर्यात योग्य वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं , और

(ख) टाटा रोबिन्स फ्रेजर कम्पनी ने किन किन देशों को अब तक अपनी वस्तुओं

का निर्यात किया है और इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा माईति) (क) टाटा-रोबिन्स फ़ेजर जो एक गैर-सरकारी कम्पनी है, आइडलर रोलरो, वाइब्रेटिंग स्क्रिनों, सेक्शनल और भाइन कन्वेयरर्स, इण्डस्ट्रियल चेनो, वायर स्क्रिन ब्रशिंग, वाइब्रेटर्स, ट्रियलरो, ब्रशरो और, कोल प्रेपरेशन इक्विपमेंट और मीटीरियल हंडलिंग इक्विपमेंट, जिनमें स्टैंडर सम्मिलित हैं, स्टैंडर-बम-रिक्लेयर शिप लोडर/अनलोडर, जनरल कन्वेयर, और/कोल हंडलिंग प्लाट और कोल वाशीरीज सहित कोल प्रेपरेशन प्लाट का निर्माण करती है। ये सभी वस्तुएँ निर्यात योग्य हैं विशेषरूप से उपकरणों की सम्पूर्ण वस्तुएँ/हिस्से पुर्जों और सब सिस्टम भी या तो फालतू पुर्जों के रूप में या उपकरण सम्मरनकर्ताओं द्वारा निर्यात योग्य हैं।

(ख) कम्पनी ने ए० सी० सी० के जरिए कुर्बत को 8 65 लाख रुपये मूल्य के कन्वेयरर्स और सीधे ही जोर्डन को 2 31 लाख रुपये मूल्य की स्क्रिना का निर्यात किया। इनके अलावा, कम्पनी ने निम्नलिखित आई० डी०ए० परियोजनाओं को उपकरणों की सप्लाई और अधिष्ठापन करके 1973-74 से 1977-78 तक की अवधि में 120 7 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा भी कमाई है, जो सरकार द्वारा निर्यात कयादेश मान गए थे, जिसने लिए भारतीय सम्मरनकर्ताओं को भुगतान विदेशी मुद्रा में किए जाते हैं।

(1) एफ० ए० सी० डी० इजीनियरिंग एण्ड डिजाइन आर्गनाइजेशन, वाचीन।

(2) नया नागन प्रोजेक्ट, भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लिमिटेड।

(3) सिन्दरी आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना, भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लिमिटेड।

विभिन्न पार्टियों द्वारा की गई प्रस्तावों के उत्तर में इसने अपने उत्पादों की दरे भी प्रस्तुत की हैं, जिनका मूल्य 6 करोड़ रुपये है।

Investment by EEC Countries in India

4997 SHRI T A PAI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) did the Prime Minister ask the EEC countries to invest in India; and

(b) what is the nature of investment he envisages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI). (a) No specific suggestion was made by the Prime Minister to the EEC countries to invest in India

(b) Does not arise.

Generation of power in States

4998 SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA

SHRI RAMANAND TIWARI

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA

DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of electricity in Mega-watts being generated at present in the country, State-wise as against its demand,

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to augment the generation of electricity, and

(c) the details of programme in this regard for the next two years as also during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN). (a) The peak demand for power and the

actual peak demand met in the various systems during the month of July 1978 is given in Statement attached

(b) and (c) The following steps are being taken to augment generation of electricity in the country

- Maximising generation from existing power plants, by improving their availability and performance,
- training of Operation and Maintenance staff of power stations to secure better operation and maintenance of power generation facilities,
- Reducing transmission and distribution losses
- transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas,
- Distribution of power following a system of national priorities

and discouraging wasteful and ostentatious consumption,

—Expediting commissioning of new generating units

—Ensuring early stabilisation of newly commissioned generating units,

The draft 5 years plan 1978—83 attaches high priority to meet the growing demand for power and wiping out the backlog. It envisages addition of about 18500 MW of generating capacity during the plan period.

The targeted programmes of additions to generating capacity during the current year and the next two years are as follows —

1978-79	—	3857 MW
1979-80	—	2803 MW
1980-81	—	3028 MW

Statement

State-wise peak demand for power and peak demand met during July, 1978

State	July, 1978	
	Peak demand requirement (MW)	Peak demand met* (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	817	817
Assam	Not available	
Bihar S.E.B.	500	354
Gujarat	1007	1007
Haryana	504	504
Himachal Pradesh	61	61
Jammu & Kashmir	118	112
Karnataka	1200	917
Kerala	514	514
Madhya Pradesh	1030	678
Maharashtra	2505	2077

Note: *Includes imports from neighbouring systems and excludes exports to neighbouring systems

State	July, 1978	
	Peak demand requirement (MW)	Peak demand met* (MW)
Man pur . . .	Not available	
Meghalaya . . .	Not available	
Nagaland . . .	Not available	
Orissa	400	400
Punjab	908	908
Rajasthan	500	450
Sikkim	Not available	
Tamil Nadu	1541	1541
Tripura	Not available	
Uttar Pradesh	1846	1531
D V C	850	609
West Bengal DPI GESC	1000	252
		64
		524

Directions Re. acknowledgement of communications received from MPs.

4999 SHRI K T KOSAL RAM
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether he had issued directions to his colleagues that the communications received from MPs should be acknowledged by Ministers themselves and not by their personal staff,

(b) if so whether any of the colleagues in the Council of Ministers has sought exemption and if so reasons thereof, and

(c) whether the Prime Minister is aware of the feelings of the MPs for the practice not being adhered to by the Finance Minister in particular?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) In a letter to my colleagues in the Council of Ministers I had stressed the desirability of communications from Mem-

bers of Parliament being acknowledged and final replies sent under their signature

(b) No Sir

(c) Honble Members will appreciate that in the case of heavy mail it may not be possible for a Minister to acknowledge the letter himself. In this particular case, I understand that the Finance Minister's mail from MPs quite heavy

Freedom fighters pension

5000 SHRI M N GOVINDAN
NAIR

SHRI K A RAJAN

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has requested the Centre to stop the recovery of freedom fighters pension given to some of the freedom fighters in the State and also to keep pending the order;

(b) if so how many such persons are served the order for recovery the reasons therefor and Government's reaction to the State Government's requests in this regard

(c) whether the Kerala Assembly has urged the Centre through a non official resolution to treat the Punnappra Vayalar Struggle and Mopiah Rebellion as part of freedom struggle for the purpose of sanction of freedom fighters pension and

(d) if so the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) Yes Sir

(b) In 70 cases pension has been cancelled and applicants requested to pay back the amount wrongly drawn

The State Government have requested for waiving the recovery of wrongly drawn pension. The whole question of recovery of wrongly drawn pension is under consideration

(c) Yes Sir The Resolution has been received on the 17th August 1978 through Kerala Government

(d) The Resolution has requested for grant of pension to those who participated in the Malabar Rebellion Punnappra Vayalar and Kavumbai struggles

The question of recognition of these incidents as part of the freedom struggle has been carefully considered and it has been decided that none of these incidents qualify for being treated as part of the national freedom struggle

Setting up of Lok Vastra Units

5001 SHRI CHHITU BHAI GAMIT Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up Lok

Vastra (Janata cloth) units in the country,

(b) if so the names of the States which have expressed their interest in this regard and

(c) the details of the working of this scheme and the amount of assistance given by Central Government therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) The Government has agreed in principle to the setting up of 20 Lokvastra Units initially through the agency of Khadi and Village Industries Commission

(b) Eight States and two Union Territories have shown interest in the scheme These are States of Karnataka Tamil Nadu Andhra Pradesh Madhya Pradesh Assam, Orissa, Jammu & Kashmir and Haryana and Union Territories of Tripura and Delhi

(c) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is examining the operational aspects of the Lokvastra Scheme The Government will provide assistance in the shape of interest subsidy on loans raised by the Lokvastra Units from the Banking Institutions

Closure of Rubber Factories in Haryana

5002 SHRI RAGHBIR SINGH VIRK

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA

SHRI G M BANATWALLA

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of Rubber Factories in Haryana have been facing acute shortage of raw material and they are

likely to shut down as a result thereof, and

(b) if so whether Government propose to meet their demand to avoid closure of these factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Yes The Government is aware that the small scale units are facing problems due to nonavailability of natural raw rubber According to census data of small scale industries, the number of rubber based units in Haryana is about one hundred only

(b) The Government is already seized of the matter and is considering steps to resolve the problems.

M/s Siemens Contract with BHEL

5003 SHRI RAMDEO SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) Since when M/s Siemens contracts with BHEL was more or less finalised and the broad outlines of the arrangements arrived at during 1976 and thereafter,

(b) the technological capacity of M/s BHEL three years ago and the programme of upgrading technology in the coming five years,

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to raise annual turnover of BHEL to 1200 crores by 1983-84, and

(d) the extent to what M/s Siemens will get the share in profit etc what is the present percentage BHEL is giving to them for technological agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) BHEL entered into three agreements with Siemens during 1974 and 1975 and one agreement with KWU subsidiary of Siemens in 1976 A proposal

to enter into another agreement with Siemens for a number of products and systems is under consideration

(b) BHEL manufacture a number of products for the power and industrial field Steps to update the technological capacity are being taken The technology in the field of boilers, auxiliaries, compressors, etc. were kept updated and are to international standards, to upgrade technology in the area of electrical products like transformers motors, hydro generators etc proposals are under consideration Arrangements for securing improved technology for turbo sets have been made

(c) Yes, Sir Based on the current indications of the power programme and the growth in the industrial sector BHEL's turnover is expected to reach Rs 1200 crores by 1983-84

(d) M/s Siemens will not get any share in the profit The collaboration proposal under consideration envisages payment of lumpsum of DM 5 million per year for ten years and a royalty of 18 per cent BHEL's existing agreements with Siemens provide for a royalty payment of 4-5 per cent and for the agreement with KWU 2½ per cent

दूर-दर्शन की ट्रांसपोर्ट यूनिट के कार्यकरण की जांच

5004 श्री टी० एस० नेगी क्या [सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री दिनांक 19 जुलाई, 1978 के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त सख्त 579 के उत्तर के संदर्भ में यह खताने की धृष्टा करेंगे कि

(क) इस मामले में जिसने अधिकारियों का हाथ है तथा इस मामले का स्वीकार क्या है,

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में इन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) क्या सरकार का उन्हें बचाने का विचार है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले के परिणामों को कब तक विदित करा दिया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) (क) 22 फरवरी, 1978 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न सख्या 302 के भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित 3 व्यक्तियों में से, आगे जाच-पड़ताल के परिणाम-स्वरूप दो व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध आरोपों को छोड़ दिया गया है, जबकि एक अन्य व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई शुरू की गई है। इस प्रकार अब 7 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाहिया चल रही हैं।

(ख) और (ग) दोषी पाए जाने वाले व्यक्ति (व्यक्तियों) के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई अनुशासनिक कार्यवाहियों के पूरा होने पर की जाएगी। किसी भी दोषी व्यक्ति (व्यक्तियों) को सरकार द्वारा बचाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है।

(घ) कार्यवाहियों को शीघ्र पूरा करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, किन्तु कोई निश्चित समय सीमा नहीं दी जा सकती, क्योंकि नियमों में निर्धारित विस्तृत प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण किया जाना है।

हिन्दी के टाइपराइटरों के "की बोर्ड" में परिवर्तन

5005 श्री बजरंग सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी परिषद् ने हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों के वर्तमान "की बोर्ड" में परिवर्तन करने के विरुद्ध निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ,

(ग) क्या वर्तमान "की बोर्ड" में कोई खामिया हैं ,

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्रवाई करने का है , तथा

(ङ) क्या समिति ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में टाइपराइटर बनाने का निर्णय किया है।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) से (घ) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति ने 26 मई, 1976 की बैठक में हिन्दी (देवनागरी) टाइपराइटरों में सुधार के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया और टाइपराइटरों को सुधरा हुआ मानक रूप देने का निर्णय किया। इससे पहले देवनागरी टाइपराइटरों के कुर्जोपटल में 5 त्तर परिवर्तन किये जा चुके हैं। बार-बार परिवर्तन करने से टाइपिस्ट और प्राशुलिपिका को तो असुविधा होती ही है, टाइपराइटर निर्माताओं को भी हानि होती है। इसलिए यह तय किया गया है कि सुधरा हुआ मानक रूप देने के बाद कुछ समय तक कुर्जोपटल में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जाए। इन सुधरे हुए नवीनतम कुर्जी-पटल में पिछली सभी खामिया दूर करने की काशिश की गई है। फिलहाल इस बारे में और कोई कार्रवाई करना आवश्यक प्रतीत नहीं होता।

(ङ) जी हां, श्रीमान।

Incentive to Cement Industries

5006 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state—

(a) what are the details offered by Government to give incentives to cement industries,

(b) whether these incentives are being offered in consultation with the Tariff Commission, and

(c) whether these incentives will give room for rise in prices of cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) The following incentive to cement industries have been announced by the Government

A cash incentive of Rs 30 per ton for every tonne of additional production of cement over the best production of each manufacturing unit during the last three financial years or 85 per cent of its licensed capacity whichever is higher

(b) and (c) No Sir

Expenditure incurred on installation of new Telephones and additions and alterations by the Director, CSIO Chandigarh

5007 SHRI DINESH JOARDER Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the Director CSIO Chandigarh has incurred huge expenditure on the installation of new telephones and is making additions and alterations against the advice of his Accounts Officer in the last few years

(b) if so how much expenditure was incurred and whether the sanction of the competent authority was obtained before incurring the expenditure and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b) A sum of Rs 20 400 was paid to the P&T Department for installation of 5 new connections and one extension with the sanction of the competent authority. The Finance and Accounts Officer of the Organisation only drew attention to the economy instructions of the Government of India issued in May 1977 which were taken into considera-

tion. These telephones/extension were sanctioned after verifying their essentiality.

(c) Does not arise

Decrease in per capita Consumption of Cloth

5008 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the per capita consumption of cloth in the country has come down from 17 metres in 1974 to 13.3 metres this year,

(b) if so whether this is due to the high cost of textiles and the emphasis laid on exports of available cloth by Government and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (c) Per capita availability of cloth for consumption from 1974 to 1976 is given below —

1974	14.60 metres
1975	14.56 metres
1976	13.73 metres (Provisional)

It is true that per capita consumption of cloth has been decreasing. This trend is mainly arising out of stagnant effective demand for textiles due to recessionary conditions. Increased exports are also a consequence of stagnant indigenous effective demand. Increased durability on account of increased use of durable non cotton fibres and also changes in sartorial patterns have also contributed to the decline in the per capita consumption. Per capita supply and consumption can to some extent be increased by improved purchasing power of the consumers efforts to augment supply of textiles will be taken as part of our programmes for the New Plan.

Interchangeability in the name of Promotional prospects

5009 SHRI NIRMAL CHANDHA JAIN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) are the Government aware that All India Radio Programme Staff Association has strongly protested against the Government's move in respect to the interchangeability in the name of promotional prospects,

(b) do Government also not feel that this proposal of interchangeability, if put into operation would create serious difficulties as the jobs of the programme staff are highly technical, and

(c) Government's view in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) (a) to (c) Yes Sir The Verghese Committee on Autonomy for Akashvani and Doordarshan recommended inter alia that programme staff including staff artists should be brought under a single unified cadre The All India Radio Programme Staff Association has expressed the fear that if this recommendation is accepted by Government it may affect their promotional prospects

Government have not yet taken any decision on the various recommendations of the Verghese Committee It is therefore premature at this stage to express any view in this regard

Instructions to stop re employment

5010 SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINTIA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments Local Bodies Education Boards Public and Private Sector Undertaking re-employ men and women after their retirement on reaching an age of superannuation

though they are required to make room for younger employees and fresh recruitment,

(b) whether Government propose to issue an order to all concerned to stop extension and fresh recruitment of retired/superannuated persons in view of the acute unemployment problem, and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) Central Government have no jurisdiction over State Governments, Local Bodies, Education Boards and Private Sector Undertakings in this matter as they have their own system of recruitment. In public sector undertakings of Central Govt appointments to posts carrying a pay scale of Rs 2500-3000 and above, of officers beyond the age of 58 years is resorted to only in exception cases with the approval of Central Government wherein internal expertise of requisite calibre is not available. In other cases Public Sector Enterprises themselves grant extension of service/re employment to officials beyond the age of 58 years in similar exceptional circumstances

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question

News item captioned 'Ship Engines Rusting as SCI Deliberates'

5011 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in Hindustan Times' of 17th June 1978 Ship Engine rusting as SCI deliberates', and

(b) if so Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) Yes Sir

(b) It is not a fact that because of indecision of Shipping Corporation of India regarding specification of Vikramaditya the main engine and other equipment procured by Mazagon Dock for this vessel remained unutilised. Mazagon Dock was not prepared to construct the vessel as per terms of the contract signed on 25th June 1971. However they now propose to utilise the engine and other equipment for a passenger cum cargo vessel for the Andaman Services for which they are developing general arrangements and specifications.

Loans to Ex Servicemen

5012. SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any amount under any new scheme for giving loans to the ex-servicemen for setting up small industrial ventures and

(b) if so the details regarding this scheme and the details regarding the terms of the loans as well?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) The Central Managing Committee of the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen have approved a scheme for giving subsidy by State Governments from State Special Fund on interest charged on loans by banks from ex Servicemen entrepreneurs for setting up small scale industrial ventures. However the Central Government as such has not sanctioned any amount under any new schemes for giving loans to ex-Servicemen for setting up small industrial ventures

(b) The details of the scheme are given in the attached statement.

Statement

(a) Eligibility

(i) The Ex servicemen desirous of getting a subsidy on the rate of

interest should apply to the bank for getting their scheme and loan approved subject to a maximum limit of Rs 25 000. Only those cases where the schemes have been approved by the bank for the sanction of a loan will be considered for the grant of subsidy

(ii) The proposal will be considered in case of those eligible Ex-servicemen under the scheme who have not got any benefit from Government sources for their resettlement

(iii) The subsidy will be admissible to the Ex-servicemen and to the actual dependents of the deceased service personnel as defined in SRO 234 of September 1966

(b) Rates of Subsidy

The subsidy will be admissible to the entrepreneurs as under—

(i) Loans upto Rs 5 000

The rate of interest payable to the entrepreneur will be 4 per cent p.a. The difference between the rate of interest charged by the bank and 4 per cent will be re-imbursed for a period of three years from the date of grant of loan

(ii) Loans above Rs 5 000 and upto Rs 25 000

The rate of interest payable by the entrepreneur will be 7 per cent p.a. The difference between the rate of interest charged by the bank and 4 per cent will be re-imbursed for a period of three years from the date of grant of loan

(c) Procedure

(i) The proposal for the subsidy will be examined by the Secretary Zila/Rajya Sainik Board, who will submit their recommendation to the Managing Committee of the State Special Fund for approval

(ii) The number of instalments of repayment will be fixed by the bank

keeping in view the amount of loan and the nature of venture for which loan is being given. The subsidy will be for a period of three years

(iii) The subsidy will be payable quarterly direct to the Ex service men and would be conditional on the entrepreneur paying the instalment of loan and interest regularly throughout the year. If at any time he is irregular or default, in the repayment he will not be eligible for the grant of subsidy from that date. However the Financial Sub-Committee of the concerned State can consider each case on its merits.

(iv) The entrepreneur will produce from the bank concerned certificate regarding payment of last instalment and interest on due date. On receipt of this certificate the subsidy will be re-imbursed to the entrepreneurs

2 As the implementation of the scheme can only be done successfully at the State and District level, the State Governments have been requested to adopt it. The Central Managing Committee of the Special Fund has further decided that in case the States felt the need to augment their funds to meet this expenditure they could approach the Central Managing Committee for this purpose

3 The scheme ensures that the recovery of the loan will be the responsibility of the banks and the advantage of low rate of interest will be available to deserving Ex servicemen.

Bata India Ltd

5013 SHRI MAHI LAL Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Bata India Ltd is a multinational company in India

(b) whether it is a monopoly concern in terms of MRTP Act

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(c) the total amount in Indian or foreign currency it repatriated out of India during last 5 years and

(d) whether Government would consider the desirability to stop the business of this Company like that of Coca Cola Company in view of policy of putting more emphasis on rural and small industries in the country, and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Messrs Bata India Limited was operating as a subsidiary of Messrs Leader A.G Switzerland. The Company has however brought down its foreign equity to 40 per cent with effect from 17th October 1977 in terms of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973

(b) The Company is registered under Section 26 of the MRTP Act as an Undertaking to which Section 20(a) (i) of the Act applies

(c) The total amount repatriated by the company during the last three years is as follows —

1975-76	Rs 200 837
1976-77	Rs 14 02 500
1977-78	Rs 37 80 927

(d) and (e) No Sir The case of this company is not on par with that of Coca Cola Company which did not agree to the dilution under FERA to 40 per cent direct non resident investment.

Take over of Maruti Ltd

5014. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maruti Ltd is closed since long

(b) do Government propose to take over Maruti Ltd

(c) if not why not and

(d) what specific steps Government propose to take to provide employment to the labourers and other staff of Maruti Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) to (d) Government are considering what is to be done with the assets and facilities of M/s. Maruti Limited

Production of Cotton Yarn Tubes

5015 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether all the big mills in the country have started producing cotton yarn tubes

(b) whether it is a fact that previously mills used to sell yarn to small scale entrepreneurs

(c) whether it is also a fact that by producing tubes they are saving excise duty while they used to pay on yarn and

(d) if so what action Government contemplate to save the small industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) Only some mills have undertaken winding of sewing thread on tubes for sale in the market. Many mills continue to sell the yarn to small scale entrepreneurs who perform this function.

(c) No Sir

(d) Does not arise

31A National Highway

5016 SHRI C B CHHETRI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether 31A National Highway is not according to the National Highway standard

(b) whether the broadening of this Highway is under the consideration of Government

(c) if so the details thereof and

(d) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (d) The National Highway 31A has not yet been developed to National Highway specifications. The present efforts are directed towards stabilising the existing road rather than widening it. This highway passes through geologically unstable terrain which is further subject to erosion by floods in the River Teesta. It is apprehended that any widening of the road at this stage of instability would further aggravate the problem.

Moreover this highway with a formation width of 6.09 metres is capable of meeting the present traffic requirements commensurate with safety.

Report on Block level Planning

5017 PROF P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have accepted or rejected fully or partially the recommendations of the Dantwala Committee on Block level Planning and

(b) if so reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b) Recommendations of the Committee are under examination.

नगरों में सड़क सुपट्टनाओं में वृद्धि

5018. चौधरी राम मोयान सिंह क्या मोयहन घोर परिवहन मंत्री यह बताते की क्या करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने बड़े नगरों में सड़क सुपट्टनाओं में हुई भगानार वृद्धि पर ध्यान उत्तम दिशि पर विचार किया है

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या दुर्घटनाभा को रोकन के लिए वर्तमान कानून में संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी स्पर्खा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या अन्य उपाय करने का विचार है।

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाद राम)

(क) जी, हा।

(ख) और (ग) शराब और नशीली वस्तुओं के नशे में मोटर गाड़ी चलाने के अपराध के लिए और बड़ी सजा की व्यवस्था करने के लिये और दो पहियों की गाड़ी के ड्राईवर और पिलियन सवार के लिए हैलमेट का पहनाना आवश्यक करने के लिए पिछले वर्ष मोटरगाड़ी अधिनियम 1939 में संशोधन किया गया। इसके अलावा उन व्यक्तियों के चलाने लाइसेंस रद्द करने के लिए संबंधित प्राधिकरणों को अधिकार दिए गए हैं जो नेज और लापरवाही से चलाने के अपराध, जिससे व्यक्तिता की मृत्यु होने की या गहरी चोट पहुंचाने के दोषी पाए गए हैं।

कानून के बारबार उन्वयन के विरुद्ध निरोधक के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए पहले का इसी प्रकार का अपराध करने के तीन वर्षों के भीतर किये गये दूगरे या बाद के अपराध के लिये अधिनियम के अंतर्गत संबंधित अपराध के लिए दिए गए जुर्माने की अधिकतम राशि का एक चौथाई का कम हो, का गुमाना लगाना आवश्यकता का विषय साबित किया जा रहा है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए उपलब्ध 17-8-78 को इस सभा में पुनर्स्थापित मोटरगाड़ी (समाप्त) विधेयक 1978 में शामिल किया गया है।

Realisation of advance rent for Building Hired by National Hydro Electric Power Corporation

5019 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA.
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Ltd New Delhi has failed to adjust or realise the amount of Rs 3 26 000 paid as advance rent for the building hired by them for indefinite period

(b) if so the action taken by Government to recover this amount from the landlord

(c) whether some agreement was entered into for this deal by the Company with the landlord and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN) (a) to (d) The accommodation hired by the Corporation is at "Manjusha", 57 Nehru Place New Delhi. It comprises 62 flats owned by different persons. The Corporation entered into separate lease deeds with the owners of these flats. The agreement provides for payment of some advances partly at the time of booking the accommodation and partly at the time of delivery of its possession. In the case of 27 flats 3 months rent was payable at the time of initial booking and 3 months rent at the time of taking delivery of possession. For 3 flats advance rent was paid for 6 months at the time of booking the accommodation. In the case of the remaining 2 flats advance rent was paid for 9 and 12 months on taking possession of accommodation.

A total amount of Rs. 454513.80 was paid to the owners of these flats as advance of rent. Out of advance so paid Rs. 273334 was unadjusted balance as on 31st March, 1977. The entire advance rent paid has been adjusted against rent dues upto December 1977.

Building of Sassoon Dock in Bombay

5020 SHRI D B PATIL Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANS PORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Sassoon Dock in Bombay was built more than a hundred years ago to facilitate berthing a hundred or so fishing country crafts

(b) whether number of fishing country-crafts have increased many fold in the last hundred years and that in recent years there is an addition of hundreds of mechanised boats also

(c) whether no additional facilities have been provided for berthing fishing crafts in Sassoon Dock,

(d) whether Government are aware that because of the congestion in Sassoon dock fishermen lose hundreds of valuable fishing hours and recently put to incalculable loss which is not being compensated in any way, and

(e) what was the total income in 1877-78 and in 1977-78 at Sassoon dock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (The subject matter of the question pertains to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Deptt. of Agriculture) The reply below has been prepared on the basis of information furnished by them)

(a) Sassoon Dock built between 1874-1875 for general cargo sailing vessels is presently used by fishing vessels only

(b) There has been increase in fishing crafts using the Dock. At present about 540 mechanised boats and 7 trawlers use it

(c) and (d) Congestion at Sassoon Dock on account of insufficient berthing space has resulted in fishermen losing time in landing fish as well as in getting suppliers for the disposal of

the catch. But the scope for improving facilities at Sassoon Dock being limited because of its location construction of a fishing harbour south of Sassoon Dock at a cost of Rs. 406 lakhs has been sanctioned and the work has started. In addition since September, 1973 Kassara Bunder also has been set apart exclusively for landing fish

(e) The total income from Sassoon Dock in 1977-78 was Rs 574 512.91. Figures for the year 1877-78 are not available

मध्य प्रदेश में विधामपुर भटगवन कोयला खान में भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों के बारे में शिकायतें

5021. श्री श्यामलाल घुई : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश में सरगुजा जिले में विधामपुर भटगवन कोयला खान में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अनियमितताओं और भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो की गई शिकायतों का मुख्य व्योरा क्या है, और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय जाच ब्यूरो ने 1976 में छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत बिल में अनियमितता के बारे में कार्यकारी इंजीनियर (ई० एण्ड एम०), क्षेत्रीय वर्कशाप, विधामपुर, तथा क्षेत्रीय लेखा अधिकारी, विधामपुर के कार्यालय के लेखा अधिकारी और एक लोपर डिबीजन सतर्क के बिल फ एक शिकायत दर्ज की और उसकी तहरीकत भी की थी। विभागीय जाच के बाद केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की सलाह से कार्यकारी इंजीनियर को बड़ी

सजा दिलवाने के लिए मामले को प्रतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। जहां तक इस मामले से संबंध लेखा अधिकारी और लोमर डिवीजन क्लर्क की बात है, सतर्कता प्रायोग के विचार से उनसे खिलाफ विभागीय जाच की जरूरत नहीं है।

Licence to M/s Talikoti Cement and Chemicals Ltd.

5022 SHRI K B CHOUDHARI
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a licence for a cement factory at Talikoti has been given to M/s Talikoti Cement and Chemicals Limited

(b) what is the progress in the matter so far and when the factory is likely to be commissioned and start functioning

(c) in case the present establishment is unable to commission the factory whether Government itself will come forward in establishing a factory at Talikoti in view of the availability of raw material in abundance in Talikoti Bijapur district and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The applicant company had engaged M/s Ibcen Pvt Ltd as their consultants and got a project report made by them. They have submitted its project report to the Industrial Development Bank of India along with their loan application. But the Industrial Development Bank of India did not clear the loan application and suggested to the Company to explore the possibility of setting up of the project in the joint sector by associating a State level agency which the Company has not yet been able to arrange. The Company is however making all efforts to implement the project

(c) There is no such proposal at present

(d) Does not arise

Price Rise of Scooters

5023 SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the prices of scooters have gone up after decontrol and

(b) if so to what extent of increase in each type of scooter and justification given by the manufacturers for the increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) The statutory control on distribution of scooters which was rescinded with effect from 1st January 1978 was last applicable to Bajaj 150 Bajaj Chetak and Priya scooters. The price increases effected since the removal of the distribution control are Rs 61.33 for Bajaj 150 Rs 77.75 for Bajaj Chetak and Rs 102.66 for Priya scooters. The manufacturers have reported that these price increases have been necessitated because of cost increases of various inputs etc. Price increases have also been effected in respect of some other makes of scooters which were not governed by the statutory control on distribution of scooters and are not connected with the removal of distribution control.

भाटो ट्रैक्टर लिमिटेड फैक्टरी, प्रतापगढ़ का पूरा हो जाना

5024 श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम

उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रतापगढ़ में सरकारी क्षेत्र में बनने वाला भाटो ट्रैक्टर लिमिटेड नामक कारखाना अब तक पूरा हो जाएगा और उस पर कुल कितनी लागत आवेगी, और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस कारखाने को शीघ्र पूरा करने और चालू करने के लिए शीघ्र पग उठायेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती प्रामा भाइति) (क) और (ख) भाटो ट्रैन्स लिमिटेड, जो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का एव उपक्रम है, को पिछड़े जिले प्रतापगढ़ में स्थापित करके वृषि ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण करने के लिये एव औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिया गया है। विदेशी सहयोग की मजूरी दे दी गई है। स्थल का विकास, सड़क का से आउट, वैंडर डैवलपमेंट और प्रोसेस इंजीनियरी से संबंधित कार्य वस्तुतः पूरा कर लिया गया है। परियोजना का और आगे कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकार और योजना आयोग से परियोजना की जीव्यता के संबंध में किये गये संशोधित अध्ययन के बारे में स्वीकृति मिलने पर किया जाएगा। परियोजना पर 13 करोड़ रुपये के विनियोजन की कल्पना की गई है।

1978-79 के लिए वार्षिक योजना

5025 श्री गंगा प्रबत सिंह •

श्री अमृत राम जादववाल

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए वार्षिक योजना एक अप्रैल, 1978 से चालू हो गई है किन्तु इस वर्ष के लिए वार्षिक योजना रिपोर्ट अभी तक संसद में प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए वार्षिक योजना रिपोर्ट तैयार न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं तथा इसे किंग टिमि तर सभा पटल पर रख जाने की सम्भावना है, और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में वार्षिक योजना रिपोर्ट के प्रभाव में योजना की वित्तियान्विति के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई)

(क) से (ग) 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना का दस्तावेज तैयार किया जा रहा है और संसद के अगले सत्र में सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा। योजना में क्षेत्रीय परिच्ययों को 1978-79 के लिए केन्द्रीय बजट के दस्तावेजों में बताया गया है।

वार्षिक योजना के दस्तावेज में 1978-79 के लिए कार्यक्रमों की रूपरेखा देने और उत्पादन के लक्ष्यों को निर्धारित करने के अलावा, योजनाबद्ध निवेश में पिछले वर्ष के निष्पादन की समीक्षा दिए जाने की भांशा है। केन्द्र और राज्यों में कार्यकारी अभिकरणों से मार्च, 1978 तक योजना के निष्पादन के व्यौरे प्राप्त किए गए हैं। इस सूचना के परितुलन और विश्लेषण में कुछ समय लगता है।

चालू वित्त वर्ष के आरम्भ होने से पहले केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के साथ योजना के सन्वियात्मक व्यौरे के संबंध में विचार विमर्श किया गया है और उन्हें निश्चित किया गया है तथा 1978-79 के लिए संबंधित वार्षिक बजटों में सरकारी क्षेत्र में परिच्ययों के लिए आवश्यक धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है, इसलिए योजना के दस्तावेज को तैयार करने और प्रकाशित करने में लगने वाले समय से वार्षिक योजना के कार्यान्वयन पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ने वाला है।

Modernisation of Machinery by BHEL

5026 SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state

(a) whether BHEL is modernising its machinery to bring it to International Standards, and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, what is the ratio of participation of workers in managing these mills vis-a-vis the Management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (c) Participation of workers in the management in most of the NTC mills at present is through shopfloor committees/joint councils. In all the Subsidiary Corporations of the NTC, except NTC (Gujarat), Joint Bipartite Committees have been formed at each subsidiary level. In these Bipartite Committees equal representation has been given to the workers and the management. A study group composed of representatives of Central Trade Union Federation is currently considering inter alia, the overall policy on workers' participation in management in NTC mills.

सी० सी० आई० सीमेंट फेक्टरी, नया गांव और नीमच में श्रमिकों और कर्मचारियों को मर्तों के बारे में विवाद

5030. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नया गांव और नीमच, मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित किये जा रहे सी० सी० आई० सीमेंट कारखाने में श्रमिकों और कर्मचारियों की शर्तों और कार्य के प्रश्न पर जुलै 1977 के प्रथम सप्ताह में एक विवाद उठा था,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह विवाद किस मूल समस्याओं के बारे में उठा था,

(ग) इसको हल करने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये गये अथवा कार्यवाही की गई; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि रोजगार के मामले में स्थानीय लोगों को प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा माइती) : (क) से (घ). सीमेंट कारपोरेशन कर्मचारी सघ नीमच परियोजना ने प्रबन्धकों द्वारा विचार किये जाने के लिये एक मांग पत्र दिया था। निगम के प्रबन्धकों और कर्मचारी सघ के बीच आपसी बातचीत से 8 जुलाई, 1977 को एक समझौता किया गया था। समझौते की शर्तों में मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित बातें थी :—

(i) जो कामगार कुरुकुला, मादर अथवा बोकाजन से स्थानांतरित होकर नीमच परियोजना में आये हैं, अथवा नीमच में नियुक्त किये गये हैं। उन्हें उनके अर्जित अवकाश में की गई कटौती को ध्यान में रखते हुए दो विशेष वेतन वृद्धि दी जायेगी,

(ii) जिन कामगारों की त्पोहार की राष्ट्रीय प्रतिबंधित और आकस्मिक छुट्टिया कम कर दी गयी थी उन्हें तीन विशेष वेतन वृद्धिया दी जायेगी

(iii) मान्यता प्राप्त सघ के पदाधिकारियों को सघ का कार्य करने के लिए विशेष आकस्मिक अवकाश दिया जायेगा।

(iv) उपस्थिति नामावली के अनुसार काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को 240 दिन की लगातार सेवा पूरी कर लेने के बाद कारखाना अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार अर्जित अवकाश का लाभ दिया जायेगा।

(v) परियोजना स्थल पर चाय केन्टीन चलाने के लिए 300 रुपये की राजसहायता दी जायेगी।

(vi) साईकिल खरीदने की अधिक राशि बढ़ाकर 300 रुपये कर दी जायेगी।

(vii) कामगर द्वारा त्योहार भ्रमि
के रूप में 200 रुपये की राशि
एक वर्ष में एक ही त्योहार भ्रमि
100-100 रुपये की राशि एक
कैलेंडर वर्ष में दो छमाहियों में
भ्रमि-भ्रमि दो त्योहारों पर ली
जा सकती है ।

(viii) यदि कोई कामगर किसी दिन
9 घंटे से अधिक काम करता है
भ्रमि किसी सप्ताह में 48 घंटे
से अधिक काम करता है तो उसे
समयोपरि भत्ता मजदूरी से
हुगुनी दर पर दिया जायेगा ।

(ix) समझौता दोनों पार्टियों के लिए
तीनवर्षों की भ्रमि के लिए
बैध और बाध्यकारी होगा ।

जहां तक नीमच कारखाने में रोजगार
के लिए भर्ती का सम्बन्ध है, स्थानीय लोगों
को वरीयता दी जाती है ।

Scheme for Dunkuni LTC Project

5031 SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH
BASU Will the Minister of ENERGY
be pleased to refer to the reply given
to Unstarred Question No 9908 on the
10th May 1978 regarding scheme of
Dunkuni LTC Project and state.

(a) whether according to the re-
vised feasibility report the Project
has been finally taken up and neces-
sary orders have been placed with
the contractors after scrutiny of the
tenders,

(b) if so, the progress made so far
in implementation of the project,

(c) what would be the actual cost
of the project and what amount has
so far been utilised; and

(d) whether time-bound programme
has been scheduled in terms of con-
tracts placed with the contractors?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN) (a)
and (b) The revised feasibility re-
port was prepared in September, 1977
and tenders received upto 31-1-1978
Evaluation of tenders for selecting
parties and approval of competent
authorities is under process

(c) and (d) The supplementary
note on the revised feasibility report
envisages cost of the project to about
Rs 493 crores to be completed in
about 40 months after placing orders

Appointment of Regular Persons in Place of ad hoc Persons

5032 SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether several officers and
highly paid personnel are still work-
ing on ad hoc basis in AIR and
T V,

(b) reasons for their continuous
working on ad hoc basis,

(c) when Government would like
to appoint regular officers in their
place; and

(d) when they are being reverted
to their original posts?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMA-
TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI
L K-ADYANI). (a) to (d) Yes,
Sir Some of the appointments are
being treated as ad hoc pending dis-
posal of court cases. In the case of
some of the posts, steps have already
been taken to convene Departmental
Promotion Committees for regular
appointments. In some other cases,
DPC has already been held and regu-
lar appointments are expected to be
made shortly or the cases are pend-
ing for finalisation or amendment of
Recruitment Rules. While all possi-
ble steps are being taken to make
these appointments on a regular basis,
as quickly as possible, it is not pos-
sible to fix a time limit

State Level Committee for Distribution of Paper

5033. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any circular O.M. letter was written by Ministry of Industry in 1974 or so to all the Chief Ministers including the Union Territories of Delhi for forming a State level Committee for the distribution of white Printing Papers for copy and text books and Educational Purpose to the Exercise Books manufacturers and publishers;

(b) if so, the details of such circulars and letters and purpose for writing the same,

(c) the names and States of the persons who were nominated/selected in the same Committee of Delhi,

(d) how many meetings of the said Committees were held for Delhi Union Territories since its formation to June, 1978,

(e) the names of the persons attended such meetings on each concession and the decisions taken in each such meetings, and

(f) the action taken on each decision and the outcome thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It was suggested by the Ministry of Industry in June, 1974 that the various State Governments/Union Territories should set up State Level Committees for the distribution of white printing paper for the Educational Sector. The State Level Committees would direct allottees (exercise book manufacturers and text book publishers) to draw supplies from the nominated mills, keep a watch on the activities of the exercise book manufacturers and small publishers with regard to utilisation of paper allocated to them as

well as on the production pattern being maintained by the mills located within their State Jurisdiction. It was further suggested that the Regional/State Level Committees should consist of the following —

1. One representative relating the Education Department of the State Government or the Union Territory where State Level Committee is located—Chairman.
2. One representative each relating to Education, from the other State/Union Territories in the region.
3. One representative from the Industries and Supplies Department of the State/Union Territories in the region including the State where the Committee will be located.
4. One representative each from the Universities in the region.
5. Representatives of exercise book Manufacturers.
6. Representatives of local publishers of books.
7. Representatives of the Paper Traders.

(c) The Committee set up by the Delhi Administration for deciding the distribution of paper to the educational sector consists of the following persons:—

1. Secretary Education.
2. Director of Education.
3. Director of Vigilance.
4. Joint Director of Industries
5. Deputy Commissioner of Food & Civil Supplies.
6. Sales-tax Officer
7. Deputy Director of Education

The recommendations of the Committee are approved by the Chief Executive Councillor before allotments are made.

(d) to (f) It is understood that the Committee meets once in every quarter to decide the distribution of paper. On the basis of the allocations made by the Committee the allottees place orders on the nominated mills and draw supplies. A watch is being kept on the proper utilisation of the paper. The Central Government has no record of the number of meetings held actually or details of the persons who attended the meetings or decisions taken in each meeting.

मार्डनेस पैराग्राफ फैक्टरी, कानपुर में अधिकारियों की पदोन्नति

5034 श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कुछ महीने पूर्व मार्डनेस पैराग्राफ फैक्टरी कानपुर में कुछ कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति संबंधी नियमों की पूर्ण अवहेलना करते हुए सुपरवाइजर 'ए' के रूप में पदोन्नत किया गया था क्योंकि वे कुछ अधिकारियों के चाहेते व्यक्ति थे जिसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रभावित कर्मचारियों को विवश हो कर न्याय पाने के लिए इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में जाना पड़ा; और

(ख) क्या प्रभावित कर्मचारियों को इस संबंध में न्याय दिलाने तथा कर्मचारियों एवं विभाग का समय और पैसा बचाने और कर्मचारियों को वरिष्ठता के आधार पर पदोन्नति किये जाने के लिए कोई जांच किए जाने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेरसिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। य पदोन्नतियां भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार ही की गई थी। इसलिए जिन कर्मचारियों का अधिकरण किया गया था उन्हें रिट याचिका दायर करने के लिए मजबूर किए जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) जी नहीं।

विदेशों से मखबारी कागज तथा मशीनरी की खरीद

5035 श्री राजेंद्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सस्ती दरों पर मखबारी कागज तथा मशीनरी की खरीद के लिये विदेशों में अपने प्रतिनिधि भेजने का निर्णय किया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस पर कितनी राशि खर्च होगी; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिये किन-किन देशों के साथ बातचीत करने का विचार है

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण मराठवाणे) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Transfer of Indian Language Unit to Publications and Information Directorate (CSIR)

5036 SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN. Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1374 on 22nd June, 1977 and state

(a) whether Government have finalised the decision to transfer the administrative control of the Indian Languages Unit (CSIR) to the Publications & Information Directorate (CSIR); and

(b) if not, the probable date by which the decision will be finalised on the issue?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b) No, Sir The matter is still under consideration

**Crimes by Bangladesh Intruders in
Dinajpur District West Bengal**

5037 SHRI MOHD HAYAT ALI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons (Indian Nationals) killed, and the number of cattle lifted and robberies committed by the Bangladesh intruders in the villages situated along with the border area under West Dinajpur District (West Bengal) during 1977-78 and

(b) the compensation given to the affected families and the preventive measures Government propose to take for the safety of life and property of the villagers residing along the India-Bangladesh Border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) According to the information furnished by the State Government, while no Indian National was killed and no robbery was committed by the Bangladesh intruders during the year 1977-78 along with the border area under West Dinajpur district 775 cattle were however lifted by them

(b) No compensation has been paid as none of the affected families applied for the same. Necessary preventive measures such as setting up of additional camps between various BOPS by BSF setting up of anti dacoity police camps during dark fortnights have been taken up. Patrolling by BSF and Police has been intensified in the affected areas and resistance groups have been activated

**Collaboration between BHEL and
West German Multinational
Siemens**

5038 SHRI P. K. KODIYAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have given its approval for the proposed

broad based collaboration between Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and West German Multinational Siemens; and

(b) if so what are details of the project and other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a)
No Sir

(b) BHEL have submitted an application for a broad based collaboration with Schemes AG. The scope covers products like transformers, switchgears, motors, hydrogenerators, power electronics, TG sets upto 200 MW, Condensers, Porcelain etc. and systems engineering for power and industrial fields. The proposed agreement is for a period of 15 years and it envisages a payment of DM 50 million as lumpsum payable in ten yearly instalments and a royalty of 18 per cent on the turn-over covered under the technical scope of the agreement.

The proposal is being examined in the concerned Departments of the Government.

कोयला खानों में युवकों को प्रशिक्षण

5039 श्री मन दत्त शर्मा •

श्री कूलचंद वर्मा

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि •

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में कोयला खानों में प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है

(ख) यदि हा तो गत वर्ष विभिन्न कोयला खानों में कितने युवकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया और उनमें से कितने युवकों को रोजगार प्रदान कर दिया गया, और

(ग) यह प्रशिक्षण लेने के बाद भी वित्तने युवकों को रोजगार नहीं मिल सका है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन)
(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) पिछले वर्ष कर्मचारियों के सेवा कालीन प्रशिक्षण के अतिरिक्त, प्रशिक्षु अधिनियम की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार कोल इंडिया लि० और उसकी सहायक कम्पनियों में काफी सख्या में लोगों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया । विभिन्न कम्पनियों में प्रशिक्षित किए और सेवा में लिए गए लोगों की सख्या इस प्रकार है —

वर्ग	प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की सख्या	रोजगार में लगे व्यक्तियों की सख्या
से०को०लि०	519	300
भा०को०को०लि०	307	167
को० इ०लि० (मुख्यालय)	20	—

कोल इंडिया लि० की अन्य सहायक कम्पनियों के बारे में स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है ।

महर्षि भरविन्द आश्रम, पाडिचेरी में सौर ऊर्जा उपकरण का विकास

5040 श्री धनुना प्रसाद शास्त्री क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाडिचेरी स्थित महर्षि भरविन्द आश्रम में सौर ऊर्जा द्वारा चलाए गए उपकरण विकसित किया गया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या अन्य स्थानों पर स्थित प्रयोगशालाओं में भी सौर ऊर्जा का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रयोग तथा अनुसंधान किये जा रहे हैं, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस दिशा में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) -
(क) सौर ऊर्जा के प्रयोग सक्षी प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास करने के लिए भरविन्द आश्रम, पाडिचेरी ने अनुसंधान परियोजनाएँ हाथ में ली हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) पम्पिंग, कृषि उत्पादन को सुखाने, बिजली पैदा करने, पानी को गर्म करने, स्थान को गर्म तथा ठंडा करने, प्रशीतलन तथा धारे पानी को पीने योग्य बनाने और पानी का आसवन करने आदि जैसे विभिन्न कार्यों में सौर ऊर्जा का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए अनुसंधान और उत्पाद विकास का एक समेकित कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। सौर ऊर्जा के अनेक यंत्रों जैसे सौर जल हीटर, कृषि उत्पादों के लिए सौर शोषक सौर विद्युत संचय सौर प्रशीतलन प्रणालियाँ, सौर आसवन यंत्रों आदि के प्रोटोटाइप सफलतापूर्वक विकसित कर लिए गए हैं और देश के विभिन्न भागों में इनके क्षेत्र-परीक्षण किए जा रहे हैं । कुछ महत्वपूर्ण अनुसंधान तथा विकास परियोजनाएँ निम्नलिखित हैं जिनमें उत्तेजनीय प्रगति हुई है —

—प्रग्रामलय विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रतिदिन एक मीटरी टन धान सुखाने वाले यंत्र का प्रोटोटाइप,

—राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी विकास नियम, नई दिल्ली द्वारा प्रतिदिन 10 मीटरी टन अनाज सुखाने वाला यंत्र,

—भारत-पश्चिम जर्मनी सहयोग समझौते के अंतर्गत में स्तीय प्रौद्योगिकी संप्रदान, मद्रास के सहयोग से भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिक-

कल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा 10 किलोवाट का प्रयोगिक सौर विद्युत सयंत्र ,

—भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड तथा राष्ट्रीय भौतिकी प्रयोगशाला धार श्री अरविन्द आश्रम, पाडिचेरी सहित अनेक संस्थानों द्वारा सौर जल-तापन प्रणालिया ।

—जल के आसवन के लिए सेन्ट्रल साल्ट तथा भराइन कैमिकल्स रिस्च इन्स्टी-च्यूट, भावनगर द्वारा सौर आसवन-यंत्र,

—फोटो-वोल्टाय प्रक्रिया के जरिए सौर-ऊर्जा को सीधे ही विद्युत में परिवर्तित करने हेतु सौर सेलों के विनास के लिए सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा अनुसंधान और विकास का समन्वित कार्यक्रम,

—भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, अरविन्द आश्रम, पाडिचेरी आदि सहित अनेक संस्थानों द्वारा, सौर ऊर्जा के प्रवर्धन के लिए सौर संचालक तथा सौर-संकेन्द्रक ।

International Society for Krishna Consciousness

5041 DR BALDEV PRAKASH
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state

(a) whether any complaints have recently been made to Government on the workers of International Society for Krishna Consciousness and

(b) if so whether Government have conducted an enquiry into their working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHAN K. LAL MANDAL)

(a) and (b) A complaint received recently against the management of ISKCON temple in Juhu (Bombay)

has been referred to the Government of Maharashtra for a report

स्टेशन निदेशको तथा डिप्टी चीफ प्रोड्यूसरो की नियुक्ति

5042 श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत चार वर्षों के दौरान, सीधी भर्ती द्वारा तथा पदोन्नतियों द्वारा, भ्रमण भ्रमण कितने स्टेशन निदेशको तथा डिप्टी चीफ प्रोड्यूसरो की नियुक्ति की गई, और

(ख) क्या डिप्टी चीफ प्रोड्यूसरो को स्टेशन निदेशक के पदों पर पदोन्नत नहीं किया जाता है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण श्राववाणी) (क) पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्र निदेशक (सामान्य ग्रेड) और उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर के रूप में नियुक्त किए गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है —

नियुक्ति की पद्धति	नियुक्त किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	
	केन्द्र निदेशक (सामान्य ग्रेड) के रूप में	उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर के रूप में
सीधी भर्ती	23	2
विभागीय पदोन्नति	71	4

(घ) उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसरो, जो स्टाफ आर्टिस्टो की श्रेणी में आते हैं, के बारे में केन्द्र निर्देशक (सामान्य ग्रेड) के नियमित सिविल पदों पर पदोन्नति के लिए विचार नहीं किया जाता, क्योंकि भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार वे उसके लिए पात्र नहीं हैं।

Guidelines for dealing with political demonstrations

5043 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to convene an all-party meeting to lay down norms of conduct and guidelines for the police in dealing with political demonstrations, and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)
(a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Heavy and Medium Scale Sick Industries

5044 SHRI S R. REDDY Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the details regarding the number of heavy and medium scale sick industries as on the 31st March 1978,

(b) the names and locations of these industries together with the amount of capital investment made in each of them and their production capacity, and

(c) the number of the workers rendered unemployed as a result of the closures of these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) It is difficult to have precise figures regarding the exact number of heavy and medium scale sick industrial units in the country as there is no comprehensive standard universally accepted definition of a 'sick' unit. Rough estimates of sickness in industry can be had from (i) the number of units assisted by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India which has been specially set up to give financial assistance to sick industrial units for their revival/reconstruction (ii) information available with the special cell constituted in the Reserve Bank of India to deal with sickness at the incipient stage may throw some light on the subject. According to the Reserve Banks' instructions, the Commercial Banks are expected to submit quarterly statements of all sick units enjoying aggregate bank credit of Rupees one crore and above, (iii) number of industrial undertakings whose management is taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 by the Central Government. These details are given below —

(i) The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India have sanctioned reconstruction assistance amounting to Rs 50.74 crores approximately to 5 large and 44 medium scale industrial undertakings including 3 industrial undertakings which have since been nationalised.

(ii) The quarterly statements for the period ending September 1977 submitted by the Commercial Banks to the Reserve Bank of India in respect of sick industrial units enjoying aggregate bank credit of Rupees one crore and above indicate that there are 283 sick units involving total bank credit of Rs 853.45 crores. The industry wise break-up of the

sick units and aggregate bank credit involved, are indicated below.—

Industry	No. of Sick Units	Amount involved (Rs. in crores)
1 Engineering	76	225.78
2 Iron and Steel	20	41.57
3 Textile (excluding NTC Mills)	73	260.40
4 Jute	30	79.85
5 Chemicals	17	94.75
6 Cement	3	10.90
7 Rubber	5	21.22
8 Sugar	27	40.49
9 Others	38	83.49
TOTAL	289	858.45

(iii) The management of 53 industrial undertakings has been taken over by the Central Government under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. A notification taking the management of M/s Rai Bahadur Hardtara Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd., Katihar has also been issued on 18.8.1973.

2. The incidence of sickness is particularly high in Textile, Cement, Sugar, Engineering and Jute Industry on account of obsolescence of mechanical equipment. The IDBI, IFCI and the ICICI are jointly implementing the soft loan scheme under which the financial assistance is given to these industries on liberal terms. Loans worth Rs. 175.36 crores were sanctioned in respect of 122 applications till the 30th June, 1973.

(c) The industry-wise information regarding industrial units lying closed in the country and other details pertaining to them are not centrally maintained in this Ministry. However, information which is centrally collected by the Ministry of Labour on factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, which are lying closed for

short or long duration is given in standard tabulated forms published in the Indian Labour Journal which is a regular monthly publication of the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament House Library.

हथकरवा उद्योग को बड़ाया देने की योजना

5045. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार ने हथकरवा उद्योग को बड़ाया देने के बारे में योजना स्वीकार कर ली है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो मत एक वर्ष के दौरान उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत इस उद्योग को क्या रियायतें दी गई, और

(ग) अगामी वर्ष में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या नये उपाय करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमता शाना साहनि) (क) जी हाँ। भारत सरकार ने हथकरघा उद्योग-सम्बन्धी उच्चशक्ति प्राप्त मध्यम वृत्त की सिफारिशें स्वीकार कर ली हैं तथा वह निम्नलिखित हथकरघा विकास योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित कर रही हैं —

1 गहन हथकरघा विकास परियोजनाएँ।

2 निर्यात उत्पादन परियोजनाएँ।

3 प्रारम्भिक हथकरघा सहकारी समितियों को बनाने/पुनः प्रारम्भ करने हेतु शेयर पूँजी सहायता।

4 शीर्षस्थ हथकरघा सहकारी समितियों के लिये शेयर पूँजी में सहायता।

5 करघे से पूर्व तथा करघे के बाद की परिष्करण सुविधाएँ।

6 राज्य हथकरघा निगमों के लिए शेयर पूँजी में सहायता।

7 जनता काउन्सिल योजनाओं के लिए शेयर पूँजी।

8 भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान, ग्रहमदावाद तथा बैकुण्ठ मेहता नेशनल कोमोपरेटिव ट्रेनिंग कांसेज, पुणे में हथकरघा विकास के लिए कमचारियों की प्रशिक्षण।

(ख) उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय योजना के अधीन वित्तीय सहायता राज्यों की वार्षिक योजना के अन्तर्गत दी जा रही है। व्योरा विवरण में दिया गया है। इसके अन्तर्गत 1977-78 में 20 प्रतिशत की छूट देने की योजना भी मंजूर की गई थी।

(ग) विभिन्न विकास योजनाएँ अधिकांश धनराशि खर्च करके तथा वास्तविक रूप में शामिल करके चलाई जा रही हैं।

विवरण

योजना का नाम	दी गई रियायतें
1 गहन हथकरघा विकास परियोजना	इन परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सहकारी समितियों से बाहर के बुनकरों का पता लगाया जाता है तथा उन्हें करघों का प्राथमिकीकरण करने, धागे, रंगने के सामान और रसायनों की सप्लाई करने, परिष्करण सुविधाओं तक नौकी सहायता तथा बुनकरों द्वारा तैयार किए गए वपड़े का विपणन करने के रूप में एकमुष्ट सहायता दी जाती है। राज्यों को 1977-78 में इस योजना के लिए 257.47 लाख रुपये ऋण के रूप में तथा 121.23 लाख रुपये अनुदान के रूप में स्वीकृत किए गए थे।

2 निर्यात उत्पादन परियोजनाएँ

निर्यात उत्पादन परियोजनाओं में अन्तर्गत सहकारी समितियों से बाहर के बुनकरों का पता लगाया जाता है तथा उन्हें

योजना का मान

बी बई रियामर्से

करपा का धातुनिकीकरण करने, प्रमो, एने ११ सामान घोरसादनी की सम्पाई करने, परिष्करण मुक्तिपाए देने, तकनीकी मुक्तिपाओं तथा बुनकरों द्वारा तैयार किए गए कपड़े का विपणन करने के रूप में एकमूल्य महामता दी जाती है । राज्यों को 1977-78 में इस योजना के लिए 67.50 लाख रुपये खजाने के रूप में तथा 22.50 लाख रुपये अनुदान के रूप में स्वीकृत किए गए थे ।

3. हथकरपा प्राथमिक महकरी समितियों के सश्रृंखल कार्यक्रम करने के लिए धन पुरी महामता

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बुनकरों को बुनकरों की मोहानरी में 100 रुपये के धन धरोहरने के लिए धनपुरी खजाने महामता दी जाती है जिसमें से 10 रुपये बुनकरों द्वारा धन के रूप में दिये जाते हैं तथा 90 रुपये राज्य सरकार द्वारा खजाने के रूप में दिये जाते हैं । प्रांत सरकार इस योजना का अपनी ही दायित्व के अन्तर्गत करने के लिए राज्यों को खजाने दे रही है तथा 1977-78 में राज्यों को 235 लाख रुपये की महामता दी गई थी ।

4. शीर्षक हथकरपा महकरी समितियों के लिए धन पुरी महामता

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य शीर्षक हथकरपा महकरी समितियों का बिबी से दाने वाली धान बढ़ाने के लिए तथा प्राथमिक हथकरपा समितियों द्वारा बनाए गए हथकरपा कपड़े का बेचने के लिए और अधिक खजाने पुराई के अन्तर्गत अपनी ही दायित्व के अन्तर्गत करके राज्य सरकारों के अन्तर्गत के धन पुरी खजाने दिए जाते हैं । 1977-78 में इस योजना के लिए राज्यों को 230 लाख रुपये की खजाने महामता दी गई थी ।

5. बरतों के दूध तथा बरतों के दूध की रसिकरण करकानी मुक्तिपाए

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बरतों के दूध तथा बरतों के दूध की रसिकरण करकानी मुक्तिपाए देने हेतु राज्यों को राजस्व के अन्तर्गत कर देने

योजना का नाम

दी गई रियायतें

तथा हीट ट्रीटमेन्ट आदि के लिए राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से ऋण सहायता दी जाती है । 1977-78 में इस योजना के लिए राज्यों को 100 लाख रुपये की पूर्ण सहायता दी गई थी ।

- 6 राज्य हथकरघा निगमों के लिए ग्राम इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य हथकरघा नियमों को खुदरा दुकानें स्थापित करने तथा इनकी बिक्री से आय बढ़ाने के लिए उतनी ही राशि देकर राज्य, सरकारों के माध्यम से ग्राम पूँजी में सहायता दी जाती है । 1977-78 में इस योजना के लिए राज्यों को 198 लाख रुपये की सहायता मंजूर की गई थी ।

7 जनता कपड़ा योजना

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मूल्य नियन्त्रण के अनुसार धोतिया तथा साड़ियाँ बनाई जा रही हैं और इस योजना के अन्तर्गत हथकरघा कपड़े के उत्पादन पर प्रति वर्ग मीटर 1 रुपये की राज सहायता दी जा रही है । योजना में शामिल किए गए हथकरघा बुनकरों को पूरे साल रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था इस योजना में की गई है । 1977-78 में इस योजना के लिए राज्यों को 206 24 लाख रुपये की सहायता स्वीकृत की गई थी ।

- 8 हथकरघा विकास के लिए भारतीय प्रबन्ध संस्थान (इन्डियन इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेन्ट) अहमदाबाद तथा वैकुण्ठ मेहता नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ कोम्प्युटेटिव मैनेजमेन्ट, पुणे में कामिकों का प्रशिक्षण ।

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्यों में हथकरघा विकास के प्रभारी प्रबन्धकीय कर्मचारियों को भारतीय प्रबन्ध संस्थान (इन्डियन इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेन्ट) अहमदाबाद में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है तथा वरिष्ठ कर्मिकों को वैकुण्ठ मेहता नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ कोम्प्युटेटिव मैनेजमेन्ट पुणे में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है । 1977-78 में इन संस्थानों को 1.80 लाख रुपये की सहायता दी गई थी ।

Atrocities on Harijans in 1977-78

5046 SHRI D G GAWAI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of incidents in each state which relate to atrocities against Scheduled Castes during the year 1977-78

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes killed in the incidents arising out of atrocities and

(c) the relief if any, given by Central Government or State Governments to the families of the victims*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

(c) Relief in such cases is provided by the State Governments on the merits of each case

Statement

According to the information received from the State Governments/UT Administrations, the number of cases registered under the I.P.C. involving crimes against members of Scheduled Castes for the period from 1-4-1977 to 31-3-1978 and the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes killed in such incidents during the same period is given below —

State	No of cases registered	No of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes killed in those incidents
1	2	3
1 Andhra Pradesh	87	5
2 Bihar	752 (upto Feb 78)	24 (upto Feb 78)
3 Gujarat	409	19
4 Haryana	38	6
5 Himachal Pradesh	54	Nil
6 Karnataka	89	10
7 Kerala	370	4
8 Madhya Pradesh	3 798	63
9 Maharashtra	709	3
10 Orissa	87	1
11 Punjab	77	12
12 Rajasthan	435	27
13 Tamil Nadu	54 (upto Dec 77)	2 (upto Dec 77)
14 Uttar Pradesh	5 755	174
15 West Bengal	8	1
16 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6	1
17, Delhi	4	Nil
18 Pondicherry	14	2

Information is Nil in respect of remaining States/UT Administration

Clashes with Harijans

5047 SHRI K OBUL REDDY

SHRI YAGYA DATT
SHARMA

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the specific steps Government are contemplating to avert the clashes and disturbances between Scheduled Castes and other dominant communities

(b) the steps Government specifically propose to take to improve the economic social and living conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other economically weaker sections of the country and

(c) whether Government propose to create a separate Ministry to take care of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections and to improve their living conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) Offences against members of Scheduled Castes (such as murder rape grievous hurt serious mischief or arson in respect of their property) etc are punishable under the law and come within the definition of Public Order" which is a State subject according to the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution Substantive action under the law in such cases has to be taken by the State/UT Government concerned. However the Centre keeps in close touch with them in this matter. Various suggestions have been sent to them from time to time to expedite measures aimed at removing the basic factors responsible for such incidents and for strengthening the administrative machinery to ensure prompt and effective action in such cases, to provide protection to the weaker section and to instil a sense of security among them. The Prime Minister has also initiated a dialogue

with the leaders of Opposition parties in the Parliament on this subject in order to evolve a national consensus

(b) The Government of India/State Governments have drawn up specific schemes for the educational economic and social development of the Sch. Castes Sch Tribes. No such schemes have been drawn up by the Govt of India for other economically weaker sections which is done by the State Governments at their own level. The main objectives of the five Year Plan 1978-83 are employment generation reduction in poverty and provision of basic needs and services. The strategy of development for the Sch Castes and Sch Tribes lays greater emphasis on identification of schemes under the general sectors of development which would be of particular benefit to these groups. In order to improve the economic conditions of Sch Castes a new Integrated Rural Development Programme has been drawn up for 1500 blocks where the Sch. Castes constitute more than 20 per cent of the population. Besides this, some special programmes for the economic development of these groups are proposed to be taken up during the Plan.

The main thrust under the Backward Classes sector will be to raise the literacy percentage and improve educational levels of these groups through pre-matric and post matric scholarships coaching boarding grants etc. Greater emphasis will be placed on girls' education and checking wastage and drop outs. The removal of untouchability will be pursued vigorously by the setting up of special Cells intensification of publicity and propaganda and the active involvement of voluntary agencies. It is proposed to strengthen the machinery for the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act.

The Tribal Sub Plan schemes which have been prepared with reference to the specific needs of each area of

tribal concentration of 50 per cent and above and operating through 180 Integrated Tribal Development Projects will be intensified. It is proposed to identify pockets of 10 000 population living contiguously and of whom 50 per cent are tribals and include these pockets in Tribal Sub Plan. Elimination of exploitation has been accorded highest priority.

(c) There is no such proposal before the Government.

Strike by Employees of NDMC

5048 SHRI S. R. DAMANI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the reasons for the recent strike by the electricity workers of the NDMC and for how many days it continued

(b) the extent of loss suffered in installations as a result of the reported sabotage by the striking workers,

(c) whether the strike was anticipated by the NDMC, and

(d) the reasons for their failure to avert it in time and how it was settled ultimately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) to (d) The Nai Delhi Palika Vidut Pradaya Karamchari Sangh, a recognised Union of NDMC workers gave notice of strike on 1-5-1978 in support of certain demands. Though there were 24 demands the salient demands, related to payment of ex gratia for 1971-72 and 1977-78, formation of a separate cell for the electricity workers, payment of Motor Cycle/Scooter and Cycle allowance and promotion of Junior Engineers (Electrical) to the post of Asstt Engineer (Electrical). The Labour Commissioner was informed of the strike notice on 2-5-1978. Simultaneously conciliation machinery was set in motion. Meetings

were held by the NDMC with the representatives of the Sangh with a view to arrive at an amicable settlement. The workers, however, continued with their agitation in the form of relay dharna, daily demonstrations, hunger strike etc and finally on 6-6-78 they announced a 24 hours tool down/pen down strike. The tool down/pen down strike was continued as general strike and it lasted from 6th to 14th June 1978.

During the strike a number of installations in the sub-stations switching stations feeder pillars and road lighting system were found to have been interfered with and put out of action. An attempt had also been made to drain out the transformer oil while the transformer was in service, and to cut the High Tension cable feeding transformer. Name plates of a large number of High Tension and medium voltage Switch boards had been erased, their operating handles removed and a number of feeder pillars completely defused. A sum of Rs 20 000 (approx.) has been spent by the NDMC on material purchased/issued from stock for restoration of supply.

The strike ended on the intervention of the Lt Governor Delhi who assured the striking workers a speedy consideration of their demands.

Directory of Scientific Instruments by SCIO, Chandigarh

5049 SHRI A. K. SAHA Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh has brought out a Directory of Scientific Instruments,

(b) if so, in how much time this was compiled and the total expenditure incurred on it, and

(c) the amount earned on account of selling the Directories?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The Directory was compiled in less than two years. An expenditure of Rs 64 985/- was incurred on it

(c) About Rs 42,272/- so far

Objectives and functions of D I C

5050 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) what are the objects and functions of the District Industrial Centres,

(b) what immediate functions are being undertaken by these Centres at present

(c) what steps are taken by these Centres in the absence of infrastructure facilities for the efficiency and successful running of small industries, and

(d) what are the criteria laid down by the District Industrial Centre to make the sick unit economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) A statement is attached

(c) The responsibility for providing infrastructure facilities rests with the State Government/Union Territory Administrations. The district Industries Centres will promote rural and cottage industries by working closely with the agencies involved and responsible for the provision of infrastructure facilities like the State Electricity Boards, Municipalities Panchayats etc. The economic investigation of the District will help in identifying suitable growth centres which can lend themselves to the provision of suitable infrastructure in the form of mini industrial estates to be set up by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations

(d) The District Industries Centres will endeavour to assist sick units in the light of the statement made by Minister of Industry in the Lok Sabha on the 15th May, 1978 in regard to measures to be taken by Government for dealing with sick industrial undertakings

Statement

The Industrial Policy announced in Parliament on 23-12-1977 emphasised the need for vigorous development of Cottage and Small Scale Industries widely dispersed in rural areas and Small towns. Industry has so far clustered round metropolitan cities and other large towns, contributing to haphazard growth of towns and had created regional imbalances. So much so that more than 60 per cent small scale units in the country are accounted for by 50 urban centres including the four metropolitan areas of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. It is to correct these imbalances that the new policy envisages setting up of District Industries Centres in each District in the country to act as a single administrative authority to give all clearances and provide all promotional support and guidance to intending entrepreneurs. The District Industries Centres will have powers to give all clearances without the entrepreneur visiting the State Headquarters. One of the significant functions of the District Industries Centres is to carry out economic investigation of the district's potential for development including its raw material and other resources. The Centre will prepare feasibility reports for possible projects in the districts. They will help entrepreneurs obtain credits raw materials, machinery and equipment. The Centres will also assist the entrepreneurs in marketing their products by giving them market information advice and assistance. They will also provide guidance in quality control and arrange for research, extension and entrepreneurial training.

Each District Industries Centre is normally headed by a General Manager and Seven Functional Managers in the following disciplines —

- (1) Economic Investigation.
- (2) Machinery and Equipment
- (3) Research Extension and Training
- (4) Raw Materials
- (5) Credit
- (6) Marketing
- (7) KVI RIP and RAP

The programme is a Centrally sponsored scheme which is to be implemented by the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations through their Industries Departments. Central financial assistance @ Rs 500 lakhs non recurring and 75 per cent of the recurring expenditure limited to Rs 375 lakhs per District Industries Centre will be available.

The functionaries of these Centres are presently undergoing training at various institutions. On completion of their training they are to address themselves to the objective of promoting Small and Cottage Industries in their respective areas.

Ad hoc promotions to Accounts Officers in Badarpur Thermal Power Projects

5051 **SHRI RAM PRASAD DESHMUKH** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state how many Section Officers on deputation have been given ad hoc promotion to Accounts Officer Class II Gazetted in each grade (from Class I to III) including SC/ST persons during 1975-76 and 1977-78 in the Office of Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer Badarpur Thermal power project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): Three

Section Officers belonging to Class III (now Group C) working in the office of the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer Badarpur Thermal Power Project were appointed as Accounts Officer Class II (now Group B) during the period 1975-76 to 1977-78 as under —

1975-76	1	1	1	1
1976-77	2			
1977-78	nil			

Gas Based Electricity Station

5052 **PROF. R. K. AMIN** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat has asked for gas based electricity station on the coastal area of Saurashtra and

(b) if so what are reactions of Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes Sir. A reference was received from Chief Minister Gujarat in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers in this regard. However, no feasibility report for a gas based electricity station in Saurashtra has been received in the Central Electricity Authority.

(b) The Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers had constituted a working group to study the utilisation of off shore gas in Gujarat. This group submitted its report in February 1978 and its recommendations have been broadly accepted by the Government. The working group based its recommendations on the assumption that natural gas is so valuable a raw material that every effort must be made to utilise it in the high priority uses such as in the manufacture of fertilizer etc. As such, the working group has not considered the question of supply of a natural gas for the generation of additional power.

एकाधिकार गृहों पर छापे

5053-श्री. नरुम देव नारायण यादव
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मार्च, 1977 से मार्च, 1978 तक की अवधि में मन्त्रालय को याचनाना शाखा द्वारा कितने एकाधिकार गृहों के उद्घोषों, व्यापार परिसरों और कार्यालयों पर छापे भारे गये तथा कितने एकाधिकार गृहों के विरुद्ध मामने दर्ज किये गये तथा कितने एकाधिकार गृहों के मामने अनिर्णीत हैं ,

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान इन एकाधिकार गृह से सम्बद्ध कितने व्यक्तियों ने विदेश जाने के लिए पासपोर्टों के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये , और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम तथा उनकी सहाय्य कितनी है जिनके मामले में मन्त्रालय से यह सिफारिश की गई थी कि उन्हें पासपोर्ट न दिये जायें ।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) (क) से (ग). मूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

नगर-परकारो ठकेदारो द्वारा कोषला चढ़ाना
घोर उतारना

5054. श्री रामानन्द निवारो : ' वया
ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद सरकार ने यह आदेश जारी किये हैं कि किसी भी कोयला खान में कोयला उतारने और खदानों का कार्य किसी गैर-सरकारी ठेकेदार को न सौंपा जाये, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या डाभागुडिया,
बी० बी० सी० एल० (पश्चिमी बंगाल) में

यह कार्य अब भी गैर-सरकारी ठेकेदारों द्वारा किया जा रहा है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन०)

(क) कोयला लादने और उतारने के लिए ठेका श्रमिकों की भर्ती, ठेका श्रमिक (विनियमन और उन्मूलन) अधिनियम के अधीन, फरवरी, 1975 से बन्द कर दी गई है।

(ख) दामागुडिया कोलियरो में कोयला ढोने का काम साइडिंग तक ठेकेदार, दूकरी से करते हैं। इस प्रकार की ढुलाई में लादने और उतारने का काम प्रारंभिक है। वैंगनो द्वारा कोयले के प्रेषण के लिए लादने और उतारने का काम कोई ठेकेदार नहीं करता है।

Quality and Performances Test of Zetor 2511 Tractors

5055 SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA.
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state

(a) whether HMT Zetor 2511 Tractor was recently tested at Budni Tractor Testing Centre for quality and performance and if so the result of the test.

(b) whether the Tractor was found to be 16 H.P. in place of 25 H.P. notified by the HMT; and

(c) what steps were taken to compensate the farmers who purchased these tractors in the belief that it is 25 HP and not 16 HP?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
MATI ABHA MAITI)** (a) to (c) One
HMT Zetor 2511 tractor selected for
full tests by the Budni Tractor Training
and Testing Station was tested at
Budni during May-June 1977. When
partial tests were conducted, the results
showed a variation in Horsepower
at power take-off (PTO) i.e. 17
HP at PTO as against 187 HP at PTO

desired At HMT's request, the tractor was withdrawn. As per rules another tractor will be selected by Budni Station for complete tests After complete tests are carried out and the report is made available, appropriate action will be taken in the matter by HMT HMT are however, following rigid test standards on engine and calibration of fuel injection equipment and maintaining field contacts to ensure quality and performance

Throwing of Bittern' into Sea

5056. SHRI ANANT DAVE Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that several salt workers in Kutch District are throwing the 'bittern', the liquid gold back into the sea water after recovery of common salt

(b) if so, what action inclusive of Legislative Government propose to take in order to prevent this costly national loss, and

(c) will Government assist any co-operative movement if it desires for bittern process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) It is within the knowledge of Government that bitterns left after extraction of salt is not being fully utilised for gainful purposes in many parts of the country including Kutch District

(b) and (c) Government set up a Study Group on the exploitation of salt and sea water for manufacture of marine chemicals, which inter-alia examined the question of utilisation of bitterns The recommendations of the Study Group are under consideration of Government.

SC and ST Employees in Survey of India

5057 SHRI R. L. KUREEL, Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the total strength category-wise of civilians in Survey of India Office and strength of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in each category,

(b) total posts filled by promotion in each category during the years 1976-77 and 1978 respectively and number of SC and ST promoted in each category, and

(c) whether selection Committee has drawn up panel for higher promotion recently if so number of general candidates and SC and ST included therein separately?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible

Karnataka-Kerala Boundary Dispute

5058 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are contemplating a fresh attempt to solve the border dispute between Karnataka and Kerala and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) and (b) As stated earlier also such matter can be satisfactorily resolved only on the basis of willing co-operation and consensus among the State Governments concerned The Central Government would assist concerned State Governments in arriving at such mutually acceptable solution.

Changes in Production of BHEL

5059 SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government propose to make any material changes in the production of BHEL,

(b) if so, what are the proposals, and

(c) how far do they affect the present arrangement of production and the reaction of the collaborators of BHEL to such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Murders in Delhi

5060 SHRI TARUN GOGOI. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that in a short period of 24 hours, preceding on the 30th May, 1978, 2 murders, two attempted murders and three robberies were reported in the Capital,

(b) whether any arrests have been made and efforts are being made to bring the culprits involved in the crimes in the police net,

(c) whether it is not a fact that such murders, attempted murders, robberies have become a routine affair in the capital most of which go unreported, and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to halt such horrifying incidents in general and in the Capital in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):
(a) One case each of murder and attempt to murder and two robberies were reported within 24 hours preceding 30th May, 1978.

(b) Yes, Sir Two persons have been arrested

(c) No, Sir There is special emphasis on free and proper registration.

(d) The following steps have been taken to check the crime

(i) Intensive foot and mobile patrolling both during day and night is being done

(ii) Armed pickets are being de-tailed at strategic points to check movements of criminals at odd hours.

(iii) Surveillance over known criminals is being strengthened and records of criminals updated.

(iv) Externment proceedings against criminals are being stepped up.

राष्ट्रीय कपडा निगम के अन्तर्गत शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिय योजना

5061. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय कपडा निगम के अन्तर्गत शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है , और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या योजना लागू कर दी गई है , यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती प्रामा माइति) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय

वर्द्धन निगम अपने बढ़ते हुए वितरण काय कलाप क माध्यम से शिक्षित बकारों को खासतौर से ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी इलाकों में स्वनियोजन की सुविधाय प्रदान करने की एक योजना तयार कर रहा है। आशा है योजना शीघ्र लागू हो जायगी।

Attendance Allowance to Disabled Servicemen

5062 SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN
With the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state

(a) the number of disabled service men who have submitted their claims so far during 1977-78 for the constant attendance allowance State wise figures

(b) the amount so far given to them, State-wise figures and

(c) whether the sanctioned amount for the constant attendance allowance is very meagre considering the present price hike if so whether Government would like to enhance it and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PRO.
SHER SINGH) (a) and (b) Informa-
tion required is not readily available.

(c) Based on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission the rates of Constant Attendance Allowance for officers and personnel below officer rank were revised from Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 per month and from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45 per month in March 1976 and December 1977 respectively with retrospective effect from 1.1.1973. There is no proposal for further revision of these rates.

आपात स्थिति के दौरान नजरबन्द किये गये व्यक्तियों को दिय गये विशेषाधिकार

5063 श्री महाबोपका सिंह शास्त्री
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिन व्यक्तियों को आपात स्थिति के दौरान जल हवाई उड़ानें स्वाधीनता सेनानी घोषित कर दिये गये हैं

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या उन्हें पुराने को छोड़कर अन्य वही विशेषाधिकार दिये जायेंगे जो उन स्वाधीनता सेनानियों को दिये जा रहे हैं जिन्होंने 1942 के आन्दोलन में भाग लिया था और

(ग) वे विशेषाधिकार अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को दिये गये हैं।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) जी नहीं थीं।
(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

जयपुर उद्योग लिमिटेड के सीमेंट कारखाने में सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रण में लिया जाना

5064 श्री मठा लाल पटेल क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने जयपुर उद्योग लिमिटेड सवाईमाधोपुर (राजस्थान) के सीमेंट कारखाने को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया है जिससे उक्त कारखाने को ठीक ढंग से चलाया जा सके और यदि हाँ तो तत्सम्बन्ध व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वित्तीय संस्थानों और सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा इसकी सहायता दिये जाने के बावजूद यह कारखाना स्वतन्त्र रूप से चलने रहने की स्थिति में नहीं है

(ग) क्या उक्त कारखानों पर उत्पादन शुल्क के करोड़ों रुपये वकाया है, जिनकी वसूली सम्भव नहीं है,

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(घ) यदि हाँ तो उक्त कारखानों पर उत्पादन शुल्क की कितनी राशि वकाया है और उसकी वसूली के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

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(ङ) क्या उपयुक्त कारखानों की स्थिति के बारे में चिन्ता व्यक्त की जा रही है लेकिन कारखाना और वित्त विभाग इस मामले में पूर्णतः चुपौ साधे हुये हैं, यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती आभा माहति) (क) स (ङ)

विवरण

सकटग्रस्त औद्योगिक एकाई के बारे में सरकार की वर्तमान नीति स्वयं वित्तीय संस्थानों के संभारधान में सकटग्रस्त एकाई की पुनः स्थापना की योजना बनाने की है और इन संस्थानों द्वारा पुनः स्थापित करने हेतु आवश्यक समझे जाने वाले परिवर्तनों को करने में सहायता करने की है। सही जयपुर उद्योग लिमिटेड सवाईमाधोपुर की पुनःस्थापना का आधार है।

सरकार ने विभिन्न विकल्पों पर विचार करने के उपरान्त उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम 1951, की धारा 75 के अधीन कंपनी के कार्य की पूर्ण और संपूर्ण जांच करने के लिये एक निकाय की नियुक्ति करते हुए एक आदेश दिनांक 27 जुलाई 1978 को जारी किया है। जांच समिति चार सप्ताह की अवधि में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत

करेगी, जिस समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार ही 'गुणावगुणा' के आधार पर इस कंपनी को हाथ में लेने के प्रश्न की जांच की जायेगी।

3 1

यह कहना नहीं होगा कि कारखानों का देय उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम की वसूली करना असम्भव है। उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम की वसूली के लिये कारखानों ने दो ब्रान्ड तथा 6 करोड़ 42 लाख रुपये मूल्य का एक गुडवी का दस्तावेज लिखा है जिसके अंतर्गत कंपनी की परिसम्पत्तियां भूमि, सयूट तथा मशीनें, स्टॉक इन-स्टॉक तथा भाग्यवत्क हैं। ब्रान्ड तथा गिरवी दस्तावेज के खपतियों के अंतर्गत वसूली की जा सकती है। कारखानों को अस्थायित्व, उत्पादन शुल्क के 5,13,28,75,75 रुपये पांच बराबर बराबर किस्तों में देन होंगे। 24 सितम्बर 1978 तक उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम की पहली किस्त 1,02,65,75,195 रुपये और ब्याज का भुगतान करना होगा। चूंकि पहली किस्त देने का समय अभी नहीं हुआ है अतएव इस समय कंपनी के हाथ में लिये जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Submission of Tenders by BHEL

5065 SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) how many international tenders have been submitted by BHEL during last three years names of the countries organisations, details of tenders re value etc. and their fate whether accepted or rejected

(b) whether it is also a fact that BHEL submitted Libyan tender on loss basis and

(c) if so, the broad features and reasons for submitting a losing tender the broad features of penalty clause and what penalty BHEL will have to pay for Tripoli West thermal Station Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) BHEL over the last three years has submitted over 200 export tenders. Details of major offers (valued at over Rs. 5 crores) submitted against international tenders directly to the customer are given at Annexure-I.

(b) No Sir

(c) BHEL have got a contract of installing 2x120 MW sets as expansion to Tripoli West Power Station and Sub-Station on a turnkey basis for a sum of Libyan Dinar 32,293 157 equal to about Rs. 97 crores. This contract also includes the operation and maintenance of the Power House for a

period of four years. The main project will be completed in 1979 and BHEL's responsibility towards operation and maintenance will be till 1983. The final position of profit or loss will, therefore, emerge only in 1983. However, in the case of the execution of the job, there is a cost-over run on civil works and it is expected that losses, if any, will be marginal.

The details of the penalty clauses are furnished vide Annexure-II. BHEL's work at the site is being closely monitored keeping in view the time schedule agreed to by the customer and, therefore no penalty on account of delay in completion is anticipated. BHEL is also not anticipating any penalties arising due to actual performance being less than the guaranteed level.

Annexure I

Details of major international tenders submitted directly to customers by BHEL

S No	Country	Customer	Tender Details	Approx value (Rs crores)	*Result
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Libya	Electricity Corporation of Tripoli Libya	Tripoli West Power Station 2x120 MW	96.8	A
2	New Zealand	New Zealand Electricity Deptt	8x53 MW Hydro Turbines & Generators	15.5	PA
3	Tasmania	Hydro Electric Commission of Tasmania	2x81 MW Hydro Turbines and Generators	6.00	R
4	New Zealand	New Zealand Electricity Department	2x63 MW Hydro Turbines and Generators Pen stock Valves	8.10	PA
5	Tanzania	TANESCO	Hydro Turbines, Generators and Power Transformers	9.1	PA
6	Kuwait	Ministry of Electricity and Water	3x150 MW Boilers	44.00	R
7	Saudi Arabia	Wadi Jazan Electrification Scheme	42 MW Power Station	72.0	A
8	Morocco	National De'L' Electricite	Power Transformers	9.3	R
9	Dubai	Ministry of Electricity and Water	3x30 MW Thermal Power Station	43.3	R

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Malaysia	National Electricity Board, Malaysia	Prai Power Station Steam Generators and Turbo Generators	31 3	PA
11	Malaysia	National Electricity Board, Malaysia	Pasir Gudang Power Station Steam Generators and Turbo Generators	33 1	PA
12	United Arab Emirates	UAE Ministry of Electricity & Water	Switchgear and Transformers	10 8	R
13	Romania	Industrial Exports Romania	Oil Rigs	10 6	R
*14	Thailand	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand	Hydro Turbines, Generators and Transformers	7 2	PA
15	Nigeria	Nigerian Electric Power Authority	Equipment for Sub-station	7 6	R
16	Libya	Electricity Corporation of Tripoli, Libya	Tripoli East Power Station	47 0	R
17	Ghana	Volta River Authority	4x40 MVA Hydro Generator	7 9	R
18	Romania	METAROM Foreign Trading Co of Romania	Electric Drives & controls	13 0	UC
19	Jordan	Jordan Electricity Authority	2 x 66 MW Thermal Power Station	42 0	UC
20	Malaysia	Sabah Electricity Board	Yenam Pang Hydro Electric Scheme	7 3	UC
21	Iraq	Iraqi National Oil Company	2 Nos Oil Rigs	13 2	UC

*A Accepted (Order Received)

PA Part Accepted (Part order received)

R Rejected (Orders Lost)

UC Under consideration (customer's final decision not yet taken)

Annexure II

(1) Penalty for delay in completion

If the contractor shall fail to complete the works in accordance with the Contract except the maintenance thereof as provided in Clause 10 05 (Defects) and such tests as are to be made in accordance with Clause 9 10 (Tests on completion) within the Time for completion or any extension of such time, there shall be deducted from the Total Contract Price a sum of money equal to 0.2 per cent of such fraction of the

Contract Price as would on the due completion of the Works, be properly attributable to such portion of portions only of the Works as cannot in consequence of the said failure be put to the use intended, for each week or pro-rata between the Time for Completion of the Works as aforesaid and the actual date of Completion, but the sum so deducted shall not in any case exceed 5 per cent of the total Contract Price and such deduction shall be in full satisfaction of the Contractor's liability for the said failure

(ii) Penalty against shortfall in performance

The Contractor agrees to pay to the Electricity Corporation Tripoli the following sums,

(a) LD 35 000 for each tenth of one percent or fraction thereof that the Continuous Net Power Output of the unit is less than the above guaranteed value

(b) LD 10 600 for each tenth of one percent or fraction thereof that the Net Overall Plant Heat Rate is worse than the above guaranteed value

नये "स्पनिंग रिग फ्रेम" की लागत

5066 थी मदन तिदारी क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पूर्णतया नये "स्पनिंग रिग फ्रेम" की लागत क्या है, और

(ख) पुराने रिग फ्रेम का, जब उसकी विल्ली उसके वजन के अनुसार की जाती है मूल्य कितना है ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (धोमतो आभा मादित) (क) 440 स्पिण्डल

के नये रिग फ्रेम की कीमत मोटर, स्टार्टर तथा परदे आदि जैसे उपकरण को छोड़कर लगभग 1 76 लाख रुपये है ।

(ख) पुराने रिग फ्रेम की कोई स्टैंडर्ड कीमत नहीं है तथा यह फ्रेम तथा विवेक के द्वारा तय की जाती है । तथापि, यह समझा जाता है रिग फ्रेम प्रयोगों की कीमत 5,000 और 10,000 रुपये के रेंज में होगी ।

छोटे समाचारपत्रों, पत्रिकाओं और मैगजीनों को सरकारी विज्ञापन

5067 थी शरद यादव क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत बारह महीनों में बड़े समाचारपत्रों और छोटे समाचारपत्रों को दिये गये विज्ञापनों की कीमत और गत दो वर्षों में उनको दिये गये विज्ञापनों की कीमत का अनुपात क्या था ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : सूचना सच, मन्त्री और बड़ी श्रेणियों में समाचारपत्रों को उनकी परिचालन सभ्य के अनुसार रिलीज किए जाने वाले विज्ञापनों के आधार पर रखी जात है । गत तीन वर्षों के संगत आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं —

क्रम सं०	श्रेणी	स्थान कालम सेंटीमीटरों में	प्रतिशतता	लागत रुपये में	प्रतिशतता
1975-76					
1	जब्त	28,29,669	62 22	70,96,877	32 16
2	मन्त्री	10,60,310	23 32	63 24,676	28 66
योग 1 और 2		38,89,979	85 54	134 21,553	60 82
3	ब्रडो	6,57,479	14 46	86,47,344	39 18
योग 1, 2 और 3		45,47,458	100 00	220 68,897	100 00

1	2	3	4	5
1976-77 ¹				
1. लघु .	29,88,201	67.92	87,16,611	36.96
2. मझोली .	8,37,575	19 04	57,21,931	24.26
योग 1 और 2 :	38,25,776	86.96	144,38,542	61.22
3 बड़ी .	5,74,154	13.04	91,48,080	38.78
योग 1, 2 और 3	43,99,930	100.00	235,86,622	100.00
1977-78				
1 लघु .	16,34,853	49.48	51,76,845	22.10
2 मझोली .	9,35,319	28 31	64,01,451	27.33
योग 1 और 2	25,70,172	77.79	115,78,296	49 43
3 बड़ी .	7,34,048	22 21	118,43,373	50.57
योग 1, 2 और 3	33,04,220	100 00	234,21,669	100 00

टिप्पणी 1 . लघु : 15,000 तक की परिचालन सख्या वाले समाचारपत्र ।

मझोली : 15,000 और 50,000 के बीच की परिचालन सख्या वाले समाचार-पत्र ।

बड़े . 50,000 से अधिक की परिचालन सख्या वाले समाचारपत्र ।

टिप्पणी 2 ससद मे 17 नवम्बर, 1977 को घोषित की गई विज्ञापन नीति के अनुसार, 2,000 से कम परिचालन सख्या वाले समाचारपत्र सरकारी विज्ञापनों के लिए अपात्र हो गए । इसके परिणामस्वरूप, काफी सख्या मे लघु समाचारपत्र विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय की माध्यम सूची मे से निकाल दिए गए जिसके कारण 1977-78 के दौरान लघु समाचार-पत्रों के हित्ते मे कमी हुई । अन्य कारण या सजाव टी विज्ञापनों पर व्यय पिछले वर्ष के 115,97,018 रुपए के स्तर से घटकर 1977-78 के दौरान 85,84, 182 रुपए हो जाता ।

Manufacture of Submarines in India

5068. SHRI RAGHUBIR SINGH MACHHAND Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that submarines are not manufactured in India, if so, the reasons thereof,

(b) number of submarines imported by Government during the last three years and foreign exchange spent thereon, and

(c) whether Government propose to manufacture submarines indigenously or with some collaboration of some foreign country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (c) Owing to lack of requisite technical know-how it has not been possible so far to build submarines in our shipyards. Initially, construction has to be undertaken in collaboration with a foreign shipyard who is prepared to transfer the technology. Government have recognised the need for indigenous construction of submarines and technical discussions with a number of shipyards are in progress. A final decision will be taken after complete evaluation of the offers.

No submarines have been imported during the last three years.

बार्ड-मैटल वीयरिंग के उत्पादन के लिये बड़े औद्योगिक गृह से आवेदन-पत्र

5069 श्री विजय कुमार महतोबा :

डा० बसन्त कुमार पंडित :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एल० सी० एम० ग्रार० टी० सी० ने बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों के विस्तार तथा आर्थिक शक्तियों के

जमाव पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की सरकार की घोषित नीति के विरुद्ध बार्ड-मैटल वीयरिंग के उत्पादन के बारे में टी० सी० एम० ग्रार० समूह के बड़े औद्योगिक गृह से सम्बन्धित मिस्र सुन्दरम स्टेन लि०, मद्रास के चेयरमैन तथा प्रबंध निदेशक के आवेदन पत्र को हाल में खोला कर लिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मार्च, 1976 में ग्रार० कार्य विभाग ने उनके आवेदन-पत्र को अस्वीकार कर दिया था तथा टी० सी० एम० ग्रार० समूह के बड़े औद्योगिक गृह को आश्चर्यचकित/औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने के लिए उनसे आवेदन-पत्र को पुनः स्वीकार कर लिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इससे क्या कारण है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा माइन) (क) में (ग) उद्योग की हाल ही में की गई समीक्षा के आधार पर एक मामले में आश्चर्य पत्र जारी करने की सिफारिश का सुझाव दिया गया था। यह पत्रों स्वीकार किए गए मामले में से एक है तथा पिछले क्षेत्रों में स्थापना स्थल की योजनाओं पर फिर से विचार करने के लिए इसकी समीक्षा करनी पड़ी थी। वंश संबंधित आवेदक बड़े औद्योगिक गृह का है अथवा नहीं इस पर अभी निश्चय नहीं किया गया है। आवेदन पर सरकार द्वारा अभी प्रतिम रूप से निर्णय किया जाना है।

अमरीकी यूरैनिथम को छोड़ने में तबदील किया जाना

5070. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका द्वारा भेजा गला यूरैनिथम हैदराबाद में छोड़ने में तबदील कर लिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हा तो यह तारापुर म
इस्तमान के लिये कब तक उपलब्ध हो जायेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई ,
(व) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Transfer of the Haig Barracks at Malappuram

5071 SHRI G. M. BANATWALA
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state

(a) whether the Ministry had in-
formed the Government of Kerala in
or about August 1977 that pursuant
to the request of the Kerala Govern-
ment instruction had been issued to
the local Military Authorities for
transfer of the Haig Barracks at Ma-
lappuram to the State Government to
enable it to house the Government
College

(b) if so why the instructions have
not as yet been carried out and

(c) what steps have been taken
to expedite the transfer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
(PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) Transfer of Defence
assets is still outstanding for two
reasons. First the unit located at
Malappuram has not yet moved out.
Secondly the State Government has
not been able to hand over the entire
land required by the Army at Trivan-
drum and Mookkunnmalai. The
State Government has been advised
to expedite the handing over of the
land to the Army. Steps are also being
taken by this Ministry to expedite
the transfer of assets to the State
Government.

सरकारी नौकरी के लिये आवेदकों द्वारा जमा
की गई राशि

5072 श्री नाथ सिंह क्या गृह मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रिय
सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में नौकरी के
लिए आवेदन करते समय बेरोजगार लोगों
द्वारा पोस्टल आर्डरों के रूप में बड़ी राशि
जमा की जाती है और

(ख) इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए
सरकार का क्या कार्यक्रम है करने का प्रस्ताव
है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस०
डी० पाटिल) (ब) जी नहीं श्रीमान
क्या पार्सों का विक्री मूल्य तथा उन पर
कायदा के लिए निर्धारित फान हा बमुन
का जाती है जो अपेक्षाकृत कम है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को ध्यान में
रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

जयपुर में दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रम

5073 श्री जयदेव प्रताप माथुर
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि

(ब) जयपुर दूरदर्शन केंद्र से किये
गए प्रसारण की अवधि क्या है

(घ) क्या वर्तमान समय में केंद्र
में दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रमों का रुचि और विचारों
का जानने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कोई
प्रयास किया गया है

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गणतन्त्र
भाषा का नृत्य और कला का दृष्टि से
इस क्षेत्र में अब तक कोई कार्यक्रम प्रसारित
नहीं किया गया है ,

(घ) क्या भातान ने प्रसारित 'भागन कारकम' भी राजस्थान के लाया वे जीवन का चित्रित नहीं करता है और

(ङ) जयपुरकेन्द्र में रुचिकर और प्रभावी कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारित करने सम्बन्धी सरकार की योजना का औसत क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शहाबादी) : (क) जयपुर दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्र जाम का प्रतिदिन दो घंटे का कार्यक्रम और मुम्बई मण्डल में पांच दिन (रविवार और गुरुवार को छोड़कर) साप्ताहिक का प्राथमिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम टेलीकास्ट किया जाता है।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) जी, नहीं। इन प्रकार के कार्यक्रमों का टेलीकास्ट किया जा रहा है।

(घ) ऐसा अनुमान है कि यह मसौदा कृषक का सम्बन्धित साप्ताहिक के उन कार्यक्रमों के बारे में है जो जयपुर, रायपुर और मुम्बई-पुर के दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्रों में मण्डल में छ दिन टेलीकास्ट होता है। (भातान में कोई दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर नहीं है)। छ कार्यक्रमों में से, एक को विशेष रूप से प्रत्येक प्रेषण केन्द्र को निदेशित किया जाता है और शेष कार्यक्रम सभी केन्द्रों के लिए एक समान हैं। एक समान कार्यक्रमों में स.स. राज्या के साप्ताहिक राजस्थान का भी स्थान मिलता है।

(ङ) कृषकालीन योजना केन्द्रों के लिए कार्यक्रम दिवसीय स्थान केन्द्रों में सेंट्रल में प्रसारित किए जाते हैं जिसे संचालीय जयपुर स्थानांतरित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Freedom of Press

5074 SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of President of the All India Newspapers Editors' Conference which appeared in Hindustan Times dated 19th July, 1978 saying that some state Ministers had recently taken an unduly aggressive attitude towards the press and some State Ministers have threatened correspondents with dire consequences;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) These matters fall within the purview of State Governments. Such complaints can, however, be taken cognisance of by the Press Council when it is set up.

श्री राम नागर, मन्द् मन्त्र पर हस्ता

5075. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा - क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें 18 जून, 1978 को बाराणसी में कबीर बीरा स्मृति पर श्री राम नागर मन्द् मन्त्र पर किये गये हमले की जानकारी है ,

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और इन हमले के पीछे उनका क्या उद्देश्य था ;

(ग) इन संश्लेषणीय कार्य के विषे विभिन्न भागों का क्या मन्त्र की भूमि है ;

(घ) क्या ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने कोई उपाय उठाये हैं और

(ङ) यदि हाँ तो उनका स्वरूप क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्र (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) जी हाँ श्रीमान् ।

(ख) एक हिन्दी दैनिक 'आज' की मिनी रस का डाइवर श्री ललन मिश्रा तथा उन समाचार पत्र के एक कर्मचारी श्री दीनानाथ पर हमल म अन्तर्ग्रस्त होने का आरोप है । यह वारंदात एक सड़क दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप हुई थी तथा इसके पीछे किसी गुप्त अभिप्राय के हान का संदेह नहीं किया जाता है ।

(ग) अभियुक्त ललन मिश्रा को न्यायालय में हिरासत में दिया गया है तथा मामला विचारार्थ है । अभियुक्त दीनानाथ का गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है तथा उसका विरुद्ध जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

(घ) और (ङ) घटना में अन्तर्ग्रस्त व्यक्ति का विरुद्ध उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने

तुरन्त कार्रवाई की है और इसका अच्छा प्रभाव होगा ।

Hoarding of Raw Jute during 1977-78

5076 SHRI L. L. KAPOOR Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the names of persons jute mills etc who were found to have committed the offence of hoarding raw jute during 1977-78 date of detection of each case and quantity of raw jute involved,

(b) whether any prosecution was launched and

(c) if so, details and results of such prosecutions with latest position in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) The names of the jute mills which were found to have violated the order issued by the Jute Commissioner with regard to limit on stock holding of raw jute date of detection of each case and quantity of raw jute involved are given below

S No Name of the Mill Co

Date of Detection of case Permissible limit of stock holding (in 000 qtls) Stocks held in mill godowns up country and in transit (in 000 qtls)

1	Bally (No 1)	7 12 1977	38 4	70 6
2	Birla	7 12 1977	57 6	89 6
3	Anglo-India	17 12 1977	80 0	155 6
4	Champdany	17 12 1977	39 2	109 7
5	Shree Bajrang	5 4 1978	30 0	38 8
6	Raigarh	5 4 1978	20 4	26 2

No	Name of the Mill Co	Date of Detection of case	Permissible limit of stock holding (in 000 qtls)	Stocks held in mill godowns upcountry and in transit (in 000 qtls)
7	Chitalah	5 4 19 8	48 0	62 5
8	Gen Industrial Society	15 4 19 8	40 8	61 1
9	Hooghly	15 4 19 8	37 6	43 2
10	Bally (No 2)	15 4 19 8	10 8	22 3
11	Delta	15 4 19 8	46 4	64 9
12	Hukumchand	15 4 19 8	74 4	105 1
13	Reliance	15 4 19 8	43 0	48 6
14	Rameshwara	15 4 19 8	17 4	31 5
15	Megna	15 4 19 8	39 0	41 8
16	Inda	15 4 19 8	36 0	48 6
17	Gourepore	15 4 1978	33 6	39 7
18	Alliance	15 4 19 8	27 6	30 7
19	Shree Mahadeo	15 4 19 8	8 8	11 6
20	Mahabir	15 4 19 8	8 0	6 0
21	Kararthaj	17 4 19 8	48 0	61 9
22	New Gujarat	17 4 19 8	31 2	31 5
23	Union	15 4 19 8	12 0	30 5
24	Auckland	15 4 19 8	21 6	30 0
25	Fibre Processors (Tamil Nadu)	17 4 19 8	12 0	14 7

(b) and (c) Office of the Jute Commissioner had issued show-cause notices to all the above units. However after examination of each case criminal prosecutions were launched against the following four mills:

1. M/s. Birla Jute Mill Co
2. M/s. Bally Jute Co. Ltd
3. M/s. Anglo India Jute Mills Co., Ltd., and
4. M/s. The Champdany Jute Co Ltd

The affected parties moved the Calcutta High Court, and the Hon'ble High Court quashed the entire proceedings against these parties.

IAS Officers of Tamil Nadu Cadre

5077 SHRI R. MOHANARAYAN-
GAI Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of IAS officers belonging to the Tamil Nadu Cadre now working in the Central Government in various assignments,

(b) the details thereof,

(c) the number of Central Government Officers now working in Tamil Nadu Government and

(d) the details of their assignments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) 45 (excluding one officer presently on foreign assignment)

(b) The information is given in the attached statement

(c) and (d) There is no system of deputation of Central Government officers to work in the State Governments

Statement

Posts	Number of Officers
Joint Secretary and equivalent and above	21
Director/Deputy Secretary and equivalent.	15
Under Secretary and equivalent	9

Liquidation of Shipping Companies

5078 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

SHRI G M BANATWALLA

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that many shipping companies in India will soon be forced to resort to liquidation although no ship has been laid off so far and things are fast deteriorating in the shipping industry due to the prevailing world situation, and

(b) whether any steps have since been taken by the Government to save the shipping companies from the present crisis and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) As a result of acute depression in the freight market the shipping companies the world over are facing financial difficulties, Indian Shipping Companies although not affected to the same extent as shipping companies in most other countries are also facing problems of liquidity. This is affecting different Indian Shipping Companies variously dependent upon the composition of their fleets etc

(b) The recommendations of the National Shipping Board along with the suggestions received from the Indian National Shipowners Association are under consideration

हयकरषा सगठनों द्वारा खरीदारी

5079 श्री छबिराम धगल क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) किन किन राज्या ने जहा हयकरषा सगठना ने उत्पादन की समुचित ढग से खरीदारी नहीं की है खरीदारी करने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार का धार इन सगठना को प्रत्मावेदन दिया है , और

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार बी उस पर क्या प्रतिबन्ध है ,

उद्योग मन्त्रालय म राज्य मंत्री (श्रमती आत्मा माइति) (क) धार (ख) समझा जाता है कि प्रश्न म नर्दमित सगठना से आशय अखिल भारतीय हयकरषा वस्त्र विपणन सङ्घारी समिति व भारतीय हस्तशिल्प तथा हयकरषा निर्माण निगम लिमिटेड से है। विकास प्रामुक्त हयकरषा

व कार्पाय क साथ हुई विभिन्न बैठका म राज्य सरकार क अधिनारिया न अधिल भारतीय ह्यकरषा वरत्र विपणन सहकारी समिति सहस्तशिल्य तथा ह्यकरषा विनास निगम द्वारा अधिन मरुदारा वरन की प्रावश्यरता पर बल दिया है। इन दोना सगठना स इम वारे म बात की गइ है तग्य इन राज्या स अधिन खरीदारी वरन की प्रावश्यरता पर जोर डाला गया है। उपयुक्त मूल्या पर निर्यातयोग्य विस्मा क वपड़े का विनास वरन य उनका पता नगान क लिए राज्य निदेशका व विभिन्न राज्य ह्यकरषा परियोजनाया से सम्पन्न बनाए रखने क लिए हस्तशिल्य तथा ह्यकरषा निर्यात निगम न अपनी महमति व्यक्त की है। वपड़ा सोसाइटी क वारे म विपणन क्षत्र म इतक द्वारा अधिक उत्तरदायित्व सभालन हेतु सोमइटी क पुनगठन क तौर-तरीक सुझान हेतु सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट शीघ्र प्रस्तुत करेगी। समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जान पर अग्रतर-वारंवाई शुरू की जाएगी।

Separate censor board for Malayalam Films

5080 SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN, Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have got any proposal for a separate Censor for Malayalam Films and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) and (b) A proposal has been received by the Board of Film Censors for opening a separate Regional Office of the Board in Kerala for certifying Malayalam films. The Board has not yet made any recommendation to Government in this behalf.

TV Station at Nagpur

5081 SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) when Government is going to instal TV Station in the Nagpur Division of Maharashtra,

(b) whether Government feel that the students and the farmers of Vidarbha also should learn from the TV as others in the country, and

(c) reasons for delay in starting a TV station at Nagpur?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) to (c) Television is a useful medium for all, including students and farmers of Vidarbha. But due to constraints on financial resources and low priority accorded to Television, there is no proposal at present to set up a TV Station in Nagpur.

Allegation of Corruption made by former Home Minister

5082 SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Home Minister Shri Charan Singh recently made allegations of corruption against the Prime Minister's son and others and also suggested an inquiry against the above persons and some other Ministers and their relations and wives and

(b) if so reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b) The former Home Minister Shri Charan Singh has made no specific allegations against any one and therefore there is no case for an inquiry.

Landslides in Ranigunj Coal Mining Area in West Bengal

5083 PROF DILIP

CHAKRAVARTY,

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR
DHARA

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that landslides are taking place in Ranigunj coal mining area in West Bengal,

(b) whether the vacuum created by the raising of coal is not being filled up by sand as is obligatory on the mining authority,

(c) whether an exodus of the inhabitants of the Ranigunj Town and Kulti area is taking place due to this,

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN) (a) to (d) The Ranigunj coalfield is one of the oldest where coal-mining operations have been taking place and the old miners due to unsentific and haphazard mining left areas which are prone to subsidence and many are unapproachable. Surface structures in Ranigunj and Kulti towns have been increasing in spite of the fact that the hazard of subsidence has been brought to the notice of the State Government many a time by the Director General, Mines Safety

At present, 112 collieries under Eastern Coalfields Ltd. are existing in Ranigunj coalfield and in 40 such collieries hydraulic sands stowing is adopted. 6 more collieries would be taken up for such stowing in future. In other collieries stowing is not considered necessary for the present. However, sand stowing and/or other means of protective measures are adopted in areas where there are important surface structure and buildings.

The position of subsidence and corrective measures to be taken was brought to the notice of the State

Government and it was suggested that an area development authority be constituted immediately to identify and if necessary organise transfer of inhabitants, diversion of railway lines and roads, etc. Subsequently, the matter was again brought up for discussion with the specially invited representative of the State Government on 17.6.1978 in the sixth meeting of the Coal Conservation and development Advisory Committee held at Calcutta and it was unanimously decided that the area development authority be immediately formed under the West Bengal Government with representatives of coal companies, Coal Controller and Director General, Mines Safety. This authority has been proposed with a view to making it a focal point for integrated development of the area including diversion of railway lines, road, or transfer of inhabitants, if necessary, etc. This authority might also evolve the frame-work for introducing any legislation to be applied for the development of the area.

Further action is dependent on the action taken by the State Government.

Amount given to Maharashtra for providing employment

5084 SHRI R K MHALGI Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) how much amount has been provided to Government of Maharashtra during the period of 1977-78 and 1978-79 under the Central Scheme of employment to educated persons,

(b) how many persons were benefited by such aid provided, and

(c) what are the general guidelines for the State Government for utilising such assistance?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) No Central Scheme of employment for educated persons as such in operation in

Maharashtra or any other State in 72-79 or was in operation in 77-78

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Appointment of Outstanding Sportsmen in Government Departments

5085 SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH
SHRI BALAK RAM

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have issued any orders regarding appointment of outstanding sportsmen in the services of all the Government Departments/Ministries/ State Governments/Public Undertakings on priority basis by reserving sufficient quota for them, and

(b) if not whether such orders are proposed to be issued now and some percentage reserved for sportsmen in all the appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL), (a) and (b) Under the existing instructions the Secretary of a Ministry/Department or the Head of a Department under it may recruit in relaxation of procedure for recruitment a meritorious sportsman to a Group 'C' or Group 'D' service/post, direct recruitment to which is made otherwise than through a competitive examination

The question of reserving some Group C or Group 'D' posts to facilitate greater intake of meritorious sportsmen is at present under consideration

As regards State Governments and Public Sector Undertaking they do not come under the purview of these instructions as they are free to frame their own recruitment rules

Naval Bases in Indian Ocean -

5086 SHRI K. MALLANNA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the names of the countries which have so far built naval bases in the Indian Ocean alongwith their approximate naval strength in each case?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) The USA and France are known to have Naval base facilities in Islands under their control in the Indian Ocean Other maritime powers operating in the Indian Ocean are known to use base facilities available with littoral countries Government have no precise information about the Naval strength in each of these bases

Misuse of Property of N.T.C's Chalisgaon Textile Mill, Maharashtra

5087 SHRI R K MHALGI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Manager National Textile Corporation Ltd, 19, Kasturba Marg, New Delhi and the Director NTC Ltd, southern region Bombay received representations dated 1st March, 1978 from Bharatiya Mazadoor Sangh Nasik (Maharashtra) in regard to the misuse of property of NTC's Chalisgaon Textile Mill, Maharashtra,

(b) if so whether the authorities concerned investigated the matter and with what result, and

(c) if matter is not investigated, the reasons thereof and when now it shall be investigated and result known to concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) The representation received by the National Textile Corporation (Holding Company) and its subsidiary viz. National Textile Corporation (South

Maharashtra) from the Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh, Nasik contained the following allegations —

(i) Shri K D Patil a Congress Party Leader was appointed as General Supervisor in the mill and is being paid salary even though he does not regularly attend the mill,

(ii) Shri Patil is cultivating agricultural land belonging to the mill, and

(iii) Some of the interested officers of the mill have proposed to divide the agricultural land of the mill into housing plots and sell the same at concessional rates to a number of officers or some other favoured person

The investigation made by the subsidiary revealed that the allegation at (i) above is incorrect Shri Patil's attendance or absence is marked regularly As regards the allegation at (ii) above, the position is that while the mill was under the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation Shri Patil had been permitted to cultivate the land belonging to the mill However, when the matter came to the notice of the subsidiary after the mill was transferred to it on its nationalisation, it was decided that no private person be permitted to cultivate the land of the mill The allegation at (iii) is incorrect

(c) Does not arise

Number of Radio Licence Issued

5088 SHRI K PRADHANI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) number of radio licences issued from February, 1977 to March, 1978,

(b) the number of radio receiving sets of foreign make which were given exemption and to what extent, and

(c) whether Government have given any concession to the tribal people also regarding some exemption in licences?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) (a) Statistics of radio licences are maintained only calendar year wise At the end of 1977, the number of radio licences issued fresh and renewed was 2 00,96,453

(b) No separate information on number of radio receiving sets of foreign make is maintained in respect of free licences issued. However, diplomats are exempted from paying licence fee

(c) No, Sir

Over Staying of Foreigners

5089 SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreigners are still staying in the country after the expiry of their visas,

(b) if so, the number of such foreigners, and

(c) whether some foreigners have been asked to leave the country after they were found indulging in the illegal activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)•

(a) and (b) There may be cases in which some foreigners are staying in the country even after the expiry of their visas or authorised period of stay In some of these cases, applications for extension of stay, which might have been made, might be under consideration In other cases, suitable action is taken against the foreigner concerned in accordance with the laws relating to foreigners, whenever necessary It is, however, not possible to indicate the actual number of foreigners over staying at a given point of time as it keeps on varying

(c) If any foreigner comes to notice for indulging in illegal activities action is taken against him under the appropriate law

नरसादा से आदिवासी बच्चों का अपहरण

5090 श्री मोन प्रकाश त्यागी

श्री ज्योतिर्मय दसु

श्री दादवद्र दत्त

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बतान का कया करेग
कि

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य में जमनापुर शहर से 40 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित नरसादा गांव में कुछ समाजविरोधी तत्वों ने दस आदिवासी बच्चों का अपहरण करके उन्हें पंजाब के होशियारपुर जिले में दासा के रूप में बच दिया और

(ख) यदि हा तो सरकार ने इन गुंडों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की है और इस बात का सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की है कि भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाएं न हों ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार जिला सिंहभूम के आदिवासी मुफसिल गांव नरसादा के एक चतुर्धर मुन्दा नामक बच्चे द्वारा शिकायत की गई थी कि छुटी के प्रसाद माचुआ तथा मोहन मास्टर द्वारा उस तथा उसी गांव के 9 अन्य बच्चों को 400 रुपये प्रति मास के बतन पर नौकरी दिलाने का प्रस्ताव दिया गया था और होशियारपुर जिले में बच लिया गया था। लालू सिंह तथा मोहन मास्टर के विरुद्ध भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 363/370/371/374 के अधीन एक पोजंटरी का मामला दर्ज किया गया है। प्रसाद माचुआ और मोहन मास्टर का नाबालिग बच्चे का प्रलोभन देकर छुटी

तथा वहां से पंजाब तक गया था फिर पंजाब के लिए रवाना किया गया है। आज पंजाब के जा रहा है।

Bridge over Najafgarh Drain Delhi

5091 SHRI CHATURBHUI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a provision in the Delhi Master Plan to construct a bridge over the Najafgarh Drain connecting Raja Garden Tagore Garden and Shivaji College with Punjabi Bagh Extension

(b) if so what steps have been taken to construct the bridge and

(c) the time by which the bridge is likely to be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) The Delhi Administration who are concerned with this project have already started the construction of this bridge. The Delhi Administration have reported that due to slow progress on the work by the original contractor that contract had to be rescinded and fresh tenders are now to be invited. The work is expected to be completed by March 1980.

Accumulation of Salt in Western Region

5092. SHRI AMARSINH V RATHAWA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge quantity of salt has been accumulated in salt belt in Western region

(b) if so the reasons therefor

(c) the estimated loss incurred during the rainy season and

(d) the measures taken by Government to clear it and save the salt producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The Government has not so far received any report of such loss during the present monsoon season

(d) Does not arise

आवागमन केन्द्र दरभंगा से स्थानीय मंथिली भाषा में कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण

5093 श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या सूचना और प्रचारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तरी बिहार में आवागमन केन्द्र दरभंगा के प्रसारण क्षेत्र में आने वाले क्षेत्र, में सामान्यतः मंथिली भाषा बोली जाती है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त क्षेत्र मुख्यतः कृषि क्षेत्र है और ग्रामीण लोग मंथिली भाषी हैं,

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त मंथिली भाषी ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में कृषकों में कृषि-विज्ञान के प्रसारण के लिए स्थानीय मंथिली भाषा में कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण को सरकार वाछनीय समझती है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो वहां पर इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था क्या तक की जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रचारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शहाबादी) (क) से (घ). दरभंगा केन्द्र जिस क्षेत्र में सेवा प्रदान करता है वह मुख्यतः कृषि-क्षेत्र है। मंथिली भाषी लोगों को सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए दरभंगा केन्द्र से जो कार्यक्रम मंथिली में या नौ कमों पर

किए जाते हैं या पूर्णरूप से प्रसारित किए जाते हैं; उनकी मात्रा इस प्रकार है —

(1) ग्रामीण कार्यक्रम
प्रतिदिन 45 मिनट,

(2) बच्चों के लिए कार्यक्रम
सप्ताह में 35 मिनट,

(3) साहित्यिक कार्यक्रम
मास में 35 मिनट,

देहाती कार्यक्रम 'गाम घर' मुख्यतया मंथिली में प्रसारित होता है और इसमें कभी-कभी हिन्दी के कार्यक्रम भी शामिल किए जाते हैं।

नदी परिवहन

5094. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यात्री और माल यातायात में दिन प्रतिदिन वृद्धि का देखने हुये सरकार देश में नदी परिवहन का विराम करना वाछनीय समझती है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार देश की नदियों में नौ-परिवहन के विनाश के लिए सर्वेक्षण कराने का है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार इस मस्ये में अपनी नीति क्या तब धारित कर देगी?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बांदा राम) :

(क) जी, हा।

(ख) पहले भी जलमार्गों में न कुछ का जल सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। कुछ नौवहन मन्त्रालय के ऐसे सर्वेक्षण पत्र वर्तमान यावत् 1978-83 के दौरान कराने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-83 के ससोदे को स्वीकृति दी जाएगी तब नदी परिवहन के विकास के लिए नदियों के जल सर्वेक्षण संबंधी नीति को अंतिम रूप दिया जाएगा।

Opening of Military School and College in Bihar

5095 SHRI SURENDRA JHA SUMAN Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any new scheme before Government for opening military school and college in Bihar

(b) if so where and when if not whether Government desire to impart military training there and

(c) if so what immediate action will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (c) There is no proposal before the Government for opening any military school or college in Bihar. The requirements of military training are being appropriately looked after.

राजभवन का ग्रहमदावाद से गांधीनगर स्थानान्तरण

5096 श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे—

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात सरकार ने राजभवन को ग्रहमदावाद से गांधीनगर स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए हाल ही में बेदर्राप सरकार से अनुमति मांगा है यदि हा, तो वह और किस प्रकार की मांग का गइ है,

(ख) क्या केंद्र सरकार ने राजभवन को ग्रहमदावाद से गांधीनगर स्थानान्तरित करने का अनुमति दे दा है यदि हा, तो क्या और यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है,

(ग) राजभवन को ग्रहमदावाद से गांधीनगर स्थानान्तरित करने की अनुमति कब दी जायेगी, और

(घ) राजभवन को ग्रहमदावाद से गांधीनगर स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए गुजरात सरकार ने क्या कारण दिये हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) जून 1978 में गुजरात सरकार ने गुजरात के राज्यपाल के सरकारी निवास को ग्रहमदावाद से गांधीनगर में "बी आई पी गैस्ट हाउस" के नाम से ज्ञात भवन में स्थानान्तरित करने का प्रस्ताव किया था।

(ख) राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और गुजरात के राज्यपाल का सरकारी निवास 14 अगस्त 1978 से ग्रहमदावाद से गांधीनगर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उत्तर।

(घ) राज्य के मन्त्रिमण्डल द्वारा फरवरी, 1973 में सरकारी निवास को गांधीनगर गुजरात राज्य की नई राजधानी जहां सचिवालय और राज्य सरकार के अन्य कार्यालय स्थित हैं स्थानान्तरित करने के संबंध में किये गये निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए।

गुजरात को कोयले की सप्लाई

5097 श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल

प्रो० पी० जो० भावलकर

क्या कृपा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गुजरात को 1 अप्रैल, 1978 से 31 जुलाई 1978 तक प्रत्येक महीने म वित्तन वैनग काय या तथा विजने टन कोयला आवंटित किया गया,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात को, उसकी प्रतिमास 3500 बैगनों की माग की जगह केवल 2500 बैगन कोना आवंटित किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात सरकार के उद्योग मंत्री ने कोयले की कमी दूर करने के लिए एक टेलेक्स संदेश भेजा था और यदि हा, तो वह और उमका श्रौरा क्या है तथा गुजरात में उद्योगों के लिए कोयले की कमी दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ।

ऊजा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामकन्दन) :

(क) और (ख) गुजरात के लिए अप्रैल 1978 से माहानर सम्पूर्ण कार्यक्रम तथा चार पहिए वाले आवंटित बैगन नीचे दिए गए हैं —

महीना	कार्यक्रम	आवंटन
अप्रैल	27688 बैगन	19526 बैगन
मई	26804 „	15501 „
जून	26461 „	15486 „
जुलाई	24166 „	16244 „

अतः, यह तथ्य नहीं है कि गुजरात को उसकी 3500 बैगनों की प्रतिमास माग की जगह कोयले के केवल 2500 बैगन ही आवंटित किए गए थे ।

(ग) गुजरात सरकार से समय समय पर राज्य में कोयले की क्वचित कमी के बारे में जानकारी मिली है । गुजरात को कोयला भेजने के लिए सेंट्रल इंडिया कोलफील्ड्स अधिक मात्रा में बैगनों की सप्लाई हेतु गुजरात सरकार तथा रेलवे के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच बातचीत हुई है । हाल ही में बैगनों की सप्लाई में सुधार हुआ है ।

दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के बिना राज्य

5098. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :

श्री एच० धार० ए० एत०
अपराधनायक

श्री सो० के० जाकर शरोंफ :

श्री पी० ए० सगमा :

श्री ए० धार० बरिनारायण :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की क्षमता करेंगे कि

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ इस समय कोई दूरदर्शन केन्द्र नहीं है ,

(ख) उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान दूरदर्शन केन्द्र खोले जायेंगे ,

(ग) गुजरात में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र किस स्थान पर खोला जायेगा, किम वर्ष खोला जायेगा, तथा इनकी क्षमता क्या होगी ,

(घ) एक नया दूरदर्शन केन्द्र खोलने पर अनुमानित कितनी राशि खर्च होगी है ,

(ङ) उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ एक से अधिक दूरदर्शन हैं , और

(च) एक ही राज्य में एक से अधिक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र खोलने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी)

(क) इसमें

हृष्टिनाथा

हिमाचल प्रदेश

मणिपुर

मेघालय

केरल

नागालैंड

सिक्किम

विपुला

दिल्ली के सिवाए सभी सघ शासित क्षेत्र

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान कार्यान्वयन के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है

पूर्णरूपेण दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

- 1 गुजरात (अहमदाबाद)
- 2 कर्नाटक (बंगलूर)
- 3 केरल (त्रिवेन्द्रम)

दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र

- 1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश (विजयवाड़ा)
- 2 गोवा, दमन और दीव (पणजी)
- 3 जम्मू व कश्मीर (जम्मू)
- 4 उड़ीसा (बटक)
- 5 राजस्थान (अजमेर)
- 6 तमिलनाडु (मदुरै)
- 7 उत्तर प्रदेश (बाराणसी)
- 8 पश्चिम बंगाल (मुर्शिदाबाद)

टिप्पणी (1) बसौली (हिमाचल प्रदेश) और आसनसोल (पश्चिम बंगाल) के रिले केन्द्र पहले की पंचवर्षीय योजना की स्वीकृत स्कीम हैं। इनको भी कार्यान्वयन के लिए हाथ में लिया जा रहा है।

- (2) सखनऊ दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के एक रिले केन्द्र के चानपुर में स्थापना का काम चल रहा है। इसने 1978 में चालू होने की उम्मीद है।

(ग) गुजरात राज्य में पिब्रसित दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्र पहले से ही काम कर रहा है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित पूर्णरूपेण दूरदर्शन केन्द्र 10 किलोवाट के ट्रांसमीटर के साथ अहमदाबाद में स्थापित किया जायेगा।

(घ) लगभग 4 करोड़ रुपये।

(ङ) और (च)। किसी भी राज्य में एक से अधिक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र नहीं हैं। महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश में एक एक रिले ट्रांसमीटर हैं जो क्रमशः पुणे और मयूरी में हैं जो बम्बई और दिल्ली के दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों का सेवा क्षेत्र बढ़ाने के लिए हैं।

भागलपुर होकर नया राष्ट्रीय मार्ग

5099 डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बनाने की इया करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार बिहार के प्रमडलीय मुख्यालय भागलपुर होकर कोई नया राष्ट्रीय मार्ग बनाने की आवश्यकता महसूस करती है,

(ख) यदि हा तो इन दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है,

(ग) क्या चम्पानगर-नाथनगर से भागलपुर आने की सड़क तग हाने व कारण मोटरगाडियों के चलने में काफी व्यवधान पड़ता है, और

(घ) क्या सरकार उपरान्त कठिनाई पर काबू पाने के लिए कोई बाईपास बनाने की योजना पर विचार करेगी; यदि हा, तो कब तक और उसका खोरा क्या है?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई भाग नहीं है। भागलपुर राज्य सड़क पर पड़ता है और इसलिए इसके विकास का

उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकार का है।

(ग) और (घ)- इस सड़क के बारे में, जिसमें इस पर बाई-पास भी शामिल है, राज्य सरकार से कोई रिपट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। यह एक राज्य सड़क है और राज्य सरकार ही मामले में संबंधित है।

राज्यों के राजधानियों में दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की स्थापना

5100 श्री एस० एस० सोमानी
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताते
की कृपा करेंगे कि

(ब) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी
राज्यों की राजधानियों में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र
खोलने का है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना का कब
तक क्रियान्वित कर दिया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल
कृष्ण आढवाणी) (क) और (ख) छोटी
पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान, तीन राज्यों
अर्थात् गुजरात, कर्नाटक और करल की
राजधानियाँ में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने
का प्रस्ताव है। सभी राज्यों की राजधानियाँ
में दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की व्यवस्था करने में वित्तीय
सहायता की विलंबता भी और दूरदर्शन को
दी गई अल्प प्राथमिकता के कारण कुछ
और समय लगने की सम्भावना है।

Installation of New A.I.R. Station in
Orissa

5101 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state

(a) whether Government have finalised the proposals to set up new
Radio Stations in the State of Orissa
in Sixth Plan;

2588 LS-9

(b) if so, which are the places
selected for the stations and

(c) funds provided for the initial
works of the proposed Radio Stations?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K.
ADVANI) (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

कागज तथा गत्ता मिलें तथा उनकी क्षमता,
उत्पादन और कागज की खपत

5102 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री कागज मिला की सध्या
तथा कागज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भरता
के बारे में 8 मार्च, 1978 के अंतराक्षित
प्रश्न सध्या 1927 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 87 मिलें कागज और गत्ता
बना रही हैं और यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक मिल की
विभिन्न प्रकार का कागज तथा गत्ता बनाने
की लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता कितनी है,

(ख) उन मिला के नाम क्या हैं जिनका
उत्पादन लाइसेंस क्षमता से कम हो रहा है
तथा उन मिला के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने
उत्पादन क्षमता के विस्तार के लिए सरकार
से अनुरोध किया है,

(ग) भारत में अखबारी कागज की
कुल खपत कितनी है और क्या स्वदेश में
ही मांग पूरी करने के लिए कोई नीति बनाई
गई है

(घ) किस किस देश में कितना कितना
कागज किस मूल्य पर आयात किया गया और
कितने अखबारी कागज के लिए भुगतान

रूप में नहीं बल्कि वस्तु विनिमय के आधार पर किया गया, और

(ड) क्या मैसूर पेपर मिल्स द्वारा 80,000 मीटर टन तथा अखबारी कागज परियोजना द्वारा 75,000 मीटर टन कागज का वार्षिक उत्पादन अब पूरी तरह आरम्भ हो चुका है और यदि हाँ तो उस कागज का उत्पादन लगभग क्या है तथा उसका विषय मूल्य क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आम्ना माइती) (क) कागज मिला की लाइसेंसों की क्षमता को बढ़ाने वाला एक विवरण (विवरण-संख्या 1) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थात्मक मं रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-2751/78]

(ख) कबल 8 एकक अपनी पूरी क्षमता से उत्पादन कर रहे हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं —

(1) इंडियन कार्ड बोर्ड इंडस्ट्रीज कलकत्ता (पश्चिम बंगाल)

(II) एवरेस्ट पेपर मिल्स (प्रा०) लि०, कलकत्ता (पश्चिम बंगाल)

(III) थोरिएन्ट पेपर मिल्स, अमाली (म० प्र०)

(IV) पेपर एन्ड पल्प कन्वर्सन लि०, पूना (महाराष्ट्र)

(V) मन्दया नेशनल पेपर मिल्स, बेलागुला (कर्नाटक)

(VI) अमरावती श्री बेंकटेश्वर पेपर मिल्स रुद्रमलपेट (तमिलनाडु)

(VII) रीपब्लिक टी पेपर लि०, गोंडल (गुजरात)

(VIII) स्ट्रा प्रोडक्शंस लि०, रायागडा (उड़ीसा)

जिन मिला ने अमता में पर्याप्त विस्तार करने के लिए आवेदन किया था, उनके नाम नीचे दिए गए हैं —

(I) मैसर्स मन्दया नेशनल पेपर मिल्स, बेलागुला (कर्नाटक)

(II) मैसर्स स्ट्रा प्रोडक्शंस लि०, रायागडा

(III) मैसर्स सिरपुर पेपर मिल्स (प्रा० प्र०)

(IV) मैसर्स एवरेस्ट पेपर मिल्स (प्रा० प्र०), कलकत्ता

(V) मैसर्स जयन्त पेपर मिल्स लि०, बम्बई

(VI) मैसर्स थोरिएन्ट पेपर मिल्स लि०, कलकत्ता

(VII) मैसर्स पेपर एन्ड पल्प कन्वर्सन लि०, पूना

(ग) देश में अखबारी कागज की खपत का अनुमान 2 लाख मी० टन से कुछ अधिक लगाया गया है। सरकार देशी माग को पूरा करने के लिए अखबारी कागज मिला की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहन दे रही है।

(घ) 1976-77 में अखबारी कागज तथा कागज और कागज-शेत्ते के दश बार आयात को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण (विवरण-2) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [ग्रन्थात्मक में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-2751/78]। गत दो वर्षों में वस्तु विनिमय के आधार पर किसी भी देश में अखबारी कागज आयात नहीं किया गया है।

(ङ) जी नहीं। 1979 के मध्य में करल अखबारी कागज परियोजना तथा 1981 तक मैसूर पेपर मिल अखबारी कागज परियोजना के चालू किये जाने की आशा है।

Installation of New T.V. Stations

5103 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) details of the TV coverage expected to be expanded during the next two years

(b) its break up for different regions of the country particularly of Central region covering Madhya Pradesh,

(c) whether the expansion programme is being worked out and implemented in phases and

(d) if so salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) to (d) A permanent tower at Lucknow, a TV Centre at Jullundur and a TV Relay Centre at Kanpur are likely to be commissioned during the next two years. While the Lucknow Centre will cover an additional range of 15 kms., the Jullundur and Kanpur Centres will have a range of 80 kms in Punjab and part of Himachal Pradesh and 75 kms in Uttar Pradesh respectively. The existing TV coverage in the other regions of the country including Madhya Pradesh is not likely to be further extended during the next two years

Family Accommodation for Armed Forces Personnel

5104 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is fact that family accommodation for the Armed Forces Personnel in Headquarters, Cantonments etc., is not adequate to meet the demands for the same,

(b) if so whether as a result the authorities have accommodation from private house owners in these areas on hire basis to accommodate the personnel but the charges are generally higher than what it is for similar type

of accommodation provided in Civil Services,

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that as a result of this Defence Administration has to bear heavy financial burden, and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to make sufficient accommodation available at cheaper rates?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (d) There is deficiency in married accommodation for members of the Armed Forces. To make up this deficiency, hiring of private houses has to be resorted to. Rents paid for houses hired depend upon the scale of accommodation provided the prevalent market rents in the locality etc. The rent is fixed by a board of officers taking all factors into account and the local civil authorities are also associated with it. The question of rent being excessive or the Defence Ministry having to bear extra burden, therefore, does not arise.

As indicated in page 19 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence for 77-78 and in answer to Unstarred Question No 8188 given in Lok Sabha on 26-4-1978 the existing deficiencies are to be made up over a period of 13 years from 1978-79 at an estimated cost of Rs 500 crores at current price level. The need to hire civilian houses will continue to exist till the existing deficiencies are made up under the overall plan.

Withdrawal of Permits issued by DTC

5105 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Delhi Transport Corporation is considering to withdraw the permits issued in previous years to private bus owners which were issued on contract basis for augmentation of bus services in the capital,

(b) if so, the number of private buses to be withdrawn plying on DTC routes and

(c) whether Government propose to purchase new buses to make up the shortages and if so the number of buses likely to be purchased and funds needed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) No Sir There is no proposal to reduce the number of private buses operating under the control of the DTC during the current financial year

(b) Does not arise

(c) 237 new buses are proposed to be purchased during the current financial year, including 94 for replacement of old buses A provision of Rs 385 crores has been made in the current year's budget for this purpose

Warrants against released Naxalites

5106 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government has re-issued fresh warrants against the Naxalites who are already freed, and

(b) if so, the reasons and Union Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MAN-DAL) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Letters of Intent to Kerala Government

5107 SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPA. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) how many projects State Government of Kerala are going to set up during Sixth Five Year Plan,

(b) what sort of help Central Government are rendering for industrial development in Kerala, and

(c) how many letters of intent Government have sanctioned so far to Kerala Government since the formation of United Front Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83) of the State Governments, including Kerala, are yet to be finalised

(b) The Central Government encourages setting up of industries in backward areas in all States, including Kerala, through the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme In the years 1976-77 and 1977-78, Rs 19.31 lakhs and Rs 126.32 lakhs respectively were reimbursed to the State Government under this scheme The Central Government also allotted Rs 25 lakhs to Kerala Government under the Margin/Seed Money Scheme in 1977-78 A sum of Rs 96.25 lakhs has been sanctioned for establishment of 11 District Industries Centres in the State during the current financial year

(c) The total number of letters of intent issued between 1st January, 1977 and 30th June, 1978 for setting up of industries in Kerala, is 24 This includes 8 letters of intent issued in favour of the State Industrial Development Corporation of Kerala (a Government of Kerala Undertaking)

Representation from Retired Primary Teachers of Kurkee

5108 SHRI R K MHALGI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a joint representation dated 20th June, 1978 from a number of retired Primary Teachers of Kurkee Cantonment Board (Pune, Maharashtra) in regard to the pension cum-gratuity scheme with request to cover the teachers who have retired from 1st April, 1966,

(b) whether it is not a fact that the reasoning made out in the representation is convincing, and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take soon on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) Government have considered the above representation alongwith several other representations received from retired employees of various Cantonment Boards asking for retrospective effect to be given to the scheme from dates as far back as 1962. It has not been found possible to agree to their request.

Representation from the Employees of T.V. Station

5109 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government received any representation from the TV employees, Bombay,

(b) if so, what are the main issues, and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) and (b) A representation from Doordarshan Technical Employees Association (unrecognised) Bombay regarding general service conditions of engineering personnel in Doordarshan and problems faced by them at Bombay, has been received

(c) The local problems have been looked into and appropriate action is being taken by the Directorate General, Doordarshan. Matters regarding general service conditions have to be examined in consultation with Directorate-General, All India Radio, and other Departments concerned

Selection of Malayalam Film 'Kodiyettam' for International Film Festival

5110 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the films selected for International Film Festivals,

(b) the basis of selection of these films, and

(c) the reasons why 'Kodiyettam' an award winning Malayalam film was not selected for any important International Film Festival?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) A list of feature films selected between August, 1977 and July, 1978, for International Film Festivals abroad is attached

(b) The films were selected by the Central Panel constituted for selection of films for International Film Festivals, on the recommendations of the Regional Panels at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. The panel consists of film makers, film critics, journal-

ists and persons representing the allied arts literature drama, dance and music

(c) The film Kodiyettam was recommended by the Central Panel for

the Brisbane festival in Australia. The Producer, however, did not want to enter the film for this festival. He was also advised to enter it in the Panama film festival which is competitive

Feature Films cleared by All India Panel (1977-78) upto 31st July, 1978

Panel Meeting held on 28th August, 1977

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Ghattashradha (Kannada) | Tehran International Film Festival |
| 2 | Pallavi (Kannada) or Manimuzzakam (Malayalam) | Annan Film Festival (Bangkok) |
| 3 | Swarni (Hindi) | and Cairo International Film Festival |
| 4 | Ishwar Vidyasagar | To any suitable festival |

Panel meeting held on December, 1977

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Tabbaliya Nenade Magane (Kannada) | } Berlin Film Festival |
| 2 | Sandhya Raag (Assamese) | |
| 3 | Jatayu (Bengali) | Cairo Film Festival |
| 4 | Shaque (Hindi) | Asian Film Festival, Sydney |

Panel Meeting held on April, 1978.

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | Oka Oone Katha (Telugu) in Competition | } Karlovy Vary |
| 2 | Bhumika (Hindi)—in Competition | |
| 3 | Sandhya Raag (Assamese)—for the Young Film Makers Symposium | |
| 4 | Kokila (Kannada)—invited entry to Karlovy Vary | |
| 5. | Ghatashraddha | } Mannheim Film Festival |
| 6 | Rushya Shringa | |
| 7 | Tabbaliya Nenade Magane | } Taskant Film Festival |
| 8 | Kitaab | |
| 9 | Jai Re Jai | } Locarno Film Festival |
| 10 | Kanchana Seetha | |
| 11 | Kanneshwara Rama | } Cork Film Festival |
| 12 | Godhuli | |
| 13 | Kanchana Seetha | |
| 14 | Chanda Muruta—The Committee suggested that the producers may be asked to send 16mm version to the Edinburgh Film Festival | } Edinburgh Film Festival |

- | | | | |
|----|--|-----------|---|
| 15 | Jait Re Jait | . . . | } New York Film Festival |
| 16 | Ghasi Ram Kotwal | | |
| 17 | Kendura | | } The Salonika Film Festival |
| 18 | Manimuzakkam | | |
| 19 | Anugraham | | |
| 20 | Saeed Haathi | | Tahran Children's Film Festival |
| 21 | Nagara Hole—The Committee members desired that the film should be re-edited and the entire duet sequence should be removed | | Gyon Children Film Festival |
| 22 | Ammunude Attunkutty | . . . | Salerno Film Festival |
| 23 | Yakshangana | | } Besancon Film Festival (Short Film) |
| 24 | Mohiniyottam | | |
| 25 | The Panel cleared the invited entry Avatar | | Avellino Film Festival |
| 26 | The Panel cleared the invited entry of Seetha Kalyanam | | London Film Festival |
| 27 | Godhuli | . . . | } San Sebastian Film Festival |
| 28 | Kanneshwar Rama | | |
| 29 | Agraherathuthal Kazuthal | | % |
| 30 | Ishwar Chander Vidyia Sagar | | International Religious Film Festival—Friedberg |
| 31 | Love Story | . . . | } Grenoble Film Festival (Shorts only) |
| 32 | Lilies of the Field | | |
| 33 | Manvata Ka Sangam | | |
| 34 | Maha Kumbh | | |
| 35 | Kodiyettom | | } Brisbane Film Festival |
| 36 | Chulika Terrey | | |
| 37 | Shaque | . . . | } 24th Asian Film Festival, Sydney |
| 38 | Seetha Kalyanam | | |
| 39 | Chulika Terrey | | |

Setting up of DTC Depot Opposite Punjabi Bagh Club

5111 SHRI CHATURBHUI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a site has been earmarked for a DTC Depot opposite Punjabi Bagh Club on Ring Road in West Delhi,

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to set up the Depot, and

(c) the time by which the Depot is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) The site has been earmarked for a bus station/change over point and not for a depot.

(b) The Architectural/structural drawings are being finalised and the

construction work will be taken in hand after obtaining the approval of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi

(c) The bus station is likely to start functioning after about one and a half years

DTC Bus Service between Paschim puri/Punjabi Bagh and Moti Nagar

5112 SHRI CHATURBHUI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a provision to link DDA Janata Flats Paschumpuri/Punjabi Bagh Extension with Moti Nagar by direct regular DTC Bus Service

(b) if so what steps have been taken in this regard and

(c) the time by which service is likely to operate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHANDRAM) (a) Both the places are already connected by the services of Route 910 and by a mini bus route operating under DTC. These services are considered adequate for the existing traffic needs of the localities and there is no proposal to introduce an other route

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Strength of the Personnel in HAL Bangalore

5113 SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the strength of the personnel in the Hindustan Aircraft Limited Bangalore just before the transformation into Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd in October 1964 and also on 1st June 1978 in Hindustan Aeronautics Limited in the following grades—1 Managing Directors 2 Senior General Managers

3 General Managers 4 Deputy General Managers 5 Grade I to Grade VI (separately for each grade) /

(b) whether there are any proposals to further increase the strength in the grades of Managing Directors etc and

(c) if so what is the justification for such an increase in these cadres and also the financial implications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Increase in Transmitter Range of AIR Stations in Arunachal Pradesh

5114 SHRI BAKIN PERTIN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the reasons why the three Radio Stations in Arunachal Pradesh are still low power stations radiating programmes within a radius of just 10 kms each while Radio stations started later in other tribal areas namely Aijawal Imphal, Silchar etc in the North East Samsalpur Jeypore in Orissa Rewa Ambikapur in Madhya Pradesh are all better placed radiating programmes on more powerful transmitters

(b) the plans of Government to cover the entire Arunachal Pradesh and

(c) whether Government propose to set up even with the present financial and power supply constraints at least 10 kilowatt stations in these three places namely Pasighat, Tezu and Tawang?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) Arunachal Pradesh is one of the most thinly populated

areas in the country. The three low power stations were primarily set up to cater to the needs of the areas having some concentration of population. The position in the other tribal areas referred to in the question is different inasmuch as the areas around those radio stations are comparatively thickly inhabited.

(b) It is proposed to set up a full fledged radio station at the new capital at Itanagar to provide improved coverage in the State.

(c) Due to constraint on resources, there is no proposal to upgrade the power of these three transmitters for the present.

Foreigners Challenged in Kulu District

5115 SHRI S G MURUGAIYAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that eight foreigners were challenged in Kulu district for travelling without valid travel documents and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Three Italian three French and two Swiss nationals were arrested in Kulu District for not being in possession of valid travel documents. Of these six have been convicted by the Court. The cases against two French nationals are pending.

Hindustan Salt Works at Kharaghoda

5116 SHRI F P GAEKWAD Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have represented about handing over Central Government's Hindustan Salt Works at Kharaghoda in Saurashtra

to the State Government so that its operation would be further expanded to give jobs to 20,000 and more people and

(b) if so whether Government would favourably consider the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) the matter is covered *inter alia*, by the terms of the Salt Enquiry Committee which is being set up to undertake a comprehensive review of the Salt Industry. The Central Government would take a decision in the matter after considering the report of the proposed Committee.

BHEL's Collaboration Agreement with Siemens

5117 SHRI S S DAS Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that broad outlines of Siemens agreement for collaboration with BHEL was finalised during the time when the present Secretary Ministry of Industry was Chairman of BHEL and

(b) the details of the recommendations of the present Secretary of Industry Ministry in regard to BHEL collaboration agreement with Siemens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise.

गया मैं महात्मा गांधी का स्मारक

5118. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार होंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का इस बात की जानकारी है कि बिहार राज्य में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के नगर, गया व मधुबनी में राष्ट्रीय स्तर

म स्थित राष्ट्रपति के स्मारक के साथ निःशुल्क व्यवहार किया जा रहा है और उसके अंतर्गत प्राप्त गाजा, भांग और शराब की गैर-कानूनी ढंग से बिक्री की जा रही है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो इस बार में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाही की जा रही है और यदि कोई कार्रवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) और (ख) बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि पिछली अप्रैल, 1978 से मादक पदार्थों की अवैध बिक्री के विरुद्ध उनके अभियान के दौरान गया में महात्मा गांधी स्मारक के निचले शराब की अवैध बिक्री के 4 मामला तथा गाजे के 3 मामला का पता लगा है। स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों को पुन सचेत कर दिया गया है तथा वे आवश्यक निगरानी रख रहे हैं।

Petitioners in Keshavananda Bharati Case

5119 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) of the coal mining companies which were the petitioners before the Supreme Court in Keshavananda Bharati case of 1973, which companies had still writs pending before the Courts in Delhi when the Coal Mines Nationalization (Amendment) Act, 1978 came into force,

(b) the names of the companies which withdrew their petitions after the Amendment Act referred to above came into force,

(c) the names of the companies which have filed fresh petitions or appeals before the courts in Delhi i.e., High Court or Supreme Court, and

(d) the matters in brief raised in such petitions or appeals?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Confirmation of Employees

5120 SHRI BALAK RAM Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of class III employees of the Delhi Administration who have put in more than ten to fifteen years of satisfactory service and are still temporary or on ad hoc basis and how many of them belong to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes or other backward classes

(b) what is the period of time for which the ad hoc arrangements are normally made,

(c) what is the policy of the Government regarding their confirmation, and

(d) how long Government propose to take to confirm these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) to (c) Information is being collected from the various offices and departments of the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House

Order placed on M/s Sitraco Auto Ltd

5121 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that orders were placed on M/s Sitraco Auto even before its Factory was started, whereas the normal practice followed by Defence authorities is to assess the capability of the concern,

(b) whether huge orders were placed before the competency of the concern was verified or recommended,

(c) whether after placing orders several defects were noticed in the important spares manufactured by this firm and it allied concerns and investigations were carried out by Government

(d) whether as late as March 1978 the assessing authorities have not considered it feasible to approve this firm and even then repeated bulk orders have been placed on this concern by Defence authorities and Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur, and

(e) whether Government will get this whole matter investigated and cancel the previous orders and stop placement of fresh orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) No Sir Orders were placed only after requisite verification by Controller of Inspections (Vehicles) Ahmednagar

(b) No Sir

(c) No, Sir Generally the supplies conformed to prescribed specifications except at times when only minor defects were noticed and were rectified by the firm.

(d) Only such orders were placed on the Firm for which its production capacity had been verified by concerned authorities.

(e) The question does not arise

Action against hoarders, speculators and Blackmarketeers

5122. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has expressed its utter disgust over the absence of any action against hoarders, speculators and blackmarketeers by the various States though they had been asked to keep a strict vigil/watch on them last year,

(b) if so whether some fresh instructions have been given to them to be more concerned and vigilant in the matter, and

(c) the reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

राजनीतिज्ञों द्वारा भारतीय वायु सेवा के विमानों का उपयोग

5123. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह समाचार सही है कि भूतपूर्व केन्द्रीय मंत्री श्री पी० सी० सठ्ठी और श्री बंगलराव तथा श्री हरिदेव जोशी ने दिनांक 25 जून, 1975 को विमान द्वारा दिल्ली से भोपाल, बासवाड़ा, जयपुर और अन्य शहरों की यात्रा की थी,

(ख) क्या विमान का उपयोग करने के लिए उचित अनुमति प्राप्त कर ली गई थी,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विमान उपलब्ध कराने के लिये जिम्मेदार अधिकारी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है,

(घ) क्या विमान किराया या खर्च वसूल कर लिया गया है, और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसे वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजोबन राय) :

(क) से (ङ). जी हाँ, यह सही है कि सर्वश्री पी० सी० सठ्ठी और जे० बंगलराव ने 25 जून, 1975 को वायु सेना के विमान से यात्रा की थी और यह विमान इन स्थानों से होकर गया था।

यह मामला शाह आयाग की रिपोर्ट में भी है और इस मामले पर आयाग के निष्कर्ष और टिप्पणियाँ के अनुसार इस समय और आगे विचार लिया जा रहा है।

Complaint against the Announcer working in Delhi TV Centre

5124 SHRI LALJI BHAI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether a woman Announcer of Delhi Television Centre is engaged in publicity work of a private Television manufacturing company through newspapers and periodicals and her photo also appears therein, and

(b) if so whether Government do not have any objection in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) and (b) It has come to notice that a photograph of a Senior Presentation Announcer of Delhi Doordarshan Kendra was being used for the publicity work of a private television manufacturing company. She has been asked to explain because her conduct appeared to be in violation of the terms of her contract.

Opening of new coal mines

5125 SHRI AHMED M. PATEL

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether only old coal mines are giving their production and no new mines have been opened,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to open new coal mines, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The strategy of coal production involves long term and short term projects. The coal companies are carrying out surveys to locate projects so that it may be possible to meet the requirement for coal in the country. This is a continuous process.

Thirty-four short gestation projects have been identified and more are in the process of identification and advance action is being taken in most of the projects.

Some of the new projects identified for implementation are indicated below —

Eastern Coalfields Ltd

1	Kumarakhala	Opencast
2	Rajpura	" "
3	Bansra	" "
4	Shampur	" "
5	Kapsara	" "
6	Phurustampur	" "
7	Jhanyra I	Underground
8	Jhanyra II	" "
9	Nakrakonda	" "
10	Rajmahal	Opencast

Bharat Coking Coal Ltd

11	Kesargarh	Opencast
12	Nadkherki	" "
13	Jeenagora	" "
14	North Tisra	" "
15	Busseria	" "
16	South Jharia	" "
17	Muradhi	" "
18	Bhowra	" "
19	South Katra	" "

20 Chotudih .	Opencast
21 Kankani .	"
22 Basdeopur .	"
23 Damoda .	"
24 Bastacola .	"

Central Coalfields Ltd

25 K. D. Hermaling .	Opencast
26 Religara .	"
27 Surka .	"
28 Dakra Bukbuka .	"
29 Kedla .	"
30 Dhoti .	"
31 Hindegir .	Underground
32 Gobindpur .	"

Western Coalfields Ltd

33 Rajnagar .	Opencast
34 Dhanpuri .	"
35 New Majri .	"
36 Ballarpur .	"
37 Shivapuri .	"
38 Satpura III .	Underground
39 Laykura .	"

Complaints regarding tapping of Tele phones

5126 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received complaints that the telephones of politicians, journalists and intellectuals were being tapped

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Tripura had complained that his telephone was being tapped and that the Tripura Legislative Assembly has unanimously passed a resolution urging upon the Central Government to hold an enquiry into the matter; and

(c) what steps have been taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) No such complaint has come to notice

(b) It is understood that Chief Minister, Tripura spoke to Minister of Communications on 15-7-1978 regarding tapping of his telephone. The Resolution passed by the Tripura Legislative Assembly was regarding improving P&T services in Tripura

(c) Consequent on this matter being raised in Rajya Sabha, inquiries were made. Agartala telephone exchange is a manual one and the possibility of double or cross connections cannot be ruled out. There was nothing to indicate that the telephone of the Chief Minister of Tripura was being tapped

नहाने के साबुन की कमी और उनमें मिलावट

5127 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को हुमाय लक्सर साईफुवुप्राय खादि खाडो के नहान क साबुना की भारी कमी एव उनम मिलावट के गमाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं

(ख) यदि हा तो उसने क्या कारण हैं और

(ग) इस बार न स्थिति को सुधारने क लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जाने हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती साभा माइति) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहा उठते ।

राष्ट्रीय कपडा निगम (मध्य प्रदेश) में
महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर नियुक्तियाँ

5128 श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय क्या
उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कपडा निगम (मध्य प्रदेश) का वर्तमान चयरमें एव प्रबंध निदेशक निगम के अन्तर्गत चल रही मिला म प्रबंध तथा उपप्रबंधका के पदों पर अपने आन्तरिकों को नियुक्त कर रहा है

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या एस महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर नियुक्ति करने से पूर्व व्यक्ति की अहताओं का ध्यान में रखा जाता है अथवा उसका अपना आदमियाँ को उच्च पदों पर नियुक्त किया जाता है चाहे उनका पास अनुभव न हो और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो इसका मिलवार पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा माइति) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

सकटप्रस्त मिला में हानि के कारण

5129 श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय

श्री एडमार्से फलोरो

क्या उद्योग मंत्री सकटप्रस्त मिला के बारे में 1 मार्च 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 132 के उत्तर के सम्बंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सकटप्रस्त मिला में हानि का एक कारण वहाँ के श्रमिकों में असंतोष भी है तथा क्या इन मिला में नियुक्त किए गए निष्ठावादी को कोई अनुभव नहीं है तथा मिला के घाट में चलने का यह मुख्य कारण है

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार कपडा मिला के बारे में शीघ्र ही ऐसी नतिजी की घोषणा करने का है जिससे श्रमिकों में सन्तोष उत्पन्न हो सकें उत्पन्न दो में सुधार हो सकें, उत्पादन बढ़ सकें घाट को समाप्त किया जा सके और प्रबंध में सुधार हो सके और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा संचालित कपडा मिला में उनके आधुनिकीकरण के लिए ऋण तथा अनुदान के रूप में कितनी राशि लगभग जाना जा रहा है तथा उसकी क्या क्या शर्तें होंगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा माइति) (क) से (ग) उद्योग में सकटप्रस्तता अनेक कारणों से उत्पन्न हो सकती है जिसमें श्रमिकों में असन्तोष भी हो सकता है परन्तु इसे सकटप्रस्तता का कोई बड़ा कारण नहीं समझा जा सकता। वस्तुनाम 7 अगस्त 1978 को ही घोषित की जा चुकी है। आभा की जाती है कि नई नीति की घोषणा से उद्योग दशा में सर्वांगीण सुधार होगा। राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के प्रबंध के अधीन वस्त्र मिला के आधुनिकीकरण पर 203 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश करने का विचार किया है। ऋण की शर्तें निम्न प्रकार हैं —

(1) ऋण की अवधि— 4 वर्षों तक ऋण न चुकाने की मोहलत सहित 9 वर्ष

(2) ब्याज की दर— 7½ प्रतिशत वार्षिक।

Private Army of Nirankari Mission

5130 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARU LEKAR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Sant Nirankari Mission New Delhi has raised a private army of uniformed soldiers wearing epaulettes and cross-belts and the army has its commander-in-chief and other regular ranks and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

RSS Workers Son kidnapped from Delhi in 1972

5131 SHRI S S SOMANI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that the son of a RSS workers who was kidnapped in December 1972 has not been traced so far,

(b) if yes what are the reasons for it

(c) is it a fact that the Police was given the names of the persons involved in it,

(d) if yes what were the reasons for not tracing out the kidnapped boy,

(e) is it a fact that the persons involved are very rich and had the political influence at their back, and

(f) it is a fact that Delhi Police is not taking action in the matter because it is still under the influence of those persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) No such case of kidnapping was registered in any of the Police Stations in Delhi during December, 1972

(b) to (f) Do not arise

**Cases of corruption in DMSRDE
— Kanpur —**

5132. SHRI S G MURUGAIYAN Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether cases regarding corruption in DMSRDE Kanpur (R&D

Drug) were reported to you by some Members of Parliament for high level enquiry, and

(b) what has been done so far in those cases and if nothing has been done so far, then why and under what circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) Cases regarding corruption in DMSRDE Kanpur (R&D Organisation) were reported by some Members of Parliament. The allegations were examined at the appropriate level. No evidence of any corruption on the part of the officers of Defence Materials & Stores Research & Development Establishment (DMSRDE) Kanpur was found in those cases.

Hunger Strikes in Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd

5133 SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of cement factories in India are not functioning due to the internal grievances and strikes by the employees/workers of the factories,

(b) if so the number of such factories who are not functioning due to hunger strikes by the employees of the factories

(c) whether it is also a fact that some employees of Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd Haryana have also gone on indefinite hunger strike, and

(d) if so what are their demands and what action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Six cement plants have reported loss of production due to labour disputes or strikes during the year upto the end of July 1973

(b) Government have no information of closure of any cement factory

due to hunger strikes by the employees

(c) and (d) Some employees of the Dalmia Dabri Cement factory resorted to hunger strike with effect from 16th June 1978 for redressal of their grievances. The hunger strike was called off on 18th July 1978. The demands made by the workers are as follows

1 Take over of the company by the Government

2 Appointment of an experienced IAS officer as Chief Executive

3 Termination of the services of Executives associated with the previous management

4 Workers participation in management

5 Recovery of Rs. 214 lakhs from Shri Rama Krishna Dalmia.

6 Recovery of Rs 774 lakhs from M/s Durga Enterprises

7 Payment of bonus for 1976

8 & 9 Payment of arrears of wages and certain other legal dues to the employees during 1976 (for the period of closure) (about Rs 60 lakhs)

10 Payment of Gratuity and other dues to ex-employees (about Rs 12 lakhs)

11 Payment to Contractor's workmen for cement loading and unloading of coal and gypsum.

12 Illegal deduction of wages from quarry workers from April 1978 and illegal closure in March 1978

13 Investigation into production and financial losses of the company

Government has issued an Order on 22nd July 1978 appointing a body of persons for making a full and complete investigation into the affairs of the Company under Section 15 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act 1951. Government will decide on further action after considering the report of the body

Take over of Jaipur Udyog Cement Factory

5134 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) what action has been taken or is proposed to take by Government in respect of the memorandum submitted by members of Parliament to the Minister of Industry on 14-5-78 for the complete take over of the Jaipur Udyog Ltd the biggest cement factory of Asia, and

(b) what is the present constitution of the management in this cement factory and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) After considering the various alternatives Government have issued an Order dated the 22nd July 1978 appointing a body of persons for making a full and complete investigation into the affairs of the Company under Section 15 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. Government will decide on further action after considering the report of the body

(b) A Statement is enclosed

Statement

The composition of the Board of Directors of Jaipur Udyog Limited

S No	Name of Director	Interest representing
1	Shri K. L. Barya Director (Incharge)	Government of Rajasthan
2	Shri D. R. Mehta	Do

(1)	(2)	(3)
3	Shri S. M. Chakravarty	Central Government
4	Shri A. P. Maheshwary	Do
5	Shri B. K. Ghose	State Bank of India
6	Shri K. S. T. Pant	Do.
7	Shri S. G. Subrahmanyam	Life Insurance Corporation
8	Shri N. Khaitan	Shareholder
9	Shri B. K. Shroff	Do
10	Shri N. Nagaraj	Do

NOTE — The maximum number of Directors as provided for in the Articles of Association is 12

आकाशवाणी, गोरखपुर के अधिकारियों के
द्वितीय दिवस

5135. श्री किरंगी प्रसाद : क्या सूचना
और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि

(क) मार्च, 1977 से जून, 1978
की अवधि के दौरान आकाशवाणी पर कार्यक्रमों को देने के मामले में समस्त सदस्यों और
सामान्य जनता से उत्तर प्रदेश में आकाशवाणी
गोरखपुर के बितने अधिकारियों व द्वितीय
दिवसों मिली है, और

(ख) उनका द्वितीय क्या कार्यक्रमों की
गई है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री सात
दिवस आकाशवाणी) (क) जी, तीन।

(ख) प्राप्त प्रसारणों का प्रारम्भिक
चरण में है, अब फिरहाल कई कार्यक्रमों
प्रसारित नहीं है?

उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों को पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित
रिया जाना

5136. श्री हर्ष सेन चौधरी : क्या
योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के
वर्तमान जिलों को पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उनके नाम क्या हैं,
और

(ग) क्या पर पिछड़े घोषित किए गये
जिलों के विकास के लिए सरकार ने क्या
योजना प्रस्तावी है?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :
(क) में (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े
क्षेत्र इस समय निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों/सं.ओं
के अंतर्गत आते हैं —

1. विशेष सहायता की केन्द्रीय स्कीम।
2. वित्तीय सहायता द्वारा वित्तीय
सहायता देने वाले की स्कीम।
3. परिवहन सहायता की केन्द्रीय स्कीम।
4. पहारों क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम।

5. जन जातीय उप-योजनाएँ ।

6. सूया-प्रवृत्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम ।

विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों/स्कीमों के अंतर्गत चुने गए क्षेत्र सलग विवरण में दिए गए हैं ।

विवरण

1. निवेश सहायता की केन्द्रीय स्कीम

उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित जिला को निवेश सहायता की केन्द्रीय स्कीम के लिए पात्र बना गया है ।

बलिया* झासी*, अल्मोडा**, बस्ती*, फजलाबाद**, और राय बरेली**

इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत चुने हुए पिछड़े जिलों में औद्योगिक इकाइयों को नई इकाइयों के स्थाई पत्रों निवेश और पर्याप्त विस्तार करने वाली वर्तमान इकाइयों द्वारा प्रतिरिक्त निवेश के 15 प्रतिशत की दर से निवेश सहायता दी जाती है ।

2. वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा रियायती वित्त

उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित जिलों को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों के रूप में चुना गया है जो वित्तीय संस्थानों से रियायती दर पर वित्त प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं —

अल्मोडा, आजमगढ़, बदायूँ, बहराइच, बलिया, बादा, बाराबंकी, बस्ती, बुलंदशहर*, चमोली, देवरिया, एटा, इटावा, फजलाबाद, फर्रुखाबाद, फतेहपुर, गढ़वाल, गाजीपुर, गौंडा, हमीरपुर, हरदोई, जालौन, जौनपुर, झाँसी* मैनपुरी, मथुरा, मुरादाबाद, पीलीभीत, पिथौरागढ़, प्रतापगढ़, रायबरेली, राम-

पुर, माहजहापुर, सीतापुर, सुल्तानपुर, टिहरी गढ़वाल, उन्नाव और उत्तर काशी ।

इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत औद्योगिक वित्त निगम, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक तथा भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम जैसी अग्रिम भारतीय सावधि ऋण देने वाली संस्थानों द्वारा चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक इकाइयों की रियायती दर पर वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है ।

3. परिवहन सहायता

उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित पहाड़ी क्षेत्र परिवहन सहायता की केन्द्रीय स्कीम के अंतर्गत आते हैं —

देहरादून, ननीताल, अल्मोडा, पींडी गढ़वाल, टिहरी गढ़वाल, पिथौरागढ़, उत्तरकाशी और चमोली जिले ।

केन्द्रीय परिवहन सहायता स्कीम के अंतर्गत, चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में धान, तेल शोधक कारखाने और विद्युत उत्पादक इकाइयों को छाड़कर सभी औद्योगिक इकाइयों को कुछ निर्धारित रेल लाइन समाप्त होने के स्थानों/पत्तों से औद्योगिक कच्चे सामान और तैयार उत्पादों की परिवहन लागत के 50 प्रतिशत के बराबर सहायता दी जाती है ।

4. पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम

उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित जिले पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत आते हैं —

ननीताल, अल्मोडा, पिथौरागढ़, चमोली, उत्तरकाशी, पींडी गढ़वाल, टिहरी गढ़वाल, और देहरादून ।

*जिलों के हाल में हुए पुनर्गठन से यथास्थित जिला का होता है ।

*दिनांक 10-7-1972 के बाद चुने गये जिला/उप मंडलों/तालुका/खण्डों/तहसीलों का आतंक है ।

इम कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, उत्तर प्रदेश के संपूर्ण पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष रूप से बनाई गई उप-योजना के अनुसार पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का विकास किया जाना है ।

5. जनजातीय उप-योजना

उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र, जनजातीय उप-योजना की स्कीम के अंतर्गत आते हैं —

लखीमपुर खीरी जिले की निम्नलिखित तहसील के गांव—मुरमा, पुरना, मंगल पुरवा, गुवरेला, ध्यानपुर, नानाहा, पादेर भरारी, चन्दर चौकी, बलेरा पाया बेलडण्डी मुदनाचनी, पचपेरा, बरवाटा, धुस्किरा, रामनगर, परसिया, सरिया पारा, धनिया, भसन खम्भ, पिपरोला, जय नगर, बौछाटी, चोराही बिगिया, नजारा, मुन्दा, भुदा पच्छिम, छेदिया पच्छिम, मरहा मंधा, बजही, कजरिया, बगावन, छिदिया पूरव कीरतपुर, गालवासी, मोरा पुरवा, बेला परमुवा, रघु नगर, किजन नगर आदि काडिया फरेन्दा, मोना जिले के पचपेरा और गैतसारी खण्ड ।

6. सूखा-प्रवृत्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम

उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित जिले, सूखा-प्रवृत्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत आते हैं —

मिर्जापुर, इलाहाबाद, बाराणसी, बादा, जालौन, हमीरपुर ।

सूखा-प्रवृत्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के मूल उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं —

- (1) सूखे की तीव्रता और कठिनाई के प्रभाव को निश्चित समयावधि में दूर करना ,
- (2) भूमि, जल, पशुधन और मानवीय ससाधना पर प्राथमिक रूप से जोर देते हुए क्षेत्र में सभी ससाधना का इष्टतम उपयोग करना, और

- (3) गांव के गरीबों की जीवन-दशाओं में सुधार करना जिनको कभी और सूखे की स्थितियां में सब से अधिक कष्ट उठाने पड़ते हैं ।

Amendment to the Official Secrets Act

5137 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that the British Official Secrets Act, which we follow here, is being amended allowing a right to the people to having access to all official documents other than the highly sensitive genuine ones dealing with the national security on the lines it is existence in the Scandinavian countries,

(b) even after independence what is the reason for India to follow the outdated British pattern Act,

(c) whether the Ministry would bring an Act to guarantee right to all people to having access to all official documents, other than the highly sensitive genuine ones dealing with national security,

(d) if so, details thereof, and

(e) if not, reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) The Government have seen press reports to the effect that the Government of United Kingdom have brought out a White Paper indicating the likelihood of amendments to their official secrets Act. The exact scope of the likely amendments is not known

(b) The Official Secrets Act, 1923 has been amended from time to time to meet our requirements

(c) to (e) The provisions of the Official Secrets Act, 1923 are designed primarily to safeguard national

security and not to prohibit legitimate access to official documents and, therefore, no legislation to guarantee access to official documents, other than those dealing with national security is considered necessary

IC-Cum MRTP Committee on Big Industrial Houses for Manufacture of Bi-Metal Bearings

5138 DR MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the LC-Cum MRTP Committee has cleared application from some large industrial house for the manufacture of bi-metal bearings which is a non core item, in preference to the joint sector and other medium scale entrepreneurs, and

(b) if so details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) LC-Cum-MRTP Committee has considered a review of Bimetal Bearing Industry recently and has recommended one of the cases. Whether the relevant applicant belongs to large house or not has not been decided by Government. Decision of the Government on the application is yet to be taken. Bimetal bearings are part of internal combustion engine falling in the Appendix I of list of Industries of licensing policy of February, 1973

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO USQ NO 6613 DATED 12 4 1978 RE SELLING OF IMPORTED MACHINES BY M/S HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) In the answer given to part (b) of the Unstarred Question No 6613 in the Lok Sabha on 12th April, 1978 regarding selling of imported machines by M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) it was mentioned that the machines were

hired out to M/s Suchitra Electronics (P) Limited at Rs 72,000/- per annum. The correct amount of hire charges being collected by HAL, however, is Rs 85,800/- per annum

2 The inaccuracy in the answer to the said Unstarred Question was detected during the course of further correspondence with the Head Office of HAL and its Hyderabad Division. Originally the rental value of the same was fixed at Rs. 6,000/- per month viz, Rs 72,000/- per annum by Hyderabad Division and was duly reported to Head Office. Later on, during internal audit of the transaction by the Division it was observed that rental value should be slightly higher at Rs 7,150/- per month (i.e. Rs 85 800 per annum) instead of Rs 6000/- per month. On negotiation this enhanced rental value was accepted by M/s Suchitra Electronics. The enhancement in the rental value being only marginal, it was not reported to Head Office by Hyderabad Division considering that this was not strictly necessary. In these circumstances, HAL, Head Office inadvertently furnished the rental value as originally fixed at Rs 6000/- per month. Necessary steps have however now been taken by HAL to avoid recurrence of such inaccuracies in future. As there was no time for laying a correction statement during the last session of the Parliament, the required correction statement is being laid on the Table of the House now

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO USQ NO 3429 DATED 9-8 1978 Re. ARREST OF DR. RATNAKAR MAHAJAN AND OTHERS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) In reply to parts (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Unstarred Question No 3429 answered on 9-8-1978, it has been stated in the reply that 'Subsequently, on an appeal filed by Dr Ratnakar Mahajan and two others, the High Court ordered retrial of the case'. The fact that retrial was ordered from the stage of the illegality arising

Working Group on Universalisation of Elementary Education. [Placed in Library See No LT-2718/78]

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Working Group on Vocationalisation [Placed in Library See No LT-2719/78]

(3) A copy of the Development of Higher Education in India—A Policy Frame (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library See No LT-2720/78]

(4) A copy of the National Adult Education Programme—An outline (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library See No LT-2721/78]

(5) A copy of the Summary of the Report of the Working Group on Adult Education for Medium Term Plan 1978—83 (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library See No LT-2722/78]

(6) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Working Group on the Sixth Plan Central Schemes of Physical Education and Sports. [Placed in Library See No LT 2723/78]

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF DTC FOR 1974-75, NOTIFICATION UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT AND PAPERS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Transport Corporation for the year 1974-75, together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 33 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document. [Placed in Library See No LT-2724/78]

(2) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Examination of Engineers in the Merchant Navy) Amendment Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No GSR. 1038 in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 [Placed in Library See No LT-2725/78]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited Calcutta, for the year 1976-77

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above [Placed in Library See No LT 2726/78]

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES IN INDIA FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1974—JUNE, 1975, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) I beg to lay on the Table

(1) Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities

in India for the period July, 1974 to June, 1975, under clause (2) of article 350B of the Constitution

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report [Placed in Library See No LT 2727/78]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Railways (Warehousing and Wharfage) Amendment Rules, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No SO 2356 in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1978, Issue under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 [Placed in Library See No LT-2728/78]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COINAGE ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy of the Coinage (Weight and Remedy of Coins of Rupees Fifty and Ten and Paie Ten and Five Coined for Food and Shelter For All) Rules 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No SO 2178 in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906

(2) A copy of Notification No SO 2179 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1978, prescribing that coins of certain denominations shall also be coined at the Mint, issued under section 6 of the Coinage Act, 1906 [Placed in Library See No LT-2729/78]

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MINUTES

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI (Nabadwip) I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held on the 3rd and 22nd August, 1978

1310 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE EIGHTY SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI P V NARASIMHA RAO (Hanamkonda) Sir, I beg to present the Eighty-seventh Report on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Railways), (Posts and Telegraphs) and (Defence Services), for the year 1976-77 and Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Thirty-eighth Report relating to Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations as disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Railways), (Posts and Telegraphs) and (Defence Services) for the year 1975-76

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) Sir, I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Estimates Committee —

(1) Twenty-first Report on the Ministry of Railways—Demands for Grants (Railways)—Restructuring of form and contents

(2) Minutes of Sittings of Committee relating to the above Report.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SIXTEENTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Sir, I beg to present the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Jute Corporation of India—Economic Offences committed by Jute Trade and Jute Industry

[SRI N K SHEJWALKER in the Chair]

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the registration of trade unions of employees and employers, the rights and liabilities of registered trade unions and settlement of trade union disputes, the conditions of employment of employees and the investigation and settlement of disputes between employees and employed in industrial establishments or undertakings and their employers, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, with a view to promoting healthy industrial relations leading to accelerated economic development and social justice

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the registration of trade unions of employees and employers, the rights and liabilities of registered trade unions and settlement of trade union disputes, the conditions of employment of employees and the investigation and settlement of disputes between employees employed in industrial establishments or undertaking and

their employers, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, with a view to promoting healthy industrial relations leading to accelerated economic development and social justice"

There are twelve Members who have given their names to oppose the introduction of this Bill. Out of that I am told that two Members have said that it is not legal, that is, about competence. Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu, are you on that point?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. (Diamond Harbour): Yes, Sir

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Limaye also?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka). Yes I am going to make a submission about the competence.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) My point is also that it is beyond the purview of the Constitution

MR CHAIRMAN Then I will call you one by one. I will call the Members in the order in which the names have come regarding this point

Mr Dinan Bhattacharya

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Mr Chairman, Sir, this Industrial Relations Bill is nothing but an anti-working class Bill. The rights that the workers got after long struggle are being sought to be snatched away by this Bill. It is an affront to the Government's own Committee that was set up the constituents of which were the representatives of all the Central trade unions, including the Chambers and other organizations and also Government representatives. They made certain recommendations and they have been totally

MR CHAIRMAN: You have simply to say regarding the competence first and not on other points

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA
I am coming to that As per the Constitution

MR. CHAIRMAN Please confine yourself to that only and not other points

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA
As per the Constitution the Government has to ascertain the views of the Central Trade Unions. And the Central Trade Unions have unanimously made certain suggestions which have been totally overlooked and not taken care of by the Minister. And the constitutional right and also the fundamental right which is there to strike work has been taken away by this Bill. The Constitution gives the workers the right to organize themselves in trade unions. Now they will have to depend on the bureaucrats and the officers to get a Union registered. This way the provisions that have been made here are all meant to see that the trade unions completely come under the control and whims of the bureaucrat as well as the ruling party.

So I emphatically and earnestly request the Minister not to introduce this Bill take it back and come again with a fresh Bill.

श्री मधुलिनय (बाग) समाप्ति महोदय मैं दो दफा नहीं बोलना चाहता हूँ इसलिए मैं जहाँ जजिस्ट्रियल बाम्पीट्स के बारे में बोलूंगा वहीं उस के उद्देश्य के जो दो तीन मह हैं वह भी सामन रखूंगा। पहला मुझे इन बात पर रोष प्रकट करना है कि हमारी सरकार के द्वारा जिस ढंग के विधेयका के बारे में जल्दबाजी की जा रही है और नियमा के विपरीत काम किया जा रहा है यह मैं मानता हूँ कि संसद के गरिमा और परम्परा के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। इसको ध्यान देखिए एं ममारडम वन परिरालित किया गया। यन् ममोरेडम इस प्रकार है—

Government have repeatedly announced on the floor of the House that the Industrial Relations Bill

would be introduced in the current session of Lok Sabha. As the Bill is of a complex nature it has been possible to draft and print the Bill only now. As Government is keen to introduce the Bill during the current session it has not been possible to circulate it to members two days in advance of the date of introduction as required under Direction 19B.

इस में केवल दो कारण दिए गए हैं कि यह एक बहुत पचीसा जनसमझ बना दिया है इस में समय लगा और जबकि इसा मंत्र मन्त्र का पेश करना था। इसलिए जो नियम हैं या अध्यक्ष का जो निर्देश है उस का पालन नहीं हो सगा। मैं यह मानना चाहता हूँ इतने महान संसद बिल के बारे में चर्चा हो रही थी ऐसी स्थिति में इन को पढ़ने क्या नहीं किया गया? इस का कारण मैं ध्यान से सामन स्पष्ट रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे मित्र श्री रबीन्द्र वर्मा इन समय दो महत्व में मान रहे हैं। एक तो संसद काय मंत्री का भार वह मान रहे हैं और एक मजदूर विभाग का। तो मजदूर विभाग का काम इतना मुश्किल है और ध्यान वक्त औद्योगिक रिश्ता की जो स्थिति है उस को दबत हुए फुल टाइम मिनिस्टर की जरूरत है। तबिन यह राज्य सभा में ही बहस जो मामला आजा या 'स में है' इतना उत्तम हूँ कि इनको समय ही नहीं था मजदूर विभाग का देखने के लिए। इसलिए मंत्री पहला प्रायस्ता यह रहेगी प्रधान मंत्री रहत तो अच्छा होना कि मजदूर विभाग के लिए एक फुल टाइम मिनिस्टर होना चाहिए जो पूरा समय दे सकें। संसद काय विभाग जिस ढंग से चल रहा है उस का देखने हुए उस के लिए भी पैस पढ़ना होता था पूरा समय देना मजरा हुना चाहिए। यह तो कोई अदरुनी बात नहीं है सत्य के साथ पर इस का अक्षर हो रहा है इसलिए मैं एजा कह रहा हूँ नहीं ता अज्ञान या कोई और यह नहों कि अज्ञाना मामला का रहे ह। इन का अदरुना मामला के बारे में क्या विभाग है जहाँ उनमें में रहा आता।

[श्री मधु तिमये]

You have a very wrong notion of internal matters I will not fall into your trap Mr Ravi (ब्यवधान) तो मैं वह रहा था आपकी माफत प्रधान मंत्री जी से प्रायना कर रहा हूँ कि मजदूर विभाग और ससत्काय विभाग—दोनों के लिए प्ररग प्ररग मंत्री हो और पूरा मनन देने वाले हों।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगूसराय)
यहाँ जी, इन दोनों विभागों में किसके लिए उपरुक्त है ?

श्री मधु तिमये वह तो प्रधान मंत्री का अधिकार है—ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। मुझ से पूछेंगे तो मैं सलाह दे सकता हूँ लेकिन प्रनाहृत तरीके से सलाह देने वाला मैं नहीं हूँ। अनश-वाइटेड सलाह देने वाला मैं नहीं हूँ।

अब आप डायरेक्शन (19B) देखें

Provided further that in other cases, where the Minister desires that the Bill may be introduced earlier than two days after the circulation of copies or even without prior circulation, he shall give full reasons in a memorandum for the consideration of the Speaker explaining as to why the Bill is sought to be introduced without making available to members copies thereof

वगैरह वगैरह। तो पुन रीजन्स देने चाहिए। यह तो आपात काल के लिए प्रावधान है। क्या हर दिन इसका इस्तेमाल होगा ? मैं जानता हूँ अधिकतर लोगों ने इसका अध्ययन नहीं किया होगा। आज जो दूसरे दो विधेयक आये हैं उनके मुझे भी देखने का मौका नहीं मिला है। (ब्यवधान) मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि दो दिन देने वाले हैं लेकिन मैं अभी उन पर नहीं आ रहा हूँ क्योंकि मैं न दखा ही हूँ। बिना अध्ययन किए मैं अपनी उशान नहीं छाऊँगा। (ब्यवधान) मैं इस बात

को लेकर परेशान हूँ कि फिर सबेरे उठकर आर्डर पेपर दखो, तैयारी करो—यह सब मैं नहीं करना चाहता। मैं चाहता हूँ इस काम से मुझे छुट्टी मिले लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि यह करना पड़ रहा है।

तो मैं कह रहा था कि फुल रीजन्स नहीं दिए गए—एक आक्षेप मेरा यह है।

दूसरे जहाँ तक लेजिस्लेटिव कापिटेंस का सवाल है, मैं आपका ध्यान क्लाज 90(4) की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह नया है, पुराने इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट में यह नहीं था। यह इस प्रकार है

'The Registrar shall have general power of supervision and superintendence over the conduct of strike ballot and he shall also decide, in such manner as may be prescribed, any dispute pertaining to a strike ballot and he may exercise such powers either on his own motion or on a request made in that behalf by any employee or the employer

एम्प्लायर भी जोड़ दिया है। अब हमको जो बुनियादी अधिकार मिला है वह क्या है ? मैं 19(1) (सी) की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वह है the right to form associations and unions. अब आप सचेत कि यह जो बुनियादी मौलिक अधिकार है इसकी व्याप्ति क्या है, इसकी मर्यादायें क्या हैं—इसको भी हम समझ लें। जहाँ तक इंग्लैंड का सवाल है हम हमेशा इंग्लैंड की बात करते हैं (ब्यवधान) मैं मानता हूँ हमारे संसद की गरिमा भी उतनी ही बड़ी क्या, उस में भी उगड़ा हो सकती है। उसको झेलन आपने परखो दिखला दी। मैं गुलाम भावुकता का नहीं हूँ मैं मानता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की मजदूर नया नकशा प्रस्तुत कर सकती है।

मैं जिनले एंड राव का भाष्य पढ़ रहा हूँ। 19(1) (सी) में अधिकार की व्याप्ति

क्या है, मर्यादा क्या है, उसके इन्प्लीकेशन
क्या हैं।

इस में ये कहते हैं—

“Right to Strike—In Halsbury's Laws of England, 2nd Edn., Vol. VI, p. 392, the right to strike, or the right of the subject to withhold his labour, so long as he commits no breach of contract or tort or crime, is enumerated as one of the important liberties of a British subject which may be regarded as of a fundamental character.”

मतलब केवल ट्रेड यूनियन बनाने के अधिकार को ही नहीं, ब्रिटेन में हड़ताल करने के अधिकार को भी एक मौलिक अधिकार माना गया है। लेकिन हमारे संविधान के तहत उच्च न्यायालयों के जो निर्णय हैं, उन निर्णयों में इस दूरी तक तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट नहीं गया है—क्याकि जो सच्ची बात है, उस को ही मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ—लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या मजदूर बनाने, ट्रेड यूनियन बनाने के अधिकार में अपने दम से ट्रेड यूनियन चलाने और उस में मन्दपू इतरकीयारेस (हस्तक्षेप) न होने देना—मालिक के द्वारा या सरकार के द्वारा—क्या यह अधिकार अन्तर्भूत नहीं है?

इस लिए मैं कहना हूँ—मैं हड़ताल करने के अधिकार पर नहीं आ रहा हूँ—
but the right to form associations and allow them to run their own affairs without interference from the Government and from the employers. यह मेरा प्रश्न है। मेरा हड़ताल का प्रश्न नहीं है। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि हड़ताल का यूनियन अधिकार है, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यूनियन बनाना, उस के कार्य को चलाना और उस में हस्तक्षेप न होने देना, मालिक या

सरकार के नियन्त्रण से उस को मुक्त रखना—

यह अधिकार इस में व्याप्त है। इस लिए मेरा यह कहना है कि जो क्लॉज 90(4) है—

यह संविधान द्वारा दिए गए अधिकार का हनन करता है। इसलिए—

This Clause is beyond the legislative competence of this House.

महापति महादय, जब लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिल का मामला आता है—वो प्रश्न यह होता है कि उस में सरकार को क्या करने की आवश्यकता है—यह प्रश्न का अधिकार है। लेकिन यह मामला इस लिए यहाँ पर उठाया जाता है ताकि सदन में इस पर पूरी बहस हो सके। आप नियम 72 को देखिये—यह नियम इस प्रकार है—

“If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion may, without further debate, put the questions.”

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon.”

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सिद्धान्त नोटिफ दिया है, उन को ही नहीं, बल्कि इस सदन के दूसरे ऐसे सदस्य जो ट्रेड यूनियन मान्यता से सम्बन्धित हैं, वे भी यदि कुछ बोलना चाहें तो उन को भी आप जरूर सुनें।

मैंने दूसरा निर्देशन यह करना है—

Clause 90(1), Chapter VIII: Strikes and Lockouts—

“No employee employed in any essential service shall go on strike in breach of contract.”

यानी पूरा स्टाफ अधिकार आप के पास है। मैंने पुराने इन्स्ट्रुमेंट डिस्पूट दस

[श्री मधु लिमये]

से जो दिनांक है—वह आप के सामन रखना चाहता हूँ। उस म कुछ कण्डीगज की है—

Section 22(1) No person employed in a public utility service shall go on strike in breach of contract—

और आटा दण्डन दा है—

(a) without giving to the employer notice of strike as hereinafter provided within six weeks before striking

(b) within 14 days of giving such notice,

(c) before the expiry of the date of strike specified in any such notice as aforesaid

(d) during the pendency of any conciliation proceedings before a conciliation officer and seven days after the conclusion of such proceedings”

इस तरह से पहले यह था।

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य (भीरमपुर)

अब 14 दिन है।

श्री मधु लिमये वह नीच हैं। यही धज्जट होता है। अब आप बताइए कि पहले सेक्शन 22 (1) में था और अब (2) हो गया। यह इतना मोटा बिन है कि इसको पहले सेक्रेट करना चाहिए था।

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि पहले के ऐन्ड म, आगे चल कर देखिए यह था कि नोटिफिकेशन निकालना पड़ता था सरकार को और छ महीन तक यह लागू रहता था और फिर उस वक्त को बढ़ाया जाता था लेकिन अब यह सिमिटेशन तो है नहीं। यानी मेरा मुद्दा यह है कि जो तात्कालिक बात थी, उस तात्कालिक बात को स्थायी बनाया जा रहा है। अब यह अस्थायी बात को स्थायी बनाने की जो बात हमारी सरकार ने शुरू कर दी है उगरी प्रति मैं अपनी असहमति प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। पिछली बार क्या था कि बिमिन प्रोसाजर कीड म सशोधन करत व रिप्लेक्स विधेयक नाया गया और

उस में प्रिवेटिव डिटेंशन की जो धारा थी, उस को स्थायी बनाने का प्रयास किया गया। हम ही लोग के विरोध के चलते उस विधेयक को सरकार न वापस ले लिया और वह झुंझा ही किया मेरी राय म लेकिन पहले क्या होता था, 1969 में पहले प्रिवेटिव डिटेंशन का कानून एक साल के लिए रहता था और जब अल्पमत में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी हो गईं तो उस कानून को इस सदन म हम ने पास नहीं हान दिया। यह बात श्री समर मुखर्जी जानते हैं और दूसरे सदस्य जानते हैं और जब 1971 म उन का दो तिहाई बहुमत हो गया और श्रीमती पावती मेनन की पार्टी ने उन का साथ दिया।

(अवधान) . श्रीमती पावती दृष्णन आई एम सीटी। मैं तो उन का नाम गवंती ही जानता हूँ। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब इन के दल का समर्थन मिल गया और दो तिहाई बहुमत उन को मिल गया तो सीसा भा पर्मानेंट हो गया यह सब आप जानते हैं। जब तब श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी अल्पमत म थी हम लोगो न प्रिवेटिव डिटेंशन बिल पास नहीं होने दिया और उस में आप ने भी मदद की थी लेकिन 1971 म क्या हुआ कि जब आप लोग उनके साथ हो गए, तो पर्मानेंट सीसा आ गया और 4 लाख भी उस को पर्मानेंट बनाने चाहते थे लेकिन आन्तरिक विरोध के कारण बैमा नहीं हुआ। (अवधान) फिर यह है कि उन की पार्टी में विरोध नहीं हुआ।

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAV (Cannanore) You are now speaking about all this after your mediation efforts in the Janata Party have failed

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE It was a docile party and our party is an alive party

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAV I have got my own doubts

श्री मधु लिमये यह डटरनल मामला नहीं होता है। हम लोगो न शक्ति कर दिख है कि हमारा पार्टी गुलामों की पार्टी नहीं है जैसी

आप की पार्टी है या कांग्रेस पार्टी है .
(अध्यक्षान)

सभापति महोदय मधु निमये जी,
समय का ध्यान रखते हुए आप दू दि प्वाइंट
बात करें ता अच्छा है । प्वाइंट बाइज
आप कहे ।

श्री मधु निमये मैं समाप्त कर
रहा हू । तीसरा मामला है बेरीफिकेशन
वाला । ट्रेड यूनियन के द्वारा यह सुझाव दिया
गया था कि बैलेट व जरिय तय किया जाए
कि कौन प्राविधिक यूनियन है लेकिन इसमें
दो । सिद्धान्तों की खिचड़ी को गढ़ है । तो मैं
वसूला विरोध करना चाहता हू ? केवल बैलेट
से यह हा यह फंडामेंटल प्रिंसिपल है ।
और चौथा बात यह है कि उद्योग और इन्स्टी
की जा परिभाषा की गयी है उस
को सुप्रीम कट 7 बढ़ाया है इन्हां
बम किया है । बचन इन्होंने कहा कि—
Two more Bills are being introduced
और उन के जो अधिकार हैं उन की तरफ भी
हम ध्यान दे रहे हैं । मैन इम का अध्ययन
किया है । (अध्यक्षान) आगे भी पढ़ूंगा ।

अतः म मजदूर पक्षी से मरी प्रार्थना है कि
भविष्य में वे बहुत जल्दी से जिला को बात
वर परिधानित करें और मेम्बरों को पढ़न
वा मोवा दिया जाए । वैसे इस विधेयक
में बहुत सारी अच्छी बात है ।
इसलिए जब लोगों ने पूछा कि डिवाजन
होगा तो मैं उन से यही कहा कि डिवाजन
नहीं होगा । पावनी जी ने भी मान लिया है कि
डिवाजन नहीं होगा ।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN
(Coimbatore) I suppose he does not
speak for me Why does he attack me?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE I am not
attacking you I am speaking only
on MISA

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISH-
NAN I will speak for myself

श्री मधु निमये सभापति महोदय.
अध्यवाद ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond
Harbour) Mr Chairman Sir, as far
as this Bill is concerned, I do not wish
to lose sight of the fact that this is at
the introduction stage and we are not
debating in the first reading stage

Sir I oppose this Bill because it not
only violates all democratic norms and
fundamental rights which are enjoyed
by the people of this country but
because it is anti working class, it is
anti trade union and so on and so forth

Besides that it offends and it vio-
lates the various Articles of the Indian
Constitution I will give you exam-
ples

MR CHAIRMAN Which are those?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am
just coming to it Sir If you come to
clause 1(3) you will see this It pro-
vides that the Central Government
may apply the provision of the Bill to
different States on different dates The
Bill does not lay down any guidelines
and it does not say on what considera-
tion such different treatment can be
made. For people in the different
States there can be differential treat-
ments and that will be violative of
Article 14 of the Constitution

Therefore this Bill cannot be intro-
duced here

Then 'May I proceed Sir'

Clause 24(3) gives power to the
Registrars of Trade Unions to compul-
soryly amalgamate with another Trade
Union This appears to be absolutely
violative of Article 19 of the Constitu-
tion

Therefore this Bill cannot be intro-
duced here.

My third objection is this

Clause 33 provides that a person
shall be qualified for being chosen or

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

for being an office-bearer of a registered trade union if he is already office-bearer of not less than four Trade Unions

This also appears to me to be violative of Article 19 of the Constitution

Then, Sir Chapter IV contemplates certification of one union as a sole negotiating body if it has the support of not less than 65 persons of the employees and there are similar provisions. They also appear to substantially curtail the fundamental rights as guaranteed under Article 19 of a trade union to act as a negotiating body

MR. CHAIRMAN What are the provisions you are referring to?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Chapter IV, Sir Then, please see Clause 56. Clause 56 may be said to have put unreasonable restrictions on the rights of trade unions

Then Sir, Chapter X deals with unfair practices. The particulars of unfair practices have been set out in the Fourth Schedule. Part II of the Schedule restricts various rights which are the fundamental rights of the employers. It is doubtful whether such restrictions are valid restrictions

Therefore, Sir, Constitutionally and otherwise, this Bill cannot be introduced in this House. This is my respectful submission, Sir

MR. CHAIRMAN Does anybody want to say anything on 'competence'? Mr Chitta Basu, do you want to say?

SHRI CHITTA Basu rose

MR CHAIRMAN I hope the same points will not be repeated

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) Sir, let them speak and then I will reply

Otherwise there will be two innings and there will be need for two replies.

MR CHAIRMAN Same points on competence will not be repeated. I have said that

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN You may give a composite and comprehensive reply, just like the comprehensive legislation

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I do not wish to refer to those clauses which have already been mentioned by Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. I shall refer to Clauses 22 and 34 only. These are in addition to those clauses which have already been mentioned by them. These clauses are violative of Article 19(1)(c) of the Constitution which means a person shall be disqualified for being chosen or for being an office bearer for a registered trade union. There are certain conditions which are against the independent functioning of the trade union guaranteed under Article 19(1)(c)

Then I come to Clause 34. In this clause it has been mentioned as

34(1) In the case of a trade union of employees carrying on its activities for the benefit of employees employed in one industrial establishment or undertaking only, the number of office-bearers of such trade union who are not persons actually employed in such industrial establishment or undertaking, shall not be more than two"

Sir, it is my right to elect office-bearer, the number of which might be according to the rules framed by the Union. It might be 2, it might be 3 or it might be 4. It will be according to the rules framed by the Trade Union. Therefore, this provision prevents me from the exercise of the fundamental rights of running my trade union without interference by the Government or by the Employer. There are other instances also which I would not like to mention here. Thus

proposed Bill is claimed to have been the product of the consensus reached in the tripartite Committee called the Committee on the Comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill. My point is that the claim is pertinent. Why do I say so? Firstly, you accept on one issue and on other issues, as has been mentioned in the long title, it reveals that this was never right, this was never discussed and no consensus was arrived at on those issues which have been raised in the provisions of the Bill. Only one issue was mentioned there. So far I have been repeatedly saying about the need of the comprehensive legislation regarding the industrial relations. Therefore, all other issues which have been brought into the body of the proposed bill were never discussed, no exchange of opinion was there and there was no consensus on those issues although it has been claimed that it is the product of the labour of the Committee on Comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill.

Secondly, I am to point out that even those issues where there were consensus have not found place in the body of the Bill. There are some issues about which there was not only unanimity in the Committee but certain State Governments have also supported. Even the employers did not express their difference of opinion. Those issues on which there was general acceptance by the Committee have been left out. Generally speaking, I am in agreement with Mr. Dinan Bhattacharya when he says that this Bill is thoroughly anti-working class. The procedure laid down in the Bill for the settlement of the disputes and conditions stipulated for the resort to strike which is the only weapon for the workers the weaker party in the dispute, are such that virtually there would be a statutory ban on the right to strike. Therefore it is thoroughly anti-working class. You have not declared the strikes illegal, but you have made it so impossible that there cannot be any legal strike in this country. The simple meaning is that you are statutorily banning the strike, the

last weapon of the working class, the weaker party in the dispute.

On the other hand, what have you given? You have treated at par the right to declare lock-outs with the right to strike. The right to declare lock-outs is a weapon in the hands of the exploiting class, i.e. the employers and it is used as an aggression on the rights of the workers. It is anti-working class. I hope Shri Madhu Lamaye understands this point that the employers and employees have been put together for the use of these weapons. The employers have been given the right to use the weapon of declaring layouts freely. I therefore, feel that it is not in the interest of the working class.

Fourthly and lastly this legislation is politically motivated. The motive is to dissolve the militant working class movement. They want to have unions which function under the guidance and supervision either of the Government or of the employer. You want to rob the working class politically; you want to dissolve the working class politically, the object is to have if you excuse me to say, a captive union, which works at the bidding of the management and the employers. Therefore it cannot be in the interest of the trade union movement, it cannot be in the interest of the solidarity of the trade unions. It cannot be in the interest of healthy employer-employee relations and it cannot improve the deteriorating industrial relations in the country.

I, therefore, oppose the introduction of the Bill at this stage.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore). Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not repeat the points that have been made by other speakers, because I do agree with one or two points that were made by Shri Madhu Lamaye and Shri Jyotirmoy Bera on the constitutional part of it. You have requested me not to repeat the point already made, so I would refrain from repetition. I would like to say only

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

One thing Sir the Statement of Objects and Reasons reads very well, unfortunately the provisions of the Bill are at variance with the philosophy stated here. For instance, what does it say? It says that the National Commission on Labour

"came to the conclusion that it was essential to create a climate conducive to industrial harmony and foster proper attitudes, in the minds of employers as well as employees, so that cooperative endeavour might promote rapid economic progress"

Later on it continues to say

The Committee's report indicated that

The reference is to the Tripartite Committee. It says

The Committee's report indicated that there was a large measure of agreement on some of the basic aspects relating to the industrial relations law but there were divergent views on some details."

Then the next para

In the light of the experience gained, the views expressed by all the interests concerned and the growing expectations of the working class, it is considered necessary to have a comprehensive Industrial Relations Law

"which would integrate the 3 Central enactments, incorporate some of the more important provisions of the State enactments and the Code of Discipline and bring about certain improvements to meet the needs of changing socio-economic conditions"

This sounds very very nice. He was referring to the Committee's report. I do not know what report he is referring to. So far as I am aware certain aspects are there in the Bill, and they refer to the registration of the unions to the conditions necessary for registration, to the various conciliation

procedures recommended and to the cooling-off period—all these were not agreed to by the major Central organizations in the country. I am prepared to be corrected by the Minister, but so far as I am aware, all the major Central organizations did not agree with these. What is it that they have agreed to? A little bit here and a little bit there. The Minister should not take cover behind certain minor points to which they have agreed, and try and make out that they have agreed to the major points.

I refer particularly to Mr Madhu Limaye's point about the Registrar's interference with the right to strike, and to the point made by Mr Chitta Basu with regard to the registration of a union etc. For instance, the question of multiplicity of trade unions has been plaguing the trade union movement. It has been discussed, again and again, over a very long period of time by the trade unions at various levels. After the National Commissioner of Labour published its report, a series of meetings were held with the various trade union organizations. But this question of percentages always plagued them. Therefore to bring in this percentage means literally to emasculate the trade union movement. When you want 10 per cent in a new industry—we are trade unionists and he also is a trade-unionist—we know how the employers go all out to threaten the employees against joining a trade union, especially to threaten workers who are on probation and who are temporary, and how they threaten workers against joining trade unions which they do not like. Therefore, you are, *ab initio*, creating conditions by stipulating so high a percentage there for either a management—or a black-leg union—and not for a free democratic trade union—to come into being. This is my contention.

I am not going into further details. But there are 1 or 2 things to which I shall refer. For instance, there

is another point, which says that there should be no craft or category-wise union. What about the already recognized National Federation of P&T Employees? It is a federation of unions of workers in different arms of the P&T. Things should have been gone into in detail and discussed. I cannot be asking for clarifications. But these things strike me patently.

In addition, there are these processes where the Category Council comes up. I do not know how this kind of a provision will help the trade union movement or whether it will militate against it.

Then about the negotiating agent. We have been repeatedly saying this in May, 1971 a convention of trade unions was held where unanimously a certain formula was evolved. Let us go forward from it, and not go backward—as this Bill has done.

Now about 'unfair practices'. It is really obnoxious that you put the exploited and the exploiter on par. Labour cannot be responsible for unfair practices. No working class can be accused of it. Take for example the right to picket. Of course, it is couched in such a language—which the Minister may read out to me, probably, before he does it, I will read it out. It speaks about 'intimidation' and so on. We know what intimidation means. Witnesses are always paid by the employers, witnesses who will say 'I was intimidated'. But the right of picketing cannot in this manner be restricted, stopped or prevented. I am not going into all the practices under 'unfair practices'. I think it is unfair that labour should have any 'unfair practices' going to be listed against them—as has been done in this Bill.

Lastly, there is a Chapter 12 which deals with penalties. On account of penalty, the working class will have to face a lot of difficulty; and therefore all these matters are there. That is why I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

this Bill. The Government has been discussing it. I do not know for how long. The Press has already come out earlier indicating what the bill would be and the working class are going to be landed in great difficulty. I agree with my hon. colleague or comrade. I do not know whether I should call him colleague or comrade.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You can say comrade.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I can say my comrade Mr. Madhu Limaye and comrade Minister. He has been overburdened. I say he should pay more attention to the Labour Ministry and the very heavy tasks that are there in the Labour Ministry. There has been a convention and practice in this country that whenever a major piece of legislation comes before the Parliament, the draft legislation, as Government conceives it, is put before the trade union movement also for discussion at the Indian Labour Conference, this procedure had not taken place this time. I think he is going to make a note of it because he is going to tell about it in the committee.

MR CHAIRMAN: Why are you anticipating a reply?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I am anticipating a reply that that Committee he has in mind cannot be equated with the Labour Conference or the Standing Labour Committee. Why do you inflict on the working class a Bill that is going to hand them over as victims of the bureaucrats, because it is going to be a bureaucratic rule over the trade union that will be ushered in. Therefore, it is on this matter of principle that I oppose the Bill at the introduction stage.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhenbad): The Mountain has produced a mouse. Some of my colleagues have referred that the hon. Minister is over-burdened because he is already Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour. But,

[Shri A. K. Roy]

14 hrs

Mr Chairman, now-a-days, there is a vacancy of Home Minister in the Janata Party Government, and the way in which the Bill has been presented I propose that my friend Mr Ravindra Varma, who is the fittest person, should become the Home Minister instead of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour.

I can tell you that this Bill reminds us of that Combination Act of Great Britain of 1799 prohibiting association of workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN You come to the point.

SHRI A. K. ROY I am coming to the point. In fact, this is the main point. If you prohibit the working class from every sphere, from association and so on according to that Combination Act of Great Britain of 1799 we are restarting the whole thing. My colleagues have already pointed out to you that how it has curbed the right to strike, the right of association and all these things. I would like to tell the Chairman—the main purpose of bringing forward the Bill for which I repeatedly insisted on the Minister—that justice delayed is justice denied. So, there must be some provision for this. If you want that the working class should not be intimidated, should not resort to strike and so on, we must provide for it.

Before bringing forward the 45th Amendment Bill, they informally discussed it among all the political parties and had incorporated all the views in the form of a consensus opinion. What prevented him from not doing that thing here? He did not do. Not only that. We all insisted that this Bill should be presented in the early stage so that it could be thoroughly discussed. It could be brought and we could put our mind to that. But he has presented it at the tag end of the session when we have no time to go through it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That point has come. Why do you repeat that?

SHRI A. K. ROY. I have one more point to make. I would like to concentrate especially on Chapter VI which deals with how to handle the industrial disputes. You know the biggest lacuna, bottleneck and difficulty which we used to face. I think it is something like a very unjust act. This is against the spirit of the Constitution that man cannot go in for judicial remedy. You know that our Janata Government is very judicial and judicious minded. But here, if some dispute is referred to the Ministry for its reference to adjudication or arbitration, once the executive by way of discretion disqualifies it, there the particular worker has no way to seek any remedy or to seek redressal of his grievance and to go to any court.

Last time also we said that this is something by which we are handicapped. We have got no way to go anywhere. This way of prohibiting the worker whose case of dispute has been dismissed by the Ministry from going to any court is somewhat unjust. You have to rectify this. But this has been kept like that.

The basic point is justice delayed is justice denied and the Minister on the floor of this House assured us that he would look into that. But he has laid complicated or zig zag way of solving the dispute. By this attitude of the Government the very spirit with which this Bill has to be brought is lost. Therefore I would request the Minister to revise or to withdraw this new Indian combination of the British Model of 18th Century and to come back with the modern Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN I may remind the hon. members that it is just an introduction stage and therefore there should not be a full fledged speech.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkeezh): I am not repeating the points which have already been repeated. I am not even referring to the Constitutional matters.

We all expected the hon. Minister to bring a Bill which is an improvement on the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Unfortunately, it has gone back very far behind. That is the objection which I have to take. I am not referring to the legal competence at this moment. Unfortunately, the Minister combined recognition and registration together in the Bill. These are two different aspects. The Constitution provides for the freedom of association. But the Parliament is not competent enough to legislate against the registration of the trade unions or right of association. You can make some norms and rules for recognition that is a different matter. Unfortunately, you are making this provision of registration in certain clauses. I do not want to read all these clauses. Clause 20 completely denies the right. Clause 20 reads

'No craft or category wise trade union shall be registered under this Act

This is completely to rule out certain categories. The problem comes in the case of very big enterprises—P&T, H.A.L., Hindustan Ship Yard, Electricity Boards. Some categories have to be allowed to function. Otherwise it will lead to some unhealthy rivalry.

There is Clause 23. I do not want to read that. There is an arbitrary authority to deny registration and even the right to the employee to form a union. Even to-day we grant recognition or registration to the employees automatically. I can understand the Minister laying down some rules for refusing recognition, but here you are denying the right of registration itself.

Now retrenchment is not at all allowed. I am a trade unionist and

we will not allow any law for retrenchment. I cannot find any law under which an employer can retrench an employee. Here under clause 83 are giving an opportunity to the employer to retrench an employee by giving one month's notice. This clause can be misused. Even today the domestic enquiry clause is being misused. There are examples of employers going up to the Supreme Court to defend the retrenchment of a single employee. So, in the name of surplus or whatever it may be, you are giving a chance to the employers to retrench the employees. Clause 83 gives complete authority and power to the management to retrench any employee. It means it is arbitrary and it is in favour of the employers. It will be detrimental to the interests of the working class.

Clauses 92 and 93 deal with strike. Right to strike is a fundamental right of an employee. But under the conditions you have laid down like 60 per cent ballot and all that in practice you are completely banning the right of employees to go on strike. Clause 93 deals with consequences of illegal strike or lockout. If the employees go on strike and if the court declares it illegal even the registration of the trade union will be cancelled. Then you have laid down provisions for conciliation, arbitration, etc. How much time the arbitrator will take nobody knows. Any employer can retrench an employee and then he has to go to a Conciliation Officer next to another man and then thirdly to an arbitrator. Valuable time will be lost in all these processes. All the provisions are very much detrimental to the interests of the working class. The introduction of the clause providing for arbitrator is particularly harmful. When the Constitution Amendment Bill was being discussed, when the question of tribunals to decide the case of Government employees was being discussed we saw how the Law Minister Shri Shanti Bhushan was very vocal and defeated all our amendments. The

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

same persons have now come with this provision for imposing an arbitrator upon the working class. In a nut shell this is compulsory adjudication. For bonus, the working class has to go on fighting in court for one year. It creates more tension. The cat is out of the bag when I read the intention of the Government as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. In para 5 page 101, it says

'It is sought to encourage leadership from within the trade unions. The procedure for registration of unions and other connected matters are being streamlined'

So the whole intention is to discourage anybody coming from outside and also political leadership. Sir, trade unionism has been developed and strengthened for the last fifty years in this country. This will go against the interests of the working class. I am not against a Bill to govern industrial relations, but it must be an advanced stage of legislation. It should not take the country backward, but forward. Unfortunately, my good friend, Mr Ravindra Varma, is taking back the trade union movement before 1900 and odd. That is why I am opposing this.

SHRI K C CHANDRAPPA (Mannanore) Sir my first point is, I agree with those who raised the constitutional competence especially under Article 19(1)(c) of the Constitution. I think it is good that they have done so. The second point is if you read clauses 91 92(1)(a) the First Schedule and Clause 95 of this Bill, it gives a glaring picture. That is exactly where I think that the Janata Party is beating a retreat from some of the accepted trade union rights vis-a-vis the working class in this country. Mr Madhu Limaye raised this point. That is, declaring a certain trade union in certain sectors of industry permanently and placing it permanently on the Statute Book. I would like to point out this thing as a banned category. There is no strike

possible. No normal trade union activity will be possible. If you see the First Schedule, you will find that No 2 is "Any railway service, or any other transport service for the carriage of passengers or goods by air, water or land", No 4 is "Any service in or any connection with the working of, any major port or dock,"

MR CHAIRMAN I don't think you should read all these things.

Mr Ravindra Varma read out the points.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA What I am saying is that the major section of the working class is in the organised sectors. They are permanently kept as a category of essential services and their normal trade union functioning is not possible and no strike particularly is possible. If you read clause 95, there is a difference in such trade unions which are declared essential. If anybody extends any support they are punishable. That is why I thought this is one of the most undemocratic provisions introduced in this Bill.

Now, Sir, technically and legally, one can say strike is not bad. I can say there is a *de jure* acceptance of the fact that the working class can go on strike but if you really want the working class to go on strike according to this Bill, it is almost impossible. There is a *de facto* ban.

MR CHAIRMAN I think this point has also been made.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA I don't think this point is made. That is how I look at it. Therefore, Sir, I think a Bill which is seeking to introduce better industrial relations cannot be of this type by which the major sections of the organised working class will have to abdicate their right of trade unionism and the working class will have practically no possibility to go on strike. I think that will not ensure a good trade union relation in the country.

The last point is again this has shown the strange capacity of the Janata Government to bring forward Bills which everybody wants those Bills not to come. For example the Anti-Defection Bill. They have brought in a form and got opposition from everybody and here this Bill was long awaited and when it came, it again found opposition even from Mr Madhu Limaye. My friend Mr Madhu Limaye gave us a piece of advice

Shri Madhu Limaye told me 'you tried to help Indira Gandhi to put the MISA into the statute book. We rectified it.' We had the honesty to tell the world that we accept it. But, Shri Madhu Limaye, after such a prolonged effect of mediation failed and he was crest-fallen and disillusioned

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE I opposed the Criminal Procedure Code Bill.

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA Of course, it is democratic and constitutional but let us not try to attack each other

*SHRI K RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri) Hon Mr Chairman Sir, like the release of a long-awaited film, the long-awaited Industrial Relations Bill is being introduced by the hon Minister of Labour

MR. CHAIRMAN I request the hon Member to make just points briefly

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY This Bill proves beyond any shadow of doubt that the Janata Government is the stooge of monopoly industrialists of the country. This legislation also swings between two extremes of imposing manifold restrictions on the functioning of the Trade Unions, which would in effect make them infructuous institutions and prescribing a minimum of 10 per cent membership even for registering a Trade Union. As my hon. friend Shri Chandrapan, pointed out, there may not be *de jure* banning of strike but there

is *de facto* banning of the inalienable right of labour. All the hard-won rights, after ceaseless struggles of centuries of the labour are being extinguished through this Industrial Relations Bill and this is the darkest day so far as Trade Union Movement in the country is concerned. I oppose the introduction of the Industrial Relations Bill.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) Knowing fully well that all central trade unions have expressed their opinion and declared this Bill to be a black Bill knowing fully well that this Government is bringing this Bill here without consultation and so it will be bitterly opposed outside leading to a situation of confrontation between the working class and the Government it would have been wise on the part of the hon Minister not to introduce the Bill at this stage. Before that he should consult the central trade unions and seek their advice. Of course, a proposal for reference to the Joint Committee is there. But it is the experience of the working class that when they come out openly against it, then only the Government retreats. This is the experience even during the last sixteen months. Even day before yesterday in the case of the Anti Defection Bill the Government had to withdraw. Government should avoid this type of situation of confrontation. All the central trade unions have denounced the new features which have been incorporated. The consensus which was arrived and the recommendations of the 30-Member Committee have been completely rejected and turned down. Now other lobbies are working and putting pressure. In the process the character of the entire Bill has been completely changed. It is now an anti working class Bill and the working class will never accept it. That is why I request the Minister to reconsider it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA Mr Chairman Sir I am very grateful in

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

a sense to the hon Members who have pointed out the various aspects of this very important Bill that I have sought the leave of the House to introduce

It is true that it is a rare occasion on which hon Members exercise their right to oppose the introduction of a Bill. Somehow or the other primarily because of a lack of understanding some hon Members have chosen to oppose my motion for leave to introduce this Bill.

I would have liked to start with the objection that my hon and distinguished friend Shri Madhu Limaye raised but he would perhaps pardon me if I begin by referring to the last words of my friend Shri Samar Mukherjee. Because I want to assure him that as far as this Government is concerned there is no question of inviting any confrontation with the working class. The hon Member has chosen to say that this Bill has been introduced without reference to the central trade union organisations and in the face of the opposition of central trade union organisations. I understand the limitations of this debate that this is not an occasion for me to enter into a discussion on all aspects or all clauses of the Bill but I submit in all modesty and humility that it will be wrong to say that there has been no consultation with the central trade union organisation.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN
(Madras South) May I point out that

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA The hon Member is a very respected colleague and he has every right to ask a question. He himself has been a Minister of Labour. I hold him in high regard. Therefore, I shall never fail to answer any question he asks. But I hope he will permit me to develop my answer and at the end if his

question has not been answered, he can raise the question. Therefore, I would in the beginning start by saying that it is totally unfair to say that there was no consultation.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE What I meant was that very recently all the central trade union organisations have given their reactions. Because, originally the Committee of 30 members made certain recommendations and we were expecting that the Bill would incorporate those recommendations. Now all those recommendations have been negated. So, the trade union organisations have given their reactions and they have declared this Bill as a black Bill. Despite that, it is being introduced. So, my point is not that they have not been consulted at all but they were not consulted before introduction.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA The hon Member has repeated his argument perhaps to remind me to answer it. I am grateful to him for reminding me. But there is no danger of my forgetting the point even without his reminding me.

It is true that there is a difference between consultation and the total acceptance of a consensus that may emerge. But as far as this particular Bill is concerned, with specific reference to the question that my distinguished friend, Shri Venkataraman, has asked, I would like to inform him; if he is not already aware, that the very idea of a comprehensive Bill arose from the discussions in the Labour Conference. He is very familiar with the working of the Labour Conference. In a Labour Conference it is hardly possible, it is impossible in a day or two to deal with a comprehensive Bill of this kind. Therefore, it was suggested that these three Acts should be brought together, and an integrated and comprehensive legislation should be brought before Parliament.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN But your predecessor has said,

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA I am sorry to inform my hon friend that this is not the Bill of 1974 to which the hon Member is referring

AN HON MEMBER 1954

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA I do not want to go back many decades to show or to imply anything of the kind which my esteemed friend Shri Ravi wants to imply

At the last Tripartite Conference therefore a Committee was specifically set up to discuss the major aspects that should go into the comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill, and that Committee met not for single sitting but for many sittings and it produced a report. That report itself clearly says that on some aspects of the question there has been an identifiable

consensus and on some other aspects of the questions discussed there could be no consensus. Thus again I would like to submit for the consideration of the House inherent in the very nature of a tripartite machinery because it is quite conceivable that on some major points there might be a difference of opinion between the employers and the employees and to expect that there should be a Consensus—I do not remember the geometrical phrase for it—total identity or congruity on every aspect is to wait for eternity with the veto being given to one party or the other

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I want to say only one thing I agree with him about the process that he has gone through. But normally the final piece of legislation that is proposed to be introduced is also put before the tripartite body. That he has not done because there are some other things in the Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN Let him complete the reply

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I only wanted to say that I have been sitting silent

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA I know the hon Member contributes both by eloquent speech and eloquent silence. But the hon Member should also contribute by eloquent patience as she does occasionally

The Report actually says

On several occasions the members expressed a view that consensus or unanimity might not be possible on various issues and that the Government might, therefore have to take a decision on its own after giving due consideration to different views of the committee

It is a unanimous report.

I now come back to the questions that my distinguished friend Mr Madhu Limaye raised. I want to assure the House that I am not answering the points that he has raised or the points that other hon members have raised in any spirit of polemics or bellicosity. I want to deal with the subject with the utmost humility and frankness

The question that he raised about invoking Direction 19B of the Speaker whether it was really necessary to invoke this Direction to introduce the Bill, as he described in a hurry is certainly an important question because he linked it with an apprehension that this is becoming a general practice. On behalf of the Government I would like to say that it will be the effort of the Government to see that this does not become a general practice

Now as far as this particular Bill is concerned the anxiety was that we should not allow more time to elapse without the country without the House knowing what the thinking was because on a Bill like this the more consultations you have, the greater the possibility of evolving an acceptable consensus and therefore we thought that instead of allowing this session to elapse without introducing the Bill it will be a better idea to introduce the Bill so that

Shri R. Jra Varma]

there will be further discussion in a joint Committee there will be further discussion in the trade unions there will be further discussion in seminars wherever such discussions take place to mould a national consensus on this issue. Therefore I can only plead guilty to the fact that we did not want to lose more time. That was the only reason why we invoked Direction 19B and requested for the permission of the Speaker to allow us to introduce the Bill in this fashion.

Then he made some reference to me. I am always flattered when a person like Mr. Madhu Lamaye—he is a good old friend of mine—makes a reference to me. It at least shows that I am not beneath notice. He said, I am over-burdened with two Ministries and, therefore, he did not know how much attention I am able to pay to what. It is a fact that I am in-charge of two portfolios. My good friend who is absent now Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra, asked which one he considered to be fit for me. I know, he avoided an embarrassment for me by choosing not to reply.

SHRI MADHU LAMAYE If you ask my opinion, I will give you privately.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA I do not ask your opinion. I only said, he avoided an embarrassment to me by declining to reply and left it to me to surmise what the reply might be. I do not propose to answer on any surmise. The question of opinions about each other are matters, which, I think should not be the subject matter of discussion in the House, because opinions tend to be mutual. As far as I am concerned, I have the highest respect for the hon. Member.

Then, the main point which I think many hon. Members made about legal competence was in regard to the right to freedom of association. That was the main point. Many aspects of the question were referred to, but the

main point was the right to freedom of association.

Now, there was no question raised about the legal competence of Parliament to legislate on this subject because everybody knows that under Articles 22 and 24, Parliament is competent to deal with this subject.

As far as Art. 19(1)(c) which was referred to, is concerned, about the freedom to form associations or unions, I would humbly beg to submit that there is nothing in this Bill, as it is going to be introduced in the House which militates against this fundamental right. Nowhere is it said that associations cannot be formed. Hon. Members who are very familiar with the Trade Union movement as well as with the Constitution, know very well that there is a difference between the right to form an association and the right to register an association under a particular Act,—it may be registered under the Charitable Societies Act or some other Act,—the right to register an association under the Trade Union Act, and thirdly the question of recognition—to which my friend referred,—fourthly the right of collective bargaining, fifthly the identification of the bargaining agent and sixthly, the right to strike. Now, it is not fair to say that this Bill in any way restricts the right of association. That is a sacred right enshrined in the Constitution under Art. 19 and there will be no effort at all on the part of the Government to inhibit that right. (Interruptions)

Therefore, it will be wrong to say that there is anything in this Bill which inhibits the right of association.

Now, on the question of registration, I am not quite clear. I do not even know whether I should seek your guidance on this subject. It may be embarrassing, if I do so because, in the discussions, not only was legislative competence brought in but many particular clauses of the Bill were also brought in. If I try to deal with all

these Clauses, I would be taking much of the time of the House and going to the next stage of the Bill, and if I do not take the time of the House to deal with these, it may look, on the record, as though Government has no answer to these points. Therefore, I seek your protection, and I would like to say that if I do not answer each of these points which I do not relate to legislative competence, in detail, it is not because there are no valid considerations which made us put forward these proposals, but because we believe this is not the stage at which we should enter into a detailed discussion on particular clauses.

Now, as far as the right to strike is concerned, I would like to say that the Government does believe that there is a right to strike, but it should be a peacefully exercised. My hon. friend Mr Madhu Limaye referred to Chitales book or something and quoted how the right exists in England as a fundamental right but he himself was very fair and honest in admitting that as far as India is concerned the Supreme Court has not held—perhaps it has not been put to the test and perhaps such a view might be held by the Supreme Court—that the right to strike is a fundamental right. Nevertheless, as far as Government is concerned and the Janata Party is concerned, it does believe that the right to strike is the ultimate weapon of the working class. This was said on the other side and this will be said with equal vehemence on this side, but I would like to point out to the Hon Members opposite that the Hon Members opposite also used the adjective 'ultimate weapon'.

AN HON MEMBER Last weapon.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA Last weapon and ultimate weapon perhaps have the same meaning. There is no difference. You can choose a monosyllabic word and I may use a multisyllabic word, but the adjective is the same, whether it is the 'last weapon' or 'ultimate weapon' or 'final weapon'. Would you like to add some other

thing? Then add it. The idea would be the same.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN The only weapon.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA There the cat is really mewling. I would have said that it was peeping out of the bag, but the hon Member ducked, therefore, I only say that the cat is mewling and not peeping out of the bag.

This Bill does not take away the right to strike. It only says that, before invoking this ultimate weapon, the other steps, the other methods should be utilised—there should be negotiations, there should be conciliation. There should be an attempt at arbitration.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI For how many years?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA We can come to that.

If all these fail, then in most cases resort to strike is possible. It is not ruled out. But is it wrong to say that, in the interest of the society, every effort, must be made to settle disputes peacefully? Is it wrong to say that a peaceful effort should be made? That must be your view. But that is not our view. I do not think anybody seriously argues or anybody will have the gumption to say, that no peaceful effort should be made. Whatever might be in one's mind, nobody would say—and I am sure the hon Member also does not say—that no effort should be made for the peaceful settlement of disputes. What this Bill provides for is only a machinery that will attempt to achieve a peaceful solution of the disputes.

Another complaint has been that this machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes takes a long time. My hon. friend, Mr Vayalar Ravi, referred to it. There are cases where the existing machinery has taken ten

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

years. And everybody knows that the worker does not have the staying power. The management may have the employer may have, but the employee does not have. Therefore, there must be a time-bound method of seeing that an individual or collective dispute is settled peacefully the labour courts function in such a manner that disputes which are brought before them are settled soon. It is true that a certain suggestion has been made in this Bill. I am here bordering on discussing details. I shall not go further. Certain periods have been mentioned. They can be abridged. But that is no reason to take objection to the whole Bill or to say that it is anti-working class. Today it takes ten years. This Bill suggests two months. I am sure there is some difference between 120 months and two months. Even if two months are supposed to be a long period if it goes to a Select Committee if the House permits introduction of this Bill certainly you can bring it down further. It is open to the House to do so it is open to the Committee to do so. But to say that this is taking industrial relations back to the days of Methuselah or Jambawan, as my hon. friend opposite may like to say, speaks volumes for the imaginative capacity of the hon. Member, but does not speak very much for his perspicacity in understanding the contents of this Bill.

Then the question was raised about the right to strike in certain cases. My hon. friends pointed out to a schedule and said that everything would be put in the schedule. May I try at this stage only to present the rationale of it before you? Because this House has every right to change it. But the rationale is this. Today it is said that, when a strike is about to materialise or when a strike has started, an effort is made to involve certain clauses of the existing Act, declare the undertaking as a public utility service and ban the strike, this is being done today. Think for a moment—I am only asking you to think, you may reject it, but

is it wrong to ask you to think?—whether this is a better alternative. You say, on the other hand, that you must be able to know in advance what is essential for society and what is not essential. May be, supply of drinking water is essential may be, supply of electricity is essential, hospitals may be essential as my distinguished friend, Mr. Ugra Sen says. There may be certain services which should never be vulnerable for society. It is conceivable. It is arguable. Such a case can be presented. It cannot be dismissed as illogical or anti-working class because electricity is required for the working class as well. Drinking water is required for the working class as well. It is a common need of the society. Therefore, if it is said that a right can be exercised, but it should be exercised in such a manner that there is an effort at reconciliation between the right of an individual or a group and the paramount right of the society or the State to exist, if it is to guarantee those individual rights, I beg to submit that there is nothing illogical there is nothing ante-diluvian and there is nothing anti-working class in it. Why are you shying away from that consideration? Certainly have a strike. But if the strike should mean that people should die on the operation table and that for days on end, people should be locked up in lifts because lifts do not work since electricity workers have gone on strike, then certainly not only the workers and the employers but every child, every adult and every citizen is concerned. There must be some protection, therefore, some method of reconciliation between the right (Interruptions) No no I do not yield. You have had your say I heard you and you will now hear me. There must be some reconciliation between the rights of the individual and the group and the society. There is nothing wrong. It is being said.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Is Mr. Madhu Limaye there?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE I am not called upon to reply.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA I hope you will hear me (Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA You look like Indira Gandhi.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA Do I? I do not know in what way. Perhaps I look too pretty for your eyes, and perhaps it is your old affection for Indira Gandhi which is asserting itself.

(Interruptions) No, your affection might have changed with opportunism. Mine has been consistent opposition. Please do not provoke me to say things which I do not want to say.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Having already said it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA Having said it, I say I may be provoked to say more.

I was told that this Bill is going back and is anti-working class. I do not want to take the time of the House. I just want to point out one or two things. As I submitted earlier, this Bill is not a Bill to be taken in isolation but it should be taken with the other Bills which are also on the Order Paper to-day. If you look at them together, you will see that protection has been extended to many new areas where there was no protection in the past at all. Now, in regard to security of service, in regard to service conditions, in regard to the machinery for settlement of individual grievances direct reference to the Labour Courts in individual cases, the time-frame to avoid inordinate delays in the disposal of suits, larger quantum of lay-off compensation to a larger sector of the working class, more powers to the Labour Tribunals including the power to summon and to grant interim relief, liberalised provisions for subsistence allowance—in every respect you will see that there is an advance from the past and you cannot deny it, if you have read the Bill. I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, that if the Government had circulated the Bill earlier, there would have been

more time, and perhaps some of these apprehensions might not have been voiced. I plead guilty to that.

Now, I do not think I should refer to many other individual points that have been raised. I think I have said enough to say that this is not outside the legislative competence and this is not anti-working class.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE You have not even referred to it. When the point of legislative competence is taken it can be taken on the ground that it is violative of Art. 13(2) or on the ground that it is violative of Art. 240. The point here is that the clause which I read out and the clause which my friend, Shri Chitta Basu read out is violative of the fundamental rights. You have not met that point at all.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA 19—I have said.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE This is undue interference by the Registrar in the conduct of the strike ballot or choosing of the office-bearers of the Union. You answer that. This is not a reasonable restriction at all.

SHRI CHITTA BASU You take away the right of conducting the business of the Union without interference.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA Sir, I do not think my hon. friend is right when he says that the provision, as it exists, takes away the right of that kind. If there is any and, if we find on examination or if the Committee finds on examination that there is such a restriction, surely, it can be altered. But, our own study along with legal experts whose services the Government can command, has not led us to any such conclusion. But, if it is found, on examination, that there is any such restriction, if the Bill is introduced and if it is referred to a select Committee, of course, the Committee can consider that and remove anything which it regards as obnoxious or unsatisfactory. That is always possible.

[SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA]

Therefore with these words, I would once again beg of the House not to oppose the introduction of a Bill of this kind but to amend it wherever they find that there is something wrong, something objectionable. That can be done in the Select Committee.

Therefore I will pray of the House not to oppose the introduction of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN Now, it is the accepted practice, as pointed out by the hon. Members that the Speaker does not give any ruling on the point of order or on whether the Bill is constitutionally within the legislative competence of the House or not. The House also does not take a decision on the specific issue on *vires* of a Bill. It is open to Members to express their views in matters and address arguments for or against the *vires*, the consideration of it by the House. This has been done. The Members take this aspect into account in voting on the motion for leave to the introduction of the Bill or on the subsequent motion on the Bills.

So I shall put the motion for leave to the introduction of the Bill. The Motion reads like this.

The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the registration of trade unions of employees and employers, the rights and liabilities of registered trade unions and settlement of trade union disputes, the conditions of employment of employees and the investigation and settlement of disputes between employees employed in industrial establishments or undertakings and their employers, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, with a view to promoting healthy

industrial relations leading to accelerated economic development and social justice"

The motion was adopted

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA Sir I introduce the Bill

1450 hours.

HOSPITALS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF EMPLOYEES AND SETTLEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT DISPUTES) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA). I move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the conditions of service of employees employed in hospitals and educational institutions with a view to securing the welfare of such employees and for the investigation and settlement of disputes between such employees and their employers, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN Motion moved

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the conditions of service of employees employed in hospitals and educational institutions with a view to securing the welfare of such employees, and for the investigation and settlement of disputes between such employees and their employers, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto"

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) Sir, this Bill has been circulated only today. How will you expect that the House will accept it?

MR. CHAIRMAN So far as circulation of the Bill is concerned, that is under the rules That has been done.

Regarding the introduction of this Bill also there are three Members who want to object I would say that you restrict yourself to the legal and constitutional competence of it only and do not go beyond that Otherwise it becomes a fullfledged debate What can be done at the later stage is being done now

Mr Barrow

SHRI A E T BARROW (Nominated Anglo Indians) Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of the Bill—The Hospitals and Educational Institutions (Conditions of Service of Employees and Settlement of Employment Disputes) Bill by my esteemed and respected friend Shri Ravindra Varma I shall read the relevant portion of the rule 74 the second proviso to this rule states

“ any member may object to any such motion being made unless copies of the Bill have been so made available for two days before the day on which the motion is made, etc, etc’

MR. CHAIRMAN Mr Barrow, I request you to come a little ahead, so that you may become a little audible

SHRI A. E T BARROW As far as this Bill is concerned, it has come like a flash flood without any warning I am not going to be technical about not giving sufficient notice, but my hon. friend with his flashy humour, wit and brillians of mind should not have come forward with this Bill, in a flash, without any previous warning

Sir, my main objection to the Bill is on the ground that the Bill does not distinguish between minority-run educational Institutions and other institutions and is, therefore, violative of Article 30 of the Constitution Article 30 of the Constitution gives

minorities, whether based on language or religion, the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice The Supreme Court has, in several cases, made it clear that Article 30 confers a right in terms absolute It is not like some of the other rights in the Fundamental Rights Chapter I am not claiming that Government or the State does not have the right to regulate minority institutions but in my view this Bill deprives the minorities of the right to administer their educational institutions Sir I did not have the time to go through the Bill thoroughly nor do I have the time to quote from the various Supreme Court judgements but I would refer to Clause 3 (1) which seeks to set up a Grievance Settlement Committee and then I refer also to Clause 11 (5) where it says “The award of an arbitrator in respect of any individual employment dispute referred to him shall be final’ The Supreme Court in several judgements has held that you cannot take away disciplinary powers of a minority institution and put it in the hands of outsiders It has held that not even a Vice Chancellor can override disciplinary powers of a minority institution. In St Xavier’s Society, Ahmedabad vs the State of Gujarat and the University of Gujarat 1974, case it was made very clear that the disciplinary powers of minority institutions, ‘provided that they follow the laws of natural justice cannot be interfered with by any outside authority I am not saying that I do not agree with certain statements made in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill, but,

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude

SHRI A E T BARROW ..I maintain that this Bill is ultra vires of Article 30 and, therefore, I oppose its introduction.

चौधरी बलवीर सिंह (होशियारपुर)
इस बिल के नियम बना चाहिये, यह नहीं मिला
है, उन के बारे में प्राप्त क्या हुआ चाहते हैं ?
सभापति महोदय वह सत्य ये हैं ।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA Mr Chairman I appreciate the point that my hon'ble friend Mr Barrow has made I have already explained the circumstances under which we had to invoke 19B and bring in the Bill early I may state another additional reason When the first Bill was sought to be introduced—if that had been the only Bill that was introduced—it would have looked as though some workmen who are today enjoying protection under the Industrial Disputes Act would cease to enjoy protection and therefore it was necessary to ensure that their rights as well are protected and the Bill which sought to protect their rights was introduced at the same time as the other Bill This was the reason why we have introduced the Bills together but I can appreciate the point and the apprehension that my distinguished friend has in his mind I would only like to submit for his consideration that since it is our intention to refer these Bills to the Select Committee the point that he has raised may be discussed in the Select Committee I am sure nothing that militates against Articles 30 and 20 will find a place The rights of the minorities will be and shall be fully protected Therefore if there is any thing in this Bill which attracts the provisions of the Constitution that the hon Member has referred to, certainly the Select Committee could see how that can be amended altered, or deleted That is all that I wish to say

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the conditions of service of employees employed in hospitals and educational institutions with a view to securing the welfare of such employees, and for the investigation and settlement of disputes between such employees

and their employers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto

The motion was adopted

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA Sir I introduce the Bill

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS (MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) Sir I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the security of employment to managerial employees the recovery of amounts payable to such employees by their employers and for matters connected therewith.

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the security of employment to managerial employees the recovery of amounts payable to such employees by their employers and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA Sir I introduce the Bill

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED FOR REDUCTION IN EXPORT DUTY ON TEA

SHRI B K. NAIR (Mavelikara) I wish to bring to the notice of the Government a matter of urgent public importance In the Tea Estates in our State there is low production per acre and the wages are high. So many of the tea Estates are on the

verge of closure So I wish to draw the attention of the Government to this aspect. The matter reads like this

Early last year the Government of India by Notification imposed heavy increases in the export duties on several plantation crops like cardamom, coffee and tea. This was done to secure for the exchequer some share of the boom in the prices that these commodities were enjoying in the foreign markets and also to benefit the internal consumers by exercising a check on the local market. It was in appreciation of this that the duty on coffee was substantially reduced. But not such cut has been effected in regard to tea. The price of tea, both within the country and outside, has come down steeply. Already it has begun affecting the day to day work of the tea estates

The industry employs over one million workmen and any economic hardship on the plantation will have its immediate adverse effect on the employment position. I would therefore appeal to the Minister of Commerce and Industry to examine this question afresh and evolve a satisfactory solution

(b) REPORTED DAMAGE TO STANDING CROPS DUE TO NON SPRAYING BY AGRO-AVIATION DEPARTMENT

श्री शिवनारायण सरमूनिदा (बरोलबाग)
सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम, 377 के अन्तर्गत एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर धृष्टि मन्त्री जी का बक्षाय्य चाहता हूँ।

भारत सरकार के ऐग्रो ऐं डियेक्शन डिपार्टमेंट के पास 45 एरियल स्प्रे प्लेज हैं। सब जगह बारिश के कारण कीड़े और टिड्डिया सारी फसलों को नष्ट कर रही हैं लेकिन ये एरियल स्प्रे प्लेज काम में नहीं लाये जाते। ये सारे के सारे बेकार पड़े हैं। इन प्लेज के बेकार पड़े रहने से पाच करोड़ रुपये की लागत

का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। एक भी प्लेज अगर स्प्रे करता है तो उसे हमारी 30 लाख रुपये की प्रोडक्शन बढ़ जाती है। हमारे पास 45 हवाई जहाज हैं। उनसे स्प्रे न करने से 14 करोड़ रुपये की फसल की कमी का नुकसान होता है। यह सारी की सारी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है। इस समय जब कि टिड्डिया घा रही हैं और हमारी स्टेट्स उनका मुनाबला नहीं कर पा रही हैं तो एरियल स्प्रे के लिए बे विदेशों का आर्डर देनी हैं। इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से माग करता हूँ कि वे इन सारे के सारे प्लेज जो काम में नहीं लाये जा रहे हैं, उनसे बचने में जाच करने के लिए पार्लियामेंट की एक बमेटो बनायें।

(iii) REPORTED PITIABLE FLIGHT OF LABOURERS WORKING IN FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA.

श्री राम बिलास पारुबान (हाजीपुर)
मैं आपका ध्यान भारतीय खाद्य निगम एफ. सी. आई. के मजदूरों की दयनीय अवस्था की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। भारतीय खाद्य निगम में मत्त रहकार अफसर एब स्ट्राक स्वायी हैं जबकि मजदूर सिर्फ दस हजार स्वायी हैं और करोड़ बीस हजार अस्वयी जिन्हें ठेकेदार की कूरता वा शिवार होना पड़ रहा है। इन मजदूरों का काम बरन करना, माल चढ़ाना माल उतारना तथा माल डीना आदि है। खाद्य निगम के द्वारा ठेकेदार को जितना पैसा मजदूरों के नाम पर दिया जाता है उसका एक चौथाई भाग भी मजदूरों को नहीं दिया जाता खाद्य निगम के मजदूर विगत 9 महीने से शांतिपूर्ण मान्य रन पर हैं। उन लोगों की एब हो माग है कि निगम द्वारा जितना पैसा ठेकेदारों को मजदूरों के नाम पर मिलता है वह सीधी मजदूरों को दिया जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में 14 अगस्त को धृष्टि राज्य मन्त्री श्री भागु प्रताप सिंह ने तारिफित प्रश्न सख्या 412 के उत्तर में सदन को आश्वस्त किया था जिनमें छेद है कि रदन में आश्वस्त देने के

[श्री राम विजय प सबान]

बाद भी और हम जागा द्वारा मंत्री महोदय को व्यक्तिगत रूप से जायजुद भी अभी तक ठेकेदारी प्रयास का समाप्ति नहीं हुई है। एन सी सी ०५००० हजारों मजदूर विगत नौ माह से बेकार बैठे हैं। उनके सामान जीवन मरण का प्रश्न है।

15 hrs

सब से दुखद स्थिति 20 अगस्त को जम्मू में पड़ी जब मजदूर मनचन पर बैठे थे और पुलिस की मौजूदगी में ठेकेदार का गुहा में भू-हस्तांतरण पर बैठे मजदूरों के ऊपर पातल हमला कर दिया। पिस्तौल से फायर मजदूरों में तौन की स्थिति चला जा रहा है। अचानक ही घटना घटने के बादी दर पहले तक 77 मजदूरों को पुलिस द्वारा गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था। इसी तरह 3-5 78 को फादाबाद में घाघ निगम के मजदूरों पर ठाकुरों द्वारा गोली चलाई गई जिस में सक्षम नाम का एक मजदूर मारा गया। 21 जुलाई 78 का भी जम्मू में घटना के मजदूरों पर गोली चलाई गई थी जिस में कई मजदूर मारा गया था। एन सी सी ०५००० हजारों मजदूरों में मजदूरों की जीवन मर्यादा अभी एक प्रधान मंत्री का भी तार द्वारा गुचना हो गई थी।।

विगत 20 अगस्त का घटना में अज्ञेय नवागार निगम प्रायतन नई दिल्ली, हरिद्वार और पाली, पाली नगर प्रायतन के मजदूरों में काफी रोष है। ये मजदूरों का अनुचित जालि गुना पिछड़ी जाति के मरम्भ है।

यदि सरकार ने मजदूरों के हित में तत्काल कोई ठोस कदम उठाया ठेकेदारों को समाप्त नहीं हो और मजदूरों पर हमला कर दिया जा सकता है। इससे पहले ही भी विभिन्न विधायक लोग जा रहे हैं।

(iv) REPORTED SEARCH OF RESIDENCE OF AN M.P. BY POLICE ON 23 8-1978

श्री कल्याण जैन (इंदौर) सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन देश भर में चर्चित मंत्री के पुत्र की रफ्त पर सरद सदस्य के घर की तलाशी पर प्रधान मंत्री एवं गृह मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

सदस्य सदस्य श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा के घर को पुलिस ने दिनांक 23 अगस्त 78 को अध्याय की बगैर अनुमति के घर लिया व उनके घर की तलाशी ली। सदस्य श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा ने घर की तलाशी बगैर अध्याय की अनुमति के लेना हमारे मन को भयभीत कर रहा है व इस घटना से सदस्य सदस्य अपने को असुरक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं।

समाचार पत्रों की खबर से यह जानना हुआ कि सदस्य सदस्य के घर की तलाशी बिना राजद्वारी अपराध की तहकीकात के तहत की गई थी। यह कई सप्ताह से हिंसा के अन्वेषण में इन प्रकरण से घटना सम्बन्धी समाचार छप रहे हैं।

यह भी समाचार से ज्ञात हुआ है कि पुलिस द्वारा सदस्य सदस्य के घर की तलाशी एक मंत्री के लड़के की रफ्त पर की गई है (धनधान)

सभापति महोदय . यह रिपोर्ट मैं नहीं जानता। जो आप ने लिख कर दिया है उनका अन्वेषण माफकी कोई बात रिपोर्ट पर नहीं जाएगी।

श्री कल्याण जैन सदस्य सदस्य के घर में कुछ नहीं मिला एवं भी समाचार है।

SHRI D N TIWARY (Gopalganj).
Mr. Chairman, Sir, this matter was referred on the floor of this House by

****not recorded.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri a few days ago
How can the same matter be referred
again and again?

MR CHAIRMAN I am sorry I do
not know, it has been allowed under
Rule 377

SHRI D N TIWARY I do not
think this should be allowed to be
raised here again

MR CHAIRMAN The Speaker has
allowed it.

श्री कल्याण जैन सभापति महोदय
इस घटना के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन के माननीय
सदस्या द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री को भी जानकारी दे
दी गई है ऐसे समाचार प्रकाशित हुए हैं।
सदस्य निन्दित रह कर अपना सखीय कार्य
करते रहें इन्हें लिये यह आवश्यक है कि प्रधान
मंत्री, गृहमंत्री इन सारी घटना की उच्चस्तरीय
जांच करा कर दापी व्यक्ति को सजा दिलायें
व सदस्य सदस्या को भय रहित करें।

PRESS COUNCIL BILL—Contd.

Clause 5— (Composition of the Council) —Contd

MR CHAIRMAN The House will
now take up further clause by-clause
consideration of the Bill to establish
a Press Council for the purpose of
preserving the freedom of the Press
and of maintaining and improving the
standards of newspapers and news
agencies in India, as passed by Rajya
Sabha

Shri Banatwalla to continue

श्री राम अच्युत सिंह (विक्रमाजी).
सभापति महोदय, हमारा भी नियम 377
के अधीन प्रस्ताव है।

सभापति महोदय जब मैं ने नाम
पुकारा तब आप नहीं थे।

श्री राम अच्युत सिंह : मैंने कई
बार लिख कर पूछा कि कब होगा। मुझे
(2588 LS—12)

बहुत जल्दी बात कहनी है, आप मुझे
अनुमति दें

सभापति महोदय मैं नियम के विपरीत
काम नहीं कर सकता पहल मैं ता वह
नहीं सकता था कि कब आया।

श्री राम अच्युत सिंह सभापति जी,
दो मिनट लगेगे।

सभापति महोदय प्रश्न दो मिनट
का नहीं है। बल्कि नियम का है। एक बार
जब नाम पुकारा गया और आप उपस्थित
नहीं थे तो मैं मजबूर हुबुआ फिर नहीं
आपको बुला सकता क्योंकि यह प्रथा चलत
पड़ जायगी। आपने जैसे कहा मुझसे
पूछा मैं न कहा मैं नहीं बता सकता कि कब
आया।

श्री राम अच्युत सिंह आपने कहा 4
मिनट तक हो सकता है, कभी भी हो सकता है।

सभापति महोदय मैं अब आलाऊ
नहीं कर सकता।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-
DER (Durgapur) Sir, I want to make
a submission. I, Shri Somnath Chat-
terjee and Shri Dinen Bhattacharya
have tabled one privilege motion
against Shri Dhanna Singh Guishan
State Minister for Education

MR. CHAIRMAN How can it be
raised now? You must cooperate with
the chair You must follow the rules.
I cannot allow this.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-
DAR I was directed to send another
notice under Rule 115 and I have done
that Please allow me to make a
mention here

MR CHAIRMAN Under what rule?
I am sorry I cannot allow

श्री राम अच्युत सिंह सभापति
महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता
हू कि क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि, केवल प्रश्न

[श्री रामप्रवेश सिंह]

के बारे में, या भागन या सूचना के बारे में है कि, नाम पुकारे जाने के बाद अगर आदमी तत्काल वह प्रक्रिया चालू ही है, जैसे कि 377 की प्रक्रिया चल रही थी खम भी नहीं हुई, मैं यहाँ बैठा था, जब आपने नाम पुकारा उस समय ज़रूर बाहर था लेकिन दूसरे लोग नियम 377 पर बोल रहे थे और उन्ही समय मैं आ गया, तो क्या मुझ को मौका नहीं दिया जायगा? मैं चाहता हूँ कि दो मिनट का अवसर आप मुझे दें जिससे मैं अपना पक्ष दूँ। दूसरे आइटम पर आप चले जाते तो बात अलग थी। नियम 377 के अधीन दूसरे माननीय सदस्य पढ़ ही रहे थे, उन्ही समय मैं आ गया। अगर कोई आयरन करटेन बनी हो कि उसके बाहर नहीं जायेंगे तब तो बात अलग है। अन्यथा आप मुझे अपना प्रस्ताव पढ़ लेन दें, दो मिनट ही लगेंगे।

समापति महोदय मैं आपके साथ सहानुभूति रखते हुए नियम के बाहर नहीं जा सकता। मैंने माननीय बनावटवाला को बिना पर बोलने के तिन बुला लिया था, इसलिए मैं मजबूर हूँ।

श्री राम प्रवेश सिंह आप उसमें कुछ व्यवस्था दीजिए कि अगर आज हम इसे नहीं पढ़ पायें तो आप इसमें प्रादेश दीजिए कि कल मैं इसे पढ़ सकूँ।

समापति महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री राम प्रवेश सिंह समापति महोदय, आप यह बताइए कि किस नियम के अन्तर्गत आप यह कह रहे हैं। आप नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत लोभा का पढ़वा रहे थे। इसमें 4 सूचनाएँ थी, जब आपन पुकारा, मैं उस समय नहीं था, लेकिन जब यह सूचनाएँ चल ही रहीं थीं, मैं आ गया। आप बताइए इसका क्या हानि है अगर मैं इसे पढ़ देता हूँ। अभी कोई दूसरा विजेन्स दिया नहीं गया है। (व्यवधान)

समापति महोदय मैं शिथिली बार बूंगा कि आप बैठ जाइये। मैं कोई नई प्रथा नहीं डालना चाहता। मैंने दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाया है।

श्री राम प्रवेश सिंह व्यवस्था व्यवस्था वैदा करने के लिए तो नहीं होंगी। यह क्या तरीका हुआ? आप नियम का हवाला दीजिए कि किस नियम के आधार पर आप यह कह रहे हैं? मैं इस पर आपको व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ।

समापति महोदय आप मेरी मुर्ते नहीं तो व्यवस्था आप कर रहे हैं। मैंने नैक्स्ट आदमी को बोल कर लिया है। नियम नहीं है, दूसरा विषय होने के बाद इसे नहीं ले सकते हैं।

श्री राम प्रवेश सिंह आप हम को रुक बचाव कीजिए।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) It is to be discussed between the Chairman and the hon. Member inside the Chamber

श्री राम प्रवेश सिंह यह एडमिट हुआ था, विजेन्स में हैं। मैं यह व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि लेजिस्लेटिव बजन्स के बाद बोलने का मौका दीजिए।

समापति महोदय इस तरीके से यह उचित नहीं है कि आप हाउस को रैनसम करें। आप बैठिए।

MR CHAIRMAN I cannot go beyond the rules

SHRI G M BANATWALLA (Ponnani), Sir, the purpose of the amendments is to ensure that members are taken on the Press Council from all languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution I most respectfully submit to this House that non-inclusion of a member from any of the languages mentioned in the

Eighth Schedule of our Constitution will render the Press Council incomplete to that particular extent. Therefore, in order to see that the Press Council is complete in every respect, in order to see that the effectiveness of the Press Council is strengthened and in order to ensure full involvement of all the languages, I have moved this particular amendment. The amendment provides that in case the nominations made under clauses (a) and (b) do not include any member from any of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution, then in that case, additional members be nominated so as to secure members from all languages mentioned in the Constitution.

Mr. Chairman, it is absolutely necessary that all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule have representation in the Press Council. This particular point comes out clearly when we study the pattern of the language-wise spread of the Press in our country. When we look at the number of newspapers language-wise, we find that in the year 1975, the number of Hindi papers was 3149 English—2559, Urdu—929, Bengali—771, Marathi—748, Gujarati—567, Tamil—556, Malayalam—498, Telugu—418, Kannada—348 and so on.

I must also emphasise here that Urdu stands third in the list. Further, I quote from page 3 of the Press in India 1976. It says:

"In respect of circulation, however, English language papers had the highest, 79.38 lakhs or 23.5 per cent of the total. Hindi was a close second with 76.02 lakhs or 22.5 per cent. Newspapers in eight Indian languages had a circulation of more than a million copies each, and three of them had more than two millions. These included Tamil 34.19 lakhs, Malayalam 26.64 lakhs, Marathi 20.15 lakhs, Gujarati 19.98 lakhs, Bengali 18.77 lakhs, Urdu 15.82 lakhs, Telugu 12.66 lakhs and Kannada 11.38 lakhs."

The point I am submitting is that a study of the pattern of the language-wise spread of the Press will make it very clear that every language mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution should have a member in the Press Council. This and this alone can give a sense of full participation and involvement to the language press. I, of course, congratulate the Government for coming forward with the Bill. Emphasis is not being laid on English alone, taking into account the language press. This is a very welcome feature for which every credit is due and I congratulate the Government for the same. However, the dedication that the hon. Minister has shown for the language press is partial in character. I have moved this amendment only to emphasise that this dedication should cover all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule. The logic of the clause by granting representation to the language press should be carried to its proper conclusion. That can only be done if my amendment is accepted to ensure that each and every language mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution has a representation and an opportunity to be in the Press Council. I very seriously command this amendment of mine for the consideration of the House. I urge upon the Treasury Bench and I urge upon this House to extend its approval to the amendment in order to see that the Press Council is made more effective and its effectiveness is strengthened and in order to see that all the languages mentioned in the Indian Constitution have a proper representation in the Press Council.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South-Central). So far as my amendment is concerned, it has two fold purpose. One is to replace the principle of nomination by the principle of election. All the hon. members will agree with me that the principle of nomination is inconsistent with the maintenance of freedom. A nominated press council will not be competent

[Shri B C Kamble]

to maintain that freedom because those members owe allegiance to the authority who nominates, and, therefore, my submission is that if you want to maintain the freedom of the press, replace this principle of nomination and adopt the principle of election. Therefore, I have suggested a substitute Press Council.

Another purpose of my amendment is that the very composition of the proposed Council is also not a good one. It looks as if the members mean certain owners, certain editors and certain working journalists. That is all. This looks like a class composition. It looks like aristocratic body. It has no place for others—so far as subscribers are concerned, readers are concerned, or the public is concerned. If the purpose of the Bill is to serve the public and the public interests, I am asking this Government where is the place for others—for those subscribers for the members of the public? Even amongst aristocratic body, among this nominated body, it looks as if separate quotas are given. Then amongst the working journalists there is a further sub division of language papers as also amongst the owners. Owner as a class is not taken. There are big owners and there are small owners. Therefore, my submission is that this is not going to serve the purpose. Instead of that, let there be a certain place for the readers or for the public. The Parliament has an insignificant place so far as the proposed Council is concerned. Only two or three members are to be nominated. What I have proposed is that 15 members from out of the owners, working journalists and the specialists should be there. There should be 15 members—10 from within the Lok Sabha to be elected by the Lok Sabha members and five from the Rajya Sabha. Until such provision is made for the subscribers or members of the public, the representatives of the people in both the Houses should be able to represent them. That is the

main purpose for which I have moved my amendment

15 25 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South) In my amendment No. 120 I have suggested that the Chairman shall be one who is or has been a judge of a High Court or Supreme Court. My object in moving it is that the functions of the Chairman of the Press Council are quasi-judicial. He is called upon to exercise the functions of a quasi-judicial authority. In fact, in clause 14 there is a proviso which says that the Chairman shall decide in the first instance whether any complaint should be investigated by the Press Council or not. To ascertain whether there is a *prima facie* case or not, it requires a certain judicial process and unless the person who is chosen as Chairman has that judicial background and judicial experience, it will be very difficult for him to function effectively as Chairman. Mr. Borole has given another amendment in which he has said, instead of being a judge of a High Court, he must be a person with a background of judicial experience. The point is not whether he should be a judge or not. The point really is that the Chairman must have some legal judicial background, without which he cannot function effectively as the Chairman of the Press Council. Even if the Minister says this will be borne in mind in the selection of the Chairman, I would not press my amendment.

SHRI YESHWANT BOROLE (Jalgaon) Shri Venkataraman has mentioned about the necessity of the Chairman being a person who is or has been a judge or having some judicial experience. The functions which the Press Council is going to perform are not of an administrative type but will be of a quasi-judicial nature. Once they are of a quasi-judicial nature, it is necessary that proper inferences have to be drawn from the facts which

have come on record. There has to be proper assimilation of facts and a proper perspective to be adopted, which is possible only by a judicial person having a judicial background or judicial service. Therefore, without taking much time of the House I would like the Minister to consider seriously this particular amendment which I have tabled demanding that the Chairman should be a person with a judicial background.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) I have listened very carefully to the arguments advanced by hon. members who have moved amendments to clause 5 which relates to the size and composition of the Press Council. I may mention that all the view points stressed have their own importance, because there is a case for everything. In fact, when we were discussing it in the Select Committee or when earlier I had discussions with various bodies of journalists and others the size of the Council has been a major constraint. Originally it used to be 27. Now it has become 29. Two MPs have been added. There has been a demand from all sections—language press, editors and working journalists—all of them pressing for greater representation. We felt that on the whole this size of 29 should be maintained. It should not exceed. Otherwise it would become too unwieldy. For example, the suggestion given by Mr Banatwala. So far as the last point made by Mr Venkataraman and Mr Borole is concerned, I would only say that the functions of this Council are in a large measure quasi-judicial and therefore, this point had to be borne in mind. But the Select Committee felt that it would not be proper to write this down into the law and make it possible for a choice of the Chairman who may not be a judge, but who is an outstanding man and who can be expected to perform his role properly. So without ruling out anything the point that has been made will be borne in mind.

15 30 hrs.

MOTION RE INCREASING PLAY OF MONEY POWER IN ELECTIONS —Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN Now we will take up further consideration of the motion moved by Mr Unnikrishnan on 29th August. Mr Stephen, the Leader of the Opposition may speak.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki) Madam Chairman going through this motion and the contents of this motion, initially I want to make one or two observations.

It makes an assertion that the money power in elections poses a grave threat to the future of parliamentary democracy. I do not entirely agree with that postulation. Of course, it is some danger to the proper functioning of democracy, but I would like to point out that as emphasised by Mr Samar Mukherjee yesterday, our people and our democracy have come up to a particular stage in which they have repeatedly proved that attempts to influence election by money need not always be successful, mostly it is unsuccessful. There is that measure of maturity among our people. An analysis of the election results would certainly indicate that. But much more than that, the danger of democracy is the ineffectiveness of the institutions that are created by the parliamentary processes. If the Parliament is not able to discharge its functions fully if the Government is not redeeming its pledges to the people and if the Parliament as representative of the people fails to get the Government account for its failures and if, cumulatively, a measure of frustration results among the people, then the confidence of the people in the integrity and effectiveness of the institutions will go, and there lies the danger to parliamentary democracy. It is therefore, necessary whenever the Parliament meets that the Parliament gets concerned with the vital issues

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

affecting the people. I had on a previous occasion to state that as far as this Session was concerned we were functioning in a manner which would give an impression that the Parliament is becoming irrelevant as far as the national issues are concerned. After we started meeting, 'adam, there was the announcement by the Government affecting the sugar policy affecting the textile policy affecting the economic structure in different areas, price situation became alarming money supply started increasing steps were taken affecting the foreign policy of the Government and yet we never cared to discuss any of those issues. When Parliament behave like that and Government behaves in a particular manner and Parliament fails to call the Government to account with respect to the acts of omissions and commissions, according to me, it is there the danger to the Parliamentary institutions lies. I am not minimising the importance of the postulates envisaged in this Resolution, but they are only partially true that is what I say.

Coming on to the second part of it, "as evidenced by the recent revelations of collection of huge funds", there are two things. Firstly funds were collected. It was presumed that the entire money that was collected was utilized for election purposes. The real charge is that it was not utilized for election purposes. What Shri C. B. Gupta said was that out of the money collected by Shri Kanti Desai for the elections—God alone knows how much was collected—Rs. 90 lakhs of collections were accounted for. Our Ministers collected, our party functionaries collected money nobody knows how much was collected and how much was accounted for. There is no evidence that this money was utilized for election purposes. Therefore Shri Unnikrishnan is very charitable when he says as evidenced by the recent revelations of collections of huge elections funds. What happened was that the election was used as a

camouflage for the purpose of collecting money and the money went in different directions. The essence of the matter is corruption in public places.

Now I do not want to point any finger of accusation against anybody. Last time when the No Confidence Motion was moved here I had in my hand a bunch of papers from Shri Shibbanlal Saxena. But I said that I am not going to read out those charges against any of those Ministers because I do not want to play the role of a drain inspector. It is not my job to find out who collected how much, from whom and how.

But there is a matter which should be the great concern of Parliament, irrespective of whether they are sitting on that side of the House or this side, and that aspect is the credibility and belief that is gaining ground among the people that things are not well and something is very rotten and stinking in the State of Denmark.

Now there were charges against some particular persons. Then it so happened that the Home Minister of India at that time came to a decision that things that were said warranted a deeper look and an investigation must be ordered. I am not one who has any admiration for Shri Charan Singh. I am one of his strongest critics. I have no adulation, either for his integrity or for his capacity. Nevertheless the fact is that he was the Home Minister of India at that time. He took a view of the whole situation, he came to a conclusion that there must be a Commission of Inquiry and then he said "if it is with respect to somebody else, I would have ordered a Commission of Inquiry. But, when the Prime Minister's son is involved when any Minister's son is involved when any Minister's wife is involved I am unable to do that, because my own officers will not be able to investigate and find out facts. Therefore be approached the Prime Minister I

hope the hon. Members even on the other side will realise the position (The Home Minister of India after examining a case comes to a conclusion that in the public interest a Commission of Inquiry must be instituted. He also makes a statement that if it is another citizen of India he would have straightway ordered the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry. But here the person concerned happens to be the son of the Prime Minister of India. Then he says: "Because the Prime Minister has taken this attitude I am now giving up my battle against corruption because if the Prime Minister is of this attitude, it is impossible to carry on a campaign or take any action against corruption." Therefore he says: "I am a completely disheartened man as far as the battle against corruption is concerned so I am giving it up."

Finally he makes an allegation: "I was removed from the Home Ministry not for the reasons stated in the letter demanding my resignation but for the reason that I demanded an inquiry into the allegations against the son of the Prime Minister." So this is the major thing before this country—the Home Minister of India wanting an inquiry and the Prime Minister standing in the way.

Two questions come up here. One is the concept of equality before the law. If it was against somebody else there would have been a commission already. But when it happens to be against one Shri Kanti Desai, with whom the Government have no relationship, the country has no relationship and the Parliament has no relationship against him, the Commission will not operate. The Prime Minister comes in the way. This is a very serious and very major factor we must understand that. After that now do the circumstances warrant that sort of an inference in the question. Now finally comes the revelation that Rs 90 lakhs was collected and this was stated by Mr Madhu Limaye and Mr Biju Patnaik and Mr Vajpayee confirmed that this amount was collected.

Then comes Mr Gupta saying: "Yes, the money was collected by him, sitting in the residence of the Prime Minister, money was received there, money was checked there and money was accounted for there, all in the sanctum sanctorum of the Prime Minister of India and now the Prime Minister stands in the way. Is it justifiable? is the question. If that happens where is any inquiry possible against anybody? Where is the equality before law? If you would tell me, Madam, I would take up the position that the Prime Minister should be the last person to express any opinion about this because this concerns his son. He should have left it to his Cabinet colleagues and the Home Minister and he should have refused to do anything at all about this. But he comes in the way and the inquiry is blocked. He goes to the extent of having a battle with the Rajya Sabha. Rajya Sabha is a part of the Parliament of India, they take a decision and that is not being implemented. Then some other proposals are put forth saying: 'make a specific charge' that is the demand made. May I repeat that I have absolutely no charge at all? But the fact remains that the doubt has deepened and the doubt has got to be dispelled but nothing is being done to dispel that doubt. This is creating a complete subversion of the confidence of the people in the democratic system of this country."

This is the greatest danger I am pointing out. The Home Minister said that he was surrounded by corrupt persons in the Government, the Home Minister said that people were collecting money, the Home Minister said that huge amounts were collected. These are all what the Home Minister of India said and he has come out as if he is a martyr in his battle against corruption and that he was martyred out. No explanation has come forward at all. What has the Party done? The Party for all his adventurous behaviour has now come out offering him the highest post in the party saying: "come on, be the Chairman of the

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party but on one condition that you withdraw your demand for an inquiry on one condition that hereafter you would not speak anything about corruption at all if you will conspire with us then the highest place in the country is before you, the Chairmanship of the ruling party is offered to you. Can there be anything more despicable than this? Can you put it under the carpet like this? The Ruling party offering the Home Minister who was dismissed and who says I was dismissed because I battled against corruption telling him forget about the whole thing you come back to the National Council you come back to the Parliamentary Board and Mr Chandrasekhar will move out you come on and occupy the Chairmanship only on one condition, don't speak about corruption hereafter don't make any charge against anybody hereafter and withdraw your demand for an inquiry and the throne is for you, come along—that is the deal that is being struck. Well Madam the entire concept of battle against corruption is given away.

My only appeal to the ruling party is to consider the implication of the actions they have taken. May I in this connection draw your attention to what happened in England as to why exactly these inquiries were ordered? There are two cases to which I will just invite your attention. One is a case in which an inquiry was conducted unofficially and the view of the Lord Chancellor was that there were matters that should be investigated and the Prime Minister therefore took the initiative in securing the Establishment of a Tribunal. The investigation was ordered and the man was found guilty.

The other was the Bank Rate Inquiry which had a different history. Once again the result of inquiries was placed first before the Treasury Solicitor and then before the Lord Chancellor. This time the Lord Chancellor reported that inquiries had dis-

closed no case to investigate. Accordingly the Prime Minister decided not to proceed. The rumours however, persisted and the affair took on a more serious aspect when members of the Opposition associated with them a member of the Government. At this point the Prime Minister had little choice but to order a Tribunal, which, it should be emphasised found that the rumours had no foundation. I am emphasising this. Here your Government is saying tell us the charges, give the charges in writing give us something *prima facie* then we will order an inquiry. That is not the basis on which inquiries are ordered. This is a case where the Chancellor of the Exchequer found that there was no basis and the Prime Minister gave up the move for an inquiry. But when the rumours persisted and, when a member of the Government was associated with the rumours they said that the Prime Minister has no alternative but to order an inquiry commission under the Commission of Inquiry Act. The Commission of Inquiry went into it. It was found to be wasteful, whatever it might be. That is a different matter.

What I am saying is that the approach here is entirely different. Is it not a *prima facie* case here? Is it not a serious case that Rs 90 lakhs were collected. May I ask the hon. Finance Minister did he inquire where the money came from? Did he inquire of the list of persons who gave the money? If the list of persons was given should he not check up from the persons who paid the money to account for the money whether it was black money? A chain of reactions will follow. Once you concede that Rs 90 lakhs were collected, then a chain of inquiries will follow. Any other Finance Ministry should have immediately got on the trail and should have found out the persons who suppressed the whole money. Here you are not taking any step at all. The main allegations are here.

Let us have a different approach to the whole thing.

The Prime Minister, unfortunately, dragged in the name of the Chief Justice of India in this case. It was most unfortunate that for this preliminary inquiry, the Chief Justice of India must come in. Supposing the Chief Justice of India, after a preliminary inquiry, gives a finding that there is something substantial then will a Commission of Inquiry be asked to go into that? Is there something higher than the Chief Justice of India, the Chief Justice of India giving a finding and another Commission of Inquiry inquiring whether the finding given by the Chief Justice of India is valid or not. What sort of a thing is this?

Let us not forget the fact that this is the Chief Justice of India about whose appointment Mr Shyamnandan Mishra took an objection and one of the charges of Mr Raj Narain was that this Chief Justice of India was appointed without consultation with the Cabinet and another charge was that the opposition to the appointment of this Chief Justice of India was raised by the camp of Mr Charan Singh. How can that inquiry have any credibility? I am asking that question. Therefore, the whole approach in this case is entirely different.

When the Rajya Sabha passed a resolution, you call it recommendatory. My hon friend, Mr Chandrapan, made a good point yesterday.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghazipur) On a point of order.

The Chief Justice of India should not be discussed that way.

SHRI C M STEPHEN I assure you, not a single word more about the Chief Justice of India.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) I have got a counter point of order. The Chief Justice of India or anybody cannot be above Parliament.

Everybody can be discussed here.

MR. CHAIRMAN The point of order is not under discussion.

SHRI C M STEPHEN I entirely agree with Mr A. K. Roy. I am not going to advert to that any more. I am not going into that.

The important thing is to what extent the Prime Minister has gone to protect his son. He has meddled with the operation of the Home Ministry. He has vetoed the decision of the Home Minister. He has cut across the recommendation of the Home Minister that a particular action must be taken. When the people speak about the recommendatory nature, I do not understand. The Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 came. What was the position before 1952? Supposing there was no Commissions of Inquiry Act in this country, supposing the Parliament passes a resolution that in a particular case the inquiry must be instituted, would you say, it is only recommendatory?

Is a recommendation of a House of Parliament of no consequence? Is a recommendation of Parliament something you can put in a waste-paper basket particular when the recommendation is with respect to a matter about which sufficient has been said and sufficient has surfaced to create deep suspicion in the minds of the people? Is it not in your own interest that the clouds must be removed? And if you are not going to remove the clouds, am I not justified in drawing the inference that your refusal to take action to remove the clouds is because you realise that the move will land you in trouble and expose you as really guilty? There is no escaping that fact.

How, Madam, it is absolutely clear that these are stinking and it is in the interests of everybody that the atmosphere must be cleared. Let us not take a rigid attitude about this. I am not speaking as a member of the

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

Opposition in this matter but as one of Parliament which is concerned about the whole matter. Let us have a clear look at it and let us respect the decision of the other House and do the same thing. It is absolutely necessary. Merely because this House alone can remove a Ministry (Interruptions) it does not mean that the other House is of no consequence. The other House is not like the House of Lords. Our Upper House is an elected House; it represents the States and represents the federal character of this country. The MLAs elect the other House. It is a permanent House and that House is an elected body. That House must pass a Resolution, that House must pass your Constitutional Amendment. It is not so with respect to the House of Lords. The House of Lords may refuse to pass a law, but the decision of the House of Commons is final. But that is not so in the case of the other House here. Therefore, merely in our anxiety to protect one particular person, let us not throw to the winds the fundamentals that must govern the democratic functioning of this country. That is what is being done; that is what should not be done. Let us demand that the Prime Minister must be the last speaker to speak anything on this matter because the Prime Minister is involved in this matter. The Prime Minister must leave it to his Cabinet colleagues; let them decide it. The Prime Minister stands foursquare because he happens to be his son. It is a thing which is least expected of a person of his stature. So, I would appeal to the Prime Minister, through you, that he must consider the position and he must help the nation to clear the atmosphere. Let there be no doubt. The deep clouds have got to be dispelled. If we accept this Resolution in that spirit, this motion will have done a good service. It is in that spirit that I speak. I make a final appeal. The spirit of the appeal may be accepted by the Prime Minister.

विदेश मंत्री (श्री प्रदल बिहारी वाजपेयी)
सभापति महोदय मैं इस विवाद में भाग लेने के लिये नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूँ बल्कि हमारे मित्र श्री उतुंगुणा ने श्री रोनक सिंह के पासपोर्ट के मामले का उत्तर दिया था। उन्होंने यह प्रश्न पूछा था कि श्री रोनक सिंह का पासपोर्ट कैसे वापिस किया गया था। इतना ही नहीं उन्होंने यह भी भ्रम लगाया कि उस समय के गृह मंत्री ने अपने दामाद को पता दे बाहर बरन के मामले में हस्तक्षेप करने दिया।

महोदय, मैं इस सत्र में, क्योंकि मैं विदेश मंत्री के नाते इस समय काम कर रहा हूँ, इसलिए इन मामले से जुड़ा हुआ हूँ, मैं सारे तथ्य इस मामले के सदन के सामने रखना चाहूँगा।

श्री रोनक सिंह का पासपोर्ट 19 मई को जमा किया गया था। बाद में श्री रोनक सिंह ने इस निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार के लिये आवेदन किया। आवेदन के साथ उन्होंने ..

MR. CHAIRMAN —Which year?

श्री प्रदल बिहारी वाजपेयी . यह एमर्जेन्सी के दौरान की बात नहीं है, 77 की बात है।

उन्होंने दो शर्तें मानना स्वीकार किया। पहली

'He would make himself available for any investigation or enquiry into the affairs of Maruti Ltd.'

दूसरी शर्त थी—

'He would inform Government about his programme whenever he goes abroad.'

लेकिन हमन उनसे आवेदन पर निर्णय नहीं किया, क्योंकि पासपोर्ट को जब्त करने के मामले उस समय गुपीत कोर्ट में पड़े हुए थे। कुछ मायने दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट में भी थे और सरकार उन मामलों के बारे में फैसलों को देख लेना चाहती थी।

14 नवम्बर. 1977 को श्री रानक सिंह ने पुन. प्रावेदन किया कि उन्हें व्यापार के लिए, व्यवसाय के लिए विदेशों में जाना पड़ता है, जब भी आवश्यक हो वह जाच के लिए अपने को उपनयन करने के लिए तैयार हैं, जो शर्तें रखी गई थी वे उन्होंने मान ली हैं, उसके आधार पर उन्हें पासपोर्ट वापस कर देना चाहिए। सरकार ने फैसला किया कि उन्हें 45 दिन के लिए पासपोर्ट दिया जायेगा। उन्होंने उस सुविधा का उपयोग नहीं किया। वह अभी छोड़े दिन के लिए विदेश गये थे। उन का पासपोर्ट अभी सरकार के पास है। अगर वे शर्तें नहीं मानेंगे तो उन का पासपोर्ट वापस नहीं किया जायेगा। प्रदासत अगर फैसला करे, तो सरकार उसे मानने के लिए तैयार है। मुझे खेद है कि मेरे मित्र, श्री उन्नीकृष्णन ने इस सबब में तथ्यों का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया। अगर उन्होंने पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया होता, तो—वह एक जिम्मेदार मेम्बर हैं—वह ऐसा गैर-जिम्मेदारीपूर्ण आरोप नहीं लगा सकते थे।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara). Did you make a reference to the Home Ministry? What did the Home Ministry write to you about that?

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बानेपेयी महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से पासपोर्ट रद्दपाउंड करने का मुद्दा था। विदेश मंत्रालय ने पासपोर्ट रद्दपाउंड किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें उस समय के गृह मंत्री के दामाद कहाँ से भागे।

श्री के० पी० उन्नीकृष्णन् : यही तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ।

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बानेपेयी : श्री उन्नीकृष्णन ने बहुत गम्भीर आरोप लगाया है। आरोप भी सही लगते हैं और सही पूछना चाहते हैं।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN Do not get excited There is nothing to be excited about like this

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE It is the eternal right of Mr Unnikrishnan to get excited I know you put a question You did not make any allegation

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN You say that this is not true. Please find out whether one advocate Mr Juneja, was involved in this case whether he represented the matter

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE No representation from anybody including so-called Juneja was received by the Government of India. I deal with impounding of passports, I deal with restoration of passports and I will not be guided by the advice of any son-in-law or brother-in-law or daughter-in-law

AN HON MEMBER Or even mother-in-law

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) We, the people of India are proud of having established democracy in our country and the people of India have demonstrated their inherent strength and faith in democracy on different occasions.

15 58 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAVAN RAO in the Chair]

As in other democratic countries which were dominated by capitalist forces, the money-power playing its role, in Indian politics also the money-power has played many a role. The money-power has acted as the king-makers That is why, we, including you, Madam Chairman, the progressive forces in the country, want dilution of concentration of economic power and control of the growth of monopoly houses in the country It is a vicious circle—the monopoly houses grow and gain support from political power and the political parties gain support from the monopoly

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

houses and this vicious circle has been going on. That is why we have always demanded that concentration of economic power should be checked and the growth of monopoly houses should be controlled. But we could not control the growth of monopoly houses; they have only enlarged and the victims have been the millions of poor people of this country. That is why in 1969 the ugly face of the money power was witnessed in this country; this country witnessed in 1959 how the money power could play its role in politics. But those people who believed in money power were defeated even though they had the support and strength of the money-power. The people in authority in those days believed and thought that with the money power they could purchase anything but the people of India proved that that impression was wrong. When they believed in money power it was the beginning of a big fall. Every one knows what happened in the 1977 elections and what happened later is much more important to be looked into. Till 1977 everybody accused the Congress Party and the Congress Party government that they were responsible for every sin and every evil in the country and they were subjected to all sorts of accusations and abuses. But what happens to-day? Congress Party is no longer in power but a federation of four parties who are fighting with one another all the time, occupying important positions in the affairs of the country and they are ruling the country. Are they free from the vices which you accused the Congress with? The answer is 'No'. Now, the Janata Party fought two Assembly elections but you never accounted how you fought the elections and how you collected the money. They never accounted for it and we did not demand it at all. But what is happening must be looked into. Only the other day Shri Madhu Limaye, General Secretary of the Janata Party expressed how the Janata Party collected

money. He said in a statement that he has written a letter to the Prime Minister where he has said.

"The talk that Kanti collected funds for the Party in the recent Assembly elections I disbelieved, but now Atal, Biju and others confirm that he collected Rs. 80 lakhs."

This is what Mr Madhu Limaye has said. This is not a statement of any ordinary person but a statement of the General Secretary of the Janata Party and this has been confirmed by Mr C.B. Gupta, the Treasurer of the Janata Party. What does he say?

"Mr Kanti Desai in collecting Party funds helped me at the time of the last Assembly election, because leaders of the constituent units were not of much help."

He continued

"So much so many Ministers and leaders of other constituents excluding Cong (O) and CFD have collected funds for the Assembly poll but distributed the money to their candidates and not accounted for it."

This is what the Treasurer of the Janata Party has said.

Sir out of these three questions arise I ask Mr H. M. Patel on what authority Mr Kanti Desai collected money? It is only on the authority of his being the son of the Prime Minister and nothing more. If I go or somebody else goes, can we collect Rs. 90 lakhs in a minute? Secondly how much did he collect and how much did he account for? You have to believe his own version.

Thirdly who gave the money? Please reveal the names of the people who donated funds to the Janata Party and find out whether they accounted for it.

In this connection, it is worthwhile to remember—I do not mind the Janata government instituting another Commission as they instituted Shah Commission and so many other Commissions and we never objected to that—you use the Central Bureau of

Investigation against the former Congress leaders. You raided their houses and you tortured them. You have lodged FIRs and you have instituted many criminal cases against the former Congress leaders. Mr Patel, under what authority do you prosecute the former Congress leaders when you are committing the same sin? I do not defend anybody. Under what authority do you do that? You have no moral authority to do it? Will you please ask the CBI to investigate how much money was collected by Kantil Desai? Will you please ask the CBI to find out how much money was collected by the Ministers and distributed and accounted for? Will you do it? If you do it, you will have to prosecute every Minister and Kantil Desai. So you are not doing that. You are using the CBI only against the former Congress leaders. This is sheer political vendetta. That is what you are doing all the time.

What does the Prime Minister say? He has said on the floor of the House on the other day I am not accountable for what Kantil Desai is doing. May I remind you Mr Patel—this is 1975 debate. You participated in the debate. Mr Jyotirmoy Basu moved a no-confidence motion against Mrs. Gandhi government. Mr Basu made a blistering attack on Maruti affairs. Mrs. Gandhi said Nothing improper has been done. This is the defence made by Mrs. Gandhi for her son—Nothing improper has been done. Now Mr Morarji Desai says, 'I am not accountable for my son.' What does it mean? Is there any difference? What moral authority have you got to prosecute Mrs. Gandhi and abuse her?

Now about the Minister's collection. It is a clear case of the abuse and misuse of power.

Now, I come to the next point. Shri Charan Singh has made an allegation. He says that the Prime Minister is surrounded by corrupt men. The Prime Minister wanted him to withdraw that allegation. But, I appeal

to him not to withdraw that allegation. He can prove the charge. Who are those people who surrounded him? First comes Shri Kantibhai, then comes Shri Shanker and then the other Ministers. I do not want to go into details. I have nothing personally against Shri Kantibhai Prime Minister's son. In the No-Confidence Motion debate on the floor of this House, the Prime Minister defended his son. He said I quote from the Debate on May 11th he (Shri Kantil) went to London from Moscow via Teheran. If he would come here and then go there, it would cost more money. I appreciate it very much. It is very good if it is true. This is the Air India time table. From Bombay to London via Teheran there are only three flights. Air India goes to Moscow via Teheran and from there to London. It is cheaper to go from Moscow to London. Coming from Moscow to Teheran and going to London is not cheap. How can it be. The Prime Minister landed in Teheran on Friday, 28th October. That was a technical halt. I am not going into details of it. There was no flight on Sunday. According to the chart the flight was only on Monday and Wednesday. So, he stays at Teheran for three days. At whose cost? I can tell you. Mr Babuguna privately, he stayed there as *Inda Jha's* guest who paid this money. The Prime Minister is misleading the House. This is the Air India chart. What does he want to say?

Shri Unnikrishnan quoted Shri Kuruvilla's case. I have nothing against Shri Badami also. What was the crime that Mr Kuruvilla has committed when he was in Bombay. This is a letter dated March 1978. He asked the Bombay Office to dig out the missing file of Shri Kantibhai Desai. And he digged it out. That was the crime that Shri Kuruvilla had committed. Mr Kuruvilla is not at all responsible for the Income Tax matter sent to Mrs. Padma Desai. I do not want to go into details of these cases. You all know how Shri Ganespathi was thrown out or how Shri Kuruvilla was thrown out. When this issue was

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

raised in this House Mr Patel never answered the question why he was asked to go on a month's leave before he retired. You have given extension to Shri Surendra Narayan brother of the former (late) Shreeman Narayan for three months 16 days. What is these 16 days for?

In this connection I read from Shri Morarji Desai's statement on the floor of the House on May 11th. Whom did he influence? That was the old style. This is not the style now. Even the Prime Minister does not influence other Ministers. They are free to make the recommendation that they want. But what is happening? Shri Kuruvilla was thrown out even after the Finance Minister recommended. The Home Minister Shri Charan Singh said that if he was very particular certainly he can have Shri Surendra Narayan by giving him one month's extension. The Prime Minister overruled and gave him three months 16 days. Is it not at the intervention of the other Ministers? He says he is not intervening. Shri Ganapathi was thrown out. I have many examples. I do not want to go into details. I am only pointing out that he is surrounded by corrupt men—I have great respect for the Prime Minister. You know what Shri Shankar did. I have no time to deal with Shri Shankar in detail. But I have to speak something about him. To-day there was a question in Parliament in the name of myself and Shri Unnikrishnan. Shri Shankar has connections with business houses of Birlas. I do not want to read the details. He is the director of nine firms—business houses. He has written a book on Sardar Patel where he says—I do not want to read it—as to how he saved Shri D P Mandelia, the Birla man, when he was arrested in connection with Mahatma Gandhi murder case. When he was arrested in that connection, Shri Shankar saved him. He says:

I released him

He says that in his book on page 17, Volume II. He is the director of many Birla companies.

MR CHAIRMAN Kindly conclude.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI The Prime Minister said that Shri Shankar is not intervening in anything. He is the man connected with big business. Now he is in the Prime Minister's Office as Principal Secretary. All office files are passed through him. Can you make us believe that he never interferes? Are we fools to believe that? It is the place where angels were sitting. Now the devils are sitting. That only I can say. And Sir I do not want to go into details about the activities of V Shankar. I can say Shankar forced the Prime Minister—I have sympathy for you—to write a letter to Mohan Dharma on Chaman Lal's case which even Indira Gandhi could not have done. The casualty is Mr P C Alexander. I do not want to explain the details as there is no time. Shankar did it. There was the Polyester Filament yarn case which my Question brought to light. The Prime Minister signed the order who made him to do it? This V Shankar. I can say Shankar was associated with concord that is why Raja Chellapalli got the exemption for 3000 acres. Shankar drafted the letter. Shankar makes every appointment. He is dictating terms to the ministers and is becoming real ruler over the Prime Minister.

Unfortunately Mr Chairman the Prime Minister thinks he is right. He is unfortunately so adamant that he is not prepared to hear to reasons. This is the only unfortunate thing for the country today. What is the reason for Shankar to come? Is he such a brilliant and capable man? Mr Subramaniam was telling in the morning that he threw him out of the Ministry of Agriculture. What happened to the President of India. I do not want to drag the name of the President of India. I will only quote ONLOOKER.

"V Shankar ICS, is according to political sources claiming proximity

to the President the villain of the piece President Reddy was reportedly irked by Shankar's high-handed efforts to censor his Republic Day speech."

Who was he? He was Secretary to Mr. Sanjiva Reddy when he was Minister of Iron and Steel. He is such a notorious character. He had been shifted from Ministry to Ministry and associated with big business. I do not want to go into personal character even though many stories are there. Does it mean in this country there are no capable people? There are no other capable IAS people in this country. Are there not people with integrity? The Prime Minister must be like Caesar's wife above suspicion. Is he? I say 'no' because he is surrounded by such corrupt people. (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am concluding. I do not want to go into details of BHEL deal in which George Fernandes is involved. For that I will take another opportunity. Siemens is the biggest finance source of Socialist International. They pay money to their masters in different countries including India. George Fernandes is selling this country to Siemens. (Interruptions) I do not want to go in details. I am prepared to prove it when I speak on the subject. I have got all the papers and documents. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I conclude by quoting from the Editorial of the famous national newspaper 'Hindu' which is going to celebrate its centenary. I quote:

"It is difficult to say who, between Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and Mr. Kantibhai Desai, can claim credit for generating more heat for the Government and more ill-feeling and wrangling within a ruling party."

It further says

"Whatever the merits and demerits of the positions taken by the Prime Minister and his opponents on each of the issues, the real question is what the impact of all this is on the quality of government and on the attention the people's manifold needs are supposed to get. A host of pressing socio-economic and developmental problems are waiting—have been waiting for long now for solution and the Janata Government has so far shown a remarkable insensitivity to this challenge."

Then the Editorial in the Hindu concludes:

"We would urge upon the Prime Minister to see the whole problem from a national angle, not what seems a rigidly personal one, and take the lead in displaying the type of statesmanship and disinterest that politicians of all hues should show if the vital problems of this vast and contradictory country are to be tackled in any meaningful way. Otherwise he, his Government and the Janata Party would have forfeited their right to continue to be in power."

May I remind you, Shri H. M. Patel? Mrs. Indira Gandhi came into power as the daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru. She had to go from power as the mother of Sanjay Gandhi. Mr. Morarji Desai came to power as a fearless, elderly statesman. But now he is known more as the father of Kanti Desai than as Prime Minister. I warn you. It is the beginning of a big fall and it has begun.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalabandi): I would like to correct the record regarding what my hon. friend said. I have been associated with the Concord since its inception. The Raja of Chittapalli has nothing to do with the Concord.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I stand corrected.

बोधरो बनबोर सिंह (होनियाखपुर)
इनकी बातों का हम को भी जवाब दे देने
दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय: आपका नाम ही
नहीं है।

श्री शंकर देव (बीकानेर): हम कब से
इंतजार कर रहे हैं आप को भी समय दीजिए।
हमारा धमडमेट है।

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN In
any case we have to extend the time.
I cannot finish it so quickly

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Unnikrishnan,
after all I am in your hands. It is
for the House to decide I will not
come in the way It is already extend-
ed. Time was extended upto 4-30.
Then we have to take up the motion
in the name of Shrinath Parvathi
Krishnan

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gan-
dhanagar) The time may be extended.

MR CHAIRMAN If the Minister
agrees, I have no objection

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI
RAVINDRA VARMA) Time was ex-
tended once already It was made
clear that this must be over at 4-30
P.M. If the House wants to extend
the time it will not be possible for
the Government to find time tomorrow

MR CHIRMAN That is all right.
Now the hon Minister, Shri H. M.
Patil

PROF P G MAVALANKAR I see
the hon Ministers point that it is
difficult for him to find time tomorrow,
which is the last day of this session.
But in view of the fact that the nature
of the motion is such that it does not
ask Govt to do anything by way of
recommendation—it is a motion for
(Interruptions) You cannot stop us
can carry it over to the next session.
We can have the rest of the discussion
in the next session if it is possible.

श्री शंकरदेव : समापति महादय,
अगर मुझे समय नहीं दिया गया तो हम वाक
घाऊट करेंगे। हम ने धमडमेट दिया है।
आपको हम को बराबर सुनना पड़ेगा।

सभापति महोदय देखो भाई, हम
क्या करें?

श्री शंकर देव हम भी पांच मिनट का
समय दीजिए।

सभापति नहोदय, आप बैठिए।

श्री शंकर देव अगर आपने मुझे
समय नहीं दिया तो हम वाक घाऊट करेंगे।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN In
any case we can't finish all this dis-
cussion so soon. Minister wants time,
I may need some time that is defi-
nite. There are many other hon
Members who want to speak also I
leave it to you

MR CHAIRMAN You move it
then,

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN I
move That we may extend the time
for another hour

MR CHAIRMAN Is it the pleasure
of the House to extend it by one hour?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS No

MR CHAIRMAN The Noes have
it The Noes have it.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-
pore) The ruling party does not want
to root out corruption in its own
ranks. They are using money power
which is playing havoc with the poli-
tical life of this country. They don't
want corruption in high places to be
curbed. What can we do, Sir? We can
only appeal to the Chair that the voice
of the opposition must be listened to.
The sons and the fathers do not domi-
nate this country. There are people
in this country who have neither sons
nor fathers to dominate this country.

(Interruptions)

श्री शंकर बंब : राज्य सभा ने प्रस्ताव पारित किया था पंद्रह सदस्यीय समिति बनाने के लिए वह भी नहीं बनाई गई है (इवरप्पाज) मैंने एमंडमेंट दिया है। मुझे पांच मिनट का समय अवश्य मिलना चाहिए

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : What does the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs say? He is howling at us. Let him get up and tell us what he wants to say.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Sir, I take very strong objection to the remark made by Mr Unnikrishnan. No one has howled at anyone.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the time left is only 8 minutes. The Minister has to reply and then the mover of motion has to give reply. Then where is the time? That means it has to go to the next session.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : It has already been moved. So the debate on this motion can be extended by one hour.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Let it go to the next Session. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon Minister has no objection if it goes to the next session.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : All right. I have no objection. But let Mr. Mavalankar and others get time to speak on this motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already called the hon Minister to speak.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : The difficulty is that my good friend Mr. Saugata Roy unnecessarily uses the opportunity to say that we are all in a way against this discussion. We are not against this discussion. There may be others who are against the discussion. But according to the Order Paper which is based on the Business Advisory Committee's decision Mrs.

Parvathi Krishnan's motion will have to be taken at 4.30. Therefore unless there is a change and the House accepts the change we stand by the Business Advisory Committee's recommendation that the motion of Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan should come up at 4.30. If she agrees to take up her motion afterwards then we can extend the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan, if you agree.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) : I do not agree to this. The tickets in the trains are increasing day by day. It is a very serious matter.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I have not asked her to agree.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, let it go to the next session.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Let me remind the House that the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs who is also a responsible chief whip of the Treasury Benches cannot change or withdraw from the position he had taken earlier.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has not said so.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : He has said it.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghazipur) : The House cannot be bullied like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I want to accommodate you and that is why I am saying this.

(Interruptions)

If the suggestion is to extend it by half an hour, the only way it can be adjusted is that at the Half an Hour discussion we agree to sit for half an hour today itself.

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN That is not possible. We accept the earlier suggestion. Let the other Members speak. We will continue this in the next session.

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS No

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN He has made this offer and he must stick. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA What response does the House expect from me for this shouting? There is an Order Paper. In the Order Paper the hon. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan's motion has been put down at 4.30 p.m. It has to be taken up unless she is willing to postpone.

MR CHAIRMAN She is not willing.

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN You continue in the next session.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA At 6.30 there is a Half an Hour discussion. After that is over if the House wants it can sit for half an hour or one hour but tomorrow the Government cannot find time.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur) Not tomorrow it can be carried to next session. We are not particular that it should be taken up today. You made a very kind offer. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA My offer is after the Half an Hour discussion is over.

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN We will press it to vote. We will carry this confrontation. Let me tell you if this is the attitude that you are taking. (Interruptions) You cannot stop us. (Interruptions) You cannot bully us like this. (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR HAVI We are least bothered whether you conduct the House. You lamp posts go on shouting. (Interruptions)

PROF P G MAVALANKAR We have got one minute left before it is

4.30. If my friend Shri Unnikrishnan says that let this motion go to vote what will happen? The House will be jolting on a motion which has not been replied to by the Minister. Therefore if the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs agrees since there is no question hour tomorrow the first one hour can be given to this and finished or it can be continued in the next session.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA After the Half an Hour discussion we can sit for one hour.

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS No

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Sir the Order Paper must be followed. At 4.30 Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan's motion must be taken up. If you are not able to finish today's business today let it go to the next session. We do not mind, but this Order Paper has to be followed. We are prepared only up to 6.30 p.m. After that we are not prepared to sit. This House has been extended for the convenience of the Government so many times it cannot be extended till late hours like this.

MR CHAIRMAN It is 4.30 p.m. now we will take up the motion by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan. (Interruptions)

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN How can you?

I move that this motion continues in the next session. (Interruptions)

PROF P G MAVALANKAR What is the position with regard to this motion? Is it talked out or incomplete or adjourned? Kindly clarify.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY What is the fate of the Motion?

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Under rule 340 the debate on this Motion can be adjourned. This is my motion.

SHRI K. GOPAL Can we take it that this can be taken to the next session? Do you agree?

MR. CHAIRMAN. I do not know what will happen. Anyway, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is saying something. Please hear him.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA. At the end of the Half-an-Hour Discussion, we can take this up for one hour. It is my motion.

MR CHAIRMAN. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says that after 7 p.m. i.e. after the Half-an-Hour Discussion there can be an one-hour discussion on this. Mr. Unnikrishnan, there should be some *via media*. We can now take up Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan's Motion.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY. Agreed.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA. Put it to vote otherwise.

MR. CHAIRMAN. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has now moved that this Motion should be taken up again at 7 o'clock for one hour. Is it the pleasure of the House to agree to this?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS. Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN. Now we take up Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan's Motion. Mr. Yuvraj. He is not here. Mr. Kanwar-Lal Gupta.

16.31 hrs.

MOTION RE SERIOUS TRAIN ACCIDENTS OF SARAI GOPAL FLAG STATION LEVEL CROSSING AND NAINI STATION—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN. We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan on the 23rd November, 1977—

"That this House do consider the statement made by the Minister of Railways in the House on the 14th November, 1977 regarding two serious train accident on the Northern Railway i.e., level crossing accident at Sarai Gopal Flag station on the 28th August, 1977 and collision between 103 Up Howrah Amritsar De-

lux Express and Up CPC Special Goods train at Naini station on the 10th October, 1977."

श्री कवरलाल गुप्त : (दिल्ली सदर) . सभापति महोदय, रेलवे ऐक्सीडेंट्स के बारे में मिसत्र पार्षदी वृष्णन ने जो मोशन रखा है और इस सदन का ध्यान एक बड़ी समस्या की ओर दिलाया है मैं समझता हूँ कि आज भी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो झाकड़े सदन के सामने रखे जिसमें उन्होंने बताया कि सैफ्टी और उकीयटी पिछले साल 222 हुई थी और अभी तक उकीयटी 228 हुई और इसी तरह से झाकड़े बताये कि 9 10 लाख रुपये का सामान भी चोरी हो गया। इसी तरह से ऐक्सीडेंट्स की संख्या भी उन्होंने दी है कि 1977-78 में 866 ऐक्सीडेंट्स हुए जिसमें 300 लोग मारे गये और 744 लोग जखमी हो गये।

1978-79 के तीन महीने में 259 ऐक्सीडेंट्स हुए हैं, जिन में 94 लोग मारे गये हैं और 278 इज्जत हुए हैं। अब तक जो स्थिति हमारे सामने है, उसको देखते हुये अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि रेलवे में कोई बहुत सम्भा चोटा सुधार हो गया है, या ऐक्सीडेंट्स कम हो गये हैं, या रेलवे में ट्रेवलिंग की सैफ्टी बढ़ गई है, तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले पंद्रह महीनों में, जब से श्री मधु दंडवते रेलवे मंत्री बने हैं—वह मेरे बड़े अच्छे मित्र हैं वह प्रयास भी बहुत करते हैं—जितना सुधार होना चाहिए था, उतना दिखाई नहीं देता है। ऐक्सीडेंट्स और सैफ्टी के बारे में स्थिति प्रायः वही है, जो पहले थी। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि रेलवे का स्ट्राइक उसके लिए ज्यादा दायी है। ह्यूमन एलिमेंट पर ट्रेनिंग का काम करने के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है —

"In order to reduce dependence on human elements various sophisticated aids like ultra-sonic detectors or wheel axles and rail track circulating axles and automatic warnings

[श्री नमर सल गुप्त]

system are being introduced progressively. It has been decided to complete track circuiting on run through lines on all the stations and through routes by 1981. In addition, the circuiting of 100 vulnerable stations will be completed by 15th September 1979.

उन्होंने 1979 तक की बहानी बताई और इसके प्रतिरिक्त उन्होंने यह भी कहा -

'The number of accidents at level crossing has marginally increased to 1907 during 1976-77 and 1977-78'

हमारे देश में मैन ट्रैक सिग्नल सिस्टम का नम्बर 14060 है। जहाँ पर इलेक्ट्रिसिटी से मैनिंग नहीं होता है जहाँ पर आदमी मैन करते हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ पर ऐक्सिडेंट ज्यादा होते हैं। सरकार को एक के ड प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिए और एक डेडलाइन तय करनी चाहिए कि आदमियों के जरिये जितना मैनिंग होता है, जिस की वजह से कभी कोई आदमी सो जाता है और वन, तांगे या रेल् के साथ टक्कर हो जाती है चार या पाँच साल में उसको खत्म कर दिया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में सरती से बचम उठाना चाहिए?

जब किसी ऐक्सिडेंट में लोग मरते हैं तो मंत्री महोदय यह घोषणा करते हैं कि जो लोग मर गये हैं उनके परिवारों को दो हजार रुपये दिये जायेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज कम्पलसरी इन्शोरेंस का जो एमाउंट है वह कितने सालों से बना आ रहा है और क्या सरकार उस एमाउंट को बढ़ायगी। यह एमाउंट कई साल पहले तय किया गया था और अब उसको बढ़ाना जाना चाहिए। जितनी मात्रा में रुपये की कीमत तय हुई है उसी मात्रा में उस एमाउंट की बढ़ावा चाहिए ताकि अगर किसी आदमी की ऐक्सिडेंट में मृत्यु हो जाती

है तो उसके परिवार का मुनासिब एमाउंट मिल सके।

दूसरा मेरा मुद्दा यह है कि 4 नो धनमन्ड लेवेज प्रॉब्लम है इनकी संख्या कम करनी चाहिए। हर साल के लिए आप एक फेज प्रोग्राम बनाइए जिसमें 4 धनमन्ड लेवेज क्रॉसिंग राइडिंग कम होने जाय और प्रॉब्लम में पाय नाल भाएक भी धनमन्ड लेवेज प्रॉब्लम न रहे जान।

ऐसा ना करने में घाया है कि जो स्टाफ है ड्राइवर हैं या दूसरे स्टाफ के साथ हैं उनकी सुविधाओं का ध्यान होने के कारण भी कई बार ऐक्सिडेंट हो जाते हैं। यह भी कई बार बताया गया है कि उनसे ज्यादा समय तक काम करने में और ज्यादा देर काम करवाने से वे थक जाते हैं और परिणाम यह होता है कि ऐक्सिडेंट हो जाते हैं। तो मैं यह चाहूँगा, आप ता ट्रेंड यूनिटन रीडर रहे हैं आप का इन चीजों के बारे में ज्यादा ज्ञान है, मुझे तो ज्यादा इसका ज्ञान नहीं है लेकिन जो कानून है उस कानून के पने किसी भी व्यक्ति को इसमें इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए और ओवर टाइम के लिए भी नहीं कहना चाहिए। कई बार पैसे के तालब में वे ओवर टाइम करने लग जाते हैं और ऐक्सिडेंट हो जाते हैं जिससे परिणामस्वरूप उसका भी नुकसान होता है रेलवे को भी नुकसान होता है और जो व्यक्ति उसमें बैठे होते हैं उनका भी नुकसान होता है। आप को याद होगा कि रेलवे के ऐक्सिडेंट के अन्दर हमारे देश के बहुत बड़े बड़े लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है। बीन दयाल जपाध्याय उन में से एक हैं और राज्य सभा के सदस्य तथा जो पहले इसी लोकसभा के सदस्य थे, श्री प्रतापवीर शास्त्री, उनका भी निधन इसी तरह से रेलवे ऐक्सिडेंट से हुआ है।

यह मुझे खुशी है कि इस साल अभी कुछ महीने से आहिस्ता आहिस्ता वह ऐक्सिडेंट कुछ कम होते जाते हैं। पहले बहुत तजी के साथ पिछले साल ऐक्सिडेंट हो रहे थे और मैं

[श्री कदर लाल गुप्ता]

से यहाँ इस समय दोनों बंटे हैं—क्या यह दो गज का फासला दूर नहीं हो सकता है। इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं—मैं समझता हूँ दोनों मतिया को मिनिस्ट्रीरियल लेवल पर उप करनी चाहिये। जो यह 15-15 महीने लग रहे हैं—मैं समझता हूँ—जनता पार्टी की फक्कानिग और कांग्रेस की फक्कानिग में कोई फर्क नहीं है। दण्डवते जैसा मंत्री हो और इतनी रेडटेपिज्म हो, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। मैं चाहता हूँ—आप इस वे बार में विचार करें।

मैं जो दो-तीन सुझाव दूँ हैं—उन को आप दें। साथ ही मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि पहले साल में तो बड़ा भयंकर रूप हमारे सामने आया था, लेकिन इस साल आप ने मेहनत कर के, काशिश कर के, एक्सीडेंट्स को कम किया है। इस के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि रेलवे के अन्दर जो एंप्लेड्स हैं, वे कई जगह पर पुराने लगे हुए हैं। सिगनलिंग और सारे इतनी पुरानी हैं, कई लोहा से बने पूछा—वे भी यही कहते हैं कि ये माउन्ट-डेटेड और माउन्ट-मोडेड हो गई हैं। दूसरे देशों में नये-नये आविष्कार हुए हैं और नये-नए इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स बन हैं। मंत्री महोदय उस की तरफ भी ध्यान दें और देखें कि उन का यहाँ कहीं तक इस्तेमाल हो सकता है, ताकि एक्सीडेंट्स कम से कम हों।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री जी को फिर बधाई देता हूँ कि वे इस बात का प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि हमारे देश में कम से कम एक्सीडेंट्स हों।

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) Sir, I feel happy in one sense that this motion for further consideration has at long last come before this House. Like the railway dislocation unfortunately this particular discussion also has been dislocated and derailed. But none the-

less it has come today and we are grateful for it. I am very happy that my esteemed colleague Shrima Parvati Krishnan not only brought this motion but pursued this matter again and again and impressed upon the Business Advisory Committee to find time for it. I congratulate the Government, the Minister of Railway and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for finding time to go into this matter. I say this because I do not want the country to get an impression from the proceedings of Parliament that Parliament is interested only in mud-slinging and washing dirty linen in public. We want the country to know that Parliament is interested in the safety, comfort and security of the passengers and in the overall improvement of railway administration. Therefore, I am very glad that we have got some time to discuss this matter today. Unfortunately, it is difficult for most of us to divert our attention from corruption to accidents.

But it is more unfortunate that not many of us are interested.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE—From corruption to eruption.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR And the very fact that many of us are not interested in this debate is also evident by the interest shown by my hon friends in this debate. But the fact remains that we must take some of the limited time of this Parliament after all—maximum possible resources are spent on it—to discuss these basic problems.

Mr Chairman, let me first start with a word or two by way of pleasantries, which I mean seriously and sincerely. I do not think we could have expected a more efficient and a more Conscientious Minister than my dear friend Prof Madhu Dandavate who has been doing an excellent job in managing the railways. Sir he is energetic, he is intelligent, he is imaginative and I would like to say that

he also spends time to see how two things can happen. One is to improve the railway administration. It is a very tall order, no one of us let me say, can do it overnight. It is a tall order to improve upon it, but at least he is sincerely at it. And secondly what is more important from my point of view is that he is also sincerely trying to release the administration of the Indian railways from the bureaucratic bondage of the Railway Board and many other seasoned officials. It is a great thing and therefore it is good. One more reason why I want to congratulate him is that no Minister of the Railways until this Government came and my friend became the Minister has taken into account the comforts and security and conveniences of Second class passengers millions of them who travel every day and give such large ever revenues to the government. Unfortunately so far the experience has been that those who give large revenues to the government are given minimum comforts and those who give limited revenue get more facilities. I am glad his socialist leanings have at least helped them to create if not a classless society at least classless trains which is good.

Mr Chairman having said that, may I say that I am of course sympathetic to him but somewhat grieved at the fact that during his minister-ship this country of ours should have witnessed and experienced so many railway accidents, major and minor? They are of serious nature. I do not blame him directly for anything that has happened. No Minister, particularly the Railway Minister can be directly considered as responsible for what happens. Of course, Ministers are technically responsible for everything that happens. That responsibility, I am sure the Minister shares and holds, but the point is that it is a fact that during the last 16 months or more of the Janata Government's coming into power I find that the railway accidents of major or minor nature have been occurring in some way or the other although, thank God,

for the last few weeks we are not having anything by way of railway accidents.

AN HON MEMBER We must keep the fingers crossed.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Of course I keep my fingers crossed and I hope and pray that this good state of affairs will continue. But the hon Members of Parliament including myself cannot do much by merely expressing hopes and making prayers and keeping our fingers crossed, however sacred and good our fingers may be. We have to take concrete steps in this direction.

Mr Chairman, let me tell you what the position is. The Minister of Railways my friend Prof Dandavate in his statement of November 14, 1977 has given some figures pertaining to the accidents. The House may perhaps try to recollect this because it is a long time and the House may have forgotten some of the major facts. In those two serious accidents according to him as many as 18 plus 57 people were killed on the Northern Railway section. I hope I am right in quoting these figures. He gave these figures in his statement of 14th November 1977. Both the accidents occurred on the Northern Railways. In the accident that took place at Sarai Gopal Flag station 18 people were killed and 3 were grievously injured. In the accident at Naini, 57 were killed and as many as 47 were grievously injured. I do not know since then how many of the grievously injured have been dead. I am glad to see from the Minister's face and nodding that no one of the grievously injured are dead. Let us be thankful to the Almighty for that. But suppose any one of them is permanently incapacitated for any reason? What about him? I would like the Railway Minister to go into this problem. It is no use saying that you are giving *ex gratia* payment to the families of the deceased. You should also look into the question of the injured passengers who for some reason may have been incapacitated.

[Prof P G Mavalankar]

for life and are unable to get any employment I think some kind of compensation must be given to them as well. Just as in the case of factory workers and other workers you have this provision that if they are permanently incapacitated by their losing a limb or hand or some other part of the body and they cannot work for the rest of their lives they are given some compensation. Similarly, the Railway Ministry must also provide for that kind of situation.

If you see these two railway accidents, of which he has mentioned in his statement—many other accidents also have taken place later—I say this with a heavy heart and with a deep sense of sorrow and in fact I share his heavy sense of sorrow and I know he is sincere about it but he should not merely stop by being regretful and sorrowful he has to translate his sorrow into concrete action so that he need not have any further sorrow in this regard.

The Minister has himself stated in his 14th November statement on the causes of the accident that there has been some kind of failure on the part of the railway staff. That was the finding of the Inspector of Lucknow, I believe. That means that not all accidents are unavoidable and some are due to human failure apart from error of judgment also.

There are accidents and some are described as major and some as minor. Here, let me make this point also clear. Although I use these terms in a comparative sense, let me make this point very clear. Though these accidents are described as major or minor, suppose my own kith and kin are involved in one of the accidents where only, say, two persons have died. You may say that it is a minor accident, but to me it is a major accident even though only two persons have died. So it is not a question of major or minor when

loss of human life is there. Therefore, let us not minimise the accidents from that point of view and say that a particular accident is less serious because a lesser number of people have died. Are we to say that because more people died, so it is a major accident and if less people died, it is a minor accident? If our own kith and kin are involved, even if it is described by others as a minor accident, it becomes a major accident for us, because our own people are involved. Therefore, I hope he will not take that position. I know he will not but still I want to remind him not to take that position.

Now what is to be done? He says he has tightened up the machinery to find out whether human failure also takes place. When it is established beyond doubt that it is human failure, not mere error of judgment—one can condone error of judgment—that it is because of some kind of recklessness, negligence or carelessness, then I think the Minister must fall heavily on such individuals and punish them so that they will be more careful in future.

I would also like him to say something about automatic devices, whether he will be introducing them in an increasing measure so that before anything happens it is avoided. I am saying this more particularly for the engine drivers.

1701 hrs

[SHRI RAM MURTI in the Chair]

Two more points and I have done. It has also to be mentioned and one should remember, that a good many difficulties and accidents take place because of the fact that in one vast country there are limited resources. I agree that we have got our priorities. Now, Sir, because of the vastness of our country and the railway track being so long, miles together and so there are hundreds and hundreds of unmanned gates. It will take time to convert all the unmanned

gates into manned gates. I do not want to be merely romantic, because I know that it could not be done overnight. But at least let them make an urgent analysis and a proper survey of those unmanned gates where accidents have taken place, where accidents are likely to take place but have not taken place, and unmanned gates where accidents are the least likely to take place.

These unmanned gates, where accidents are likely to take place, especially in cities and surrounding agglomerations, they should be given priority. I come from Ahmedabad and I know that in my own city of Ahmedabad, because of some unfortunate constitutional and legal difficulties and disputes between the railways and the Corporation or the local or state authorities, a large number of gates and crossings are not manned, because the railways say the local or state authorities should do it, and the local or state authorities say that the railways should do it. In the mean time, accidents take place. Why should they allow such accidents to take place? In the urban agglomerations, in areas near the cities and towns, where accidents are likely to take place the railways should, acting unilaterally, convert them into manned gates at their own expense. If the local authorities or the State Governments do not do it, you should do it from the funds of the railways so that accidents do not take place. Because in many cases, if an accident takes place you will be paying more in terms of compensation. Then why not pay it in advance by doing this kind of thing and saving peoples lives? I should also, moreover, say that if he wants the cooperation of the Railway employees—I am quite sure that he is for it and he is at it also—then let him see to it that accidents do not take place because of the over-burdened and over-worked staff and under-privileged staff in terms of benefits and amenities. I am not taking up the question of bonus, I am not mixing up that issue here. But I do not

want to suggest that if the Railway employees are contented and are satisfied and if they are not forced to do over work, then perhaps, they will be able to deliver the goods better. Therefore, I want to say this. One more point, and it is that Government must also take the help and cooperation of Railway passengers and commuters and the general public in those ways where their cooperation may help in reducing the accidents involved.

Now, two more points and I have done. One point is about the payment to be made. I have never understood why the payment to be made to the families of the deceased and victims in aircrash should be so high—I do not want that it should be reduced—and for the families of those who die in railway accident should be so low. Of course an argument may be that more people perhaps die in railway accidents than in aircrash. That may be an argument. But when it comes to our fellow countrymen, to our brothers and sisters who die naturally nobody should be forced to say 'I wish my kith and kin had died in an aircrash rather than in a railway accident so that I get more money'. That should not be the feeling. Therefore, if he cannot do it quickly, at least let him give us an assurance that progressively he will go towards the ideal of having the uniform rate of compensation to all such individuals, no matter whether they die because of railway accident or aircrash. After all death is universally the same, the injury is the same, the loss is the same and the difficulties and the distress are the same.

Lastly, I want to say in all seriousness, because of railway accidents there have been repeated demands that so and so, the Railway Minister whoever he may be, should resign and this happens because of two things, mainly because of the natural desire of the people to pin down the responsibility to a particular Minister concerned, in this case, the Railway

[Prof P G Mavalankar]

Minister and secondly because this is a highly moral issue which was made a very established good precedent by no less a person than that great man our former Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri who as you know as the Railway Minister had the capacity and the sincerity to resign and therefore he resigned and set an example saying even if I am not responsible directly I take the responsibility for the accident and I go out of the Ministry I want to say that although Mr Dandavate was charged that he has not resigned I can say that sensitive as he is and responsible as he is I am quite sure that he must have not only felt compelled to resign but probably he might also have resigned I do not know It is for him to tell us

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) That will not be a cure

PROF P G MAVALANKAR I know it is not a cure But at least it will be some kind of a responsibility in concrete terms I do not want him to resign because after all he is not directly responsible But I only want to mention this point because the charges were made I am sorry to say that by some of his own party men of Janata Party publicly and in the press that Mr Dandavate should resign and I asked the friends as to why they expect this But that only shows that their party is not as united as it should be But apart from that, I know that Mr Dandavate is the last man who will seek to a job merely because it is giving him powers and privileges, for he is a man who will look at it from the point of view of service and welfare and I hope that because of his sensitivity and seriousness he will make it clear that—God forbid—but should any such thing of serious nature happen he will not be there even for a second I do not want him to have that situation because I want him to continue with the good work

that he is doing and I hope he will make the Railway Ministry much more efficient, much more honourable after all, let us not forget that in our country the Railways are a national organisation, it is not a question of party matters it is a national organisation we must look at it as our own Railways it is the Indian People's Railways we own it and we also have a responsibility and stake in it If we look at it from that angle then I am quite sure that we will be able to contribute our own little mite to his efforts and jointly we can make the Railways not only good fast comfortable and convenient but also one which is a matter of national pride and a matter of international reputation in the comity of nations

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa) Mr Chairman, Sir at the outset I want to say that we have got full confidence in our Railway Minister He has got all the capability, and efficiency necessary to do the job But I have to make some comments and observations on the performance of the Railways

The railway accidents and dislocations are happening very often, at least twice a month As you know about a fortnight back, about 50 passengers of a compartment were robbed of their belongings by robbers and dacoits the railway chains were pulled up and some incidents took place There have been a series of railway accidents I can mention one by one. It is all because of the fact that as many as 22,000 railway crossings are not manned at all till today The Railway Minister will agree with me In his budget speech he has said that till today 22,000 railway crossings are not manned. There is no lines man there Wherever there are lines men, they are getting a very poor salary, they are working for 16 to 20 hours a day they have no quarters to live in they are coming from long distances they are overworked They cannot do so much work

That way the railways are understaffed. This should be taken into consideration by the Railway Minister as already explained by several hon members

I have seen in West Bengal and in various other parts of the country—I have travelled extensively—that there are so many railway crossings which are not manned. I would appeal to the hon Railway Minister to see that all the railway crossings are manned up so that the lives of the people, the lives of the passengers, are protected and the train accidents do not recur so often.

There are certain safety measures which are to be taken by the railways. When there are accidents the passengers involved in the accidents look forward to railway authorities for compensation. In Britain and in USA the railway journeys are covered by insurance schemes at Government cost. In Russia also I have seen that the journeys are covered by insurance schemes at Government cost. Our Government should also do that. We should also have that scheme here.

The remedies and safety measures to prevent accidents must be chalked out by the Railway Ministry. The Railway Minister has been working very hard no doubt. As to what are the defects, what are the loopholes, why the accidents are so often happening, all these causes have to be found out. Now the causes are that the railwaymen are understaffed, they are not properly paid and they are not satisfied. We have got to give them proper remuneration, proper emoluments, proper housing or quarters, so that they can work satisfactorily.

Now the people of the country are certainly looking forward to Members of Parliament of this House—but not in regard to what they find every day in the papers about some allegations of corruption about Enquiry Commissions etc. they are

looking forward to us for their safety, for their security and for their well-being. We are here to fulfil the aspirations of the people.

So Mr Chairman, Sir, I would suggest that the Railway Minister should make adequate arrangements for manning up all crossings and should engage more armed guards in all passenger trains so that robberies are prevented and so that accidents do not happen so often. If these measures are not taken by the Government, any nice speech in this House will not serve any useful purpose for the people.

Then there is one point about Katwa Bandel railway line. There is only one single line and we requested the Minister for doubling of the line. We requested him also for electrification of the line. The doubling of the line has to be given effect to because there are some instances of passengers falling down on the track and losing their lives. So I would appeal, in this connection, to Prof Dandavate, the Railway Minister, to see that electrification of the line and doubling of the line from Katwa to Bandel is given effect to.

I am glad that Smt Parvathi Krishnan who tabled the motion had, although it was almost thrown into cold storage, the patience to pursue it and put it again before the House.

चौधरी बलवीर सिंह (होमियाम्पूर)

सभापति महोदय, जिन सारों न घाज रंजूलूशन पेश किया है, इन लोगों न कभी इसी हिंदुस्तान में इन्कलाब लाने के लिए सूटने का भी प्रयत्न बनाया था। इन्होंने खुद उसके बाद रंजूलूशन पास किया कि रेलें सूटने से घोर बेवृत्ताह लोगों का मारने से इन्कलाब नहीं घा सकता, तो वह बात खत्म हो गई।

अब जनता पार्टी की सरकार बन गई और इन्दिरा जी ने उसके बड़े न मित्रा-

[चौधरी बलवीर सिंह]

बढ़न की बातें शुरू हो गईं और कमीशन जारी हो गईं। जब सारी दुनिया में उनका नाम मशहूर होना शुरू हो गया तो उन लोगों ने कोशिश की कि जनता पार्टी को बदनाम करने के लिये कोई काम शुरू किया जाय तो कुछ दिनों उन्होंने शुरू की। उन्होंने देखा कि सरकार का खर्चा तो बड़ा गया है, लेकिन उन्हें वह कामयाबी नहीं हो सकेगी।

आज जो हमारे रेल मंत्री हैं, उन्हें इसी लाइन का बहुत तजुर्बा है ट्रेड यूनियन के तजुर्बे भी हैं। आज उन्हें एक बात का और फैसला करना पड़ेगा। रेलें हिन्दुस्तान में, पब्लिक सेक्टर में सबसे बड़ा इस्तरा है, 40 अरब से ऊपर इसमें खर्चा लगा हुआ है, कर्बा भी इसमें बहुत दिया गया होगा, आज इन्हें फैसला करना होगा कि प्रैक्टिकल और थियोरिटिकल में कितना फर्क है। प्रैक्टिकल तौर पर जब हमारे हाथ में बात आये तो हम उसमें कितना काम कर सकते हैं और कितना नहीं कर सकते हैं। थियोरिटिकल जो कहते हैं, अगर प्रैक्टिकल में वह करना चाहें तो कहा तक लागू किया जा सकता है। मेरा भी ट्रेड यूनियन के साथ शुरू से ताल्लुक रहा है। डाकघाने और रेलवे वाला की 1960 में जो स्ट्राइक हुई थी, उसके सिलसिले में मैं भी जेल गया था।

रेलवे मुलाजिमीन के मुताबिक बात क्या है और उन के बारे में क्या करना चाहिए, यह तो हम सब कहते आये हैं। लेकिन यह भी देखना चाहिए कि उन से काम किस ढंग से लेना है। ज्यादातर एक्सिडेंट्स सिर्फ उन की बेवकूफी या नेग्लिजेंस या कोनाही से होते हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर अगर किसी आदमी के बिच्चे कोई छोटा सा काम है—उसने वक्त पर सिगनेल को डाउन करना है, या अगर उसने बटन दबाने में एक घाघ मिनट या कुछ संबद्ध की भी देर कर दी, तो एक्सिडेंट हो जाता है। इसलिए उन

लोगों का जो काम है, उसमें लापरवाही आदमियों की जिन्दगी का सवाल है। रेलवे में सफर करने वाले लोग मही-मनामत अपने घर पहुँचें, यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि रेलवे में काम करने वाले अपने अपने काम को सही ढंग से, पूरी मेहनत के साथ और बगैर किसी गफलत के करें। उन की मामूली सी गफलत में भी एक्सिडेंट हो जाता है। करोड़ों रुपया का नुकसान हो जाता है, और रुपये की बात छोड़िये, जा चीख बापस नहीं मिल सकती है—इन्मानी जाने जाया हो जाती है।

रेलवे के मुलाजिमीन ठीक तरह से काम कर सकें, इसके लिए जहाँ उनको हुकूम उन्हें दिये जायें, वहाँ जो काम उनसे लेना है, वह भी उनसे लिया जाय और इसमें ढील न की जायें।

मैं मंत्री महोदय के नोटिस में कई छोटे छोटे बेमिज लाता रहा हूँ। पिछले शुक्रवार को मैं गया था। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब किसी वक्त भी जा कर रिजर्वेशन के चार्ट को चेक करें, तो उन्हें मालूम होगा कि उसमें जिन लोगों के नाम होते हैं, उनसे बिल्कुल दूसरे आदमी डिब्बे में बैठे होते हैं। पिछली बार मैं ने चेक किया और मैंने कडक्टर ने यह लिखवा लिया कि डिब्बे में वे आदमी नहीं हैं, जिनके नाम चार्ट में हैं।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur):
What has that to do with accidents?

चौधरी बलवीर सिंह : चूँकि मैंने तेलंगाना वाले इन्क्लाव के फेल होने की बात कही है, इसलिए इन्हें तकलीफ हुई है। रेलवे में जो बमिया हैं, अगर मैं उनका खिन्न करूँ, तो इन्हें वह मुनता पड़ेगा। मैंने यही कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में इनक्लाव खाने के लिए इन लोगों ने न जाने कितना बेगुनाह लोगों को जानें घात कर दी, और जब इन्होंने देखा कि इस तरह इनक्लाव नहीं घा सनता है, तो इन्होंने रेजोल्यूशन पास किया कि हम ने जो

कुछ किया है, वह पतल है। फिर ये लोग शरीर बन गये और इन्दिरा गांधी का पल्लू पकड़ लिया और समझा कि इस तरह हम आगे निकल जायेंगे। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जहाँ पहले ये लोग यहाँ पर 20 से ज्यादा थे वहाँ अब 10 से कम है।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN) He is showing his ignorance in the matter

चौधरी बलबोर सिंह : अगर बेगम साहबा मुझे छेड़ेंगी, तो मुझे उन की पार्टी के बारे में कुछ और बताने रहनी पड़ेगी। इसलिए अगर वह कुछ न कहें, तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा। मैं सिर्फ यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि इन लोगों की वजह से एक्जिडेंट होते रहे हैं। अब एक्जिडेंट्स को रोकने के लिए इन्तजाम किया गया है और जा लोग इसके लिए जिम्मेदार थे, उन के खिलाफ कार्रवाई शुरू हो गई है। वह कमीशन बैठे थे और रोज रेडियो पर, और अत्रवारा म आता था। अब उस के पिछुआने ने, कुछ लोगों ने शुरू किया था और उस को रोकने के लिए 25 हजार आदमी और रखने पड़े, कितना खर्च और सरकार के ऊपर आया ?

लेकिन उसके साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहूँगी कि अपने इस डिपार्टमेंट को स्टीम-लाइन करें, इनमें जो कारण है उसको ठीक करने के लिए पूरी अपनी ताकत इस्तेमाल करें। स्कैंकनस है उनको दूर करें। पिछले सालों में जिस ढंग से नाम चलता आया है उसके कारण यह है। उनको जो सुविधाएँ चाहिए वह मिले लेकिन उनसे जा नाम लेना है वह नाम पूरा लें तभी आप यह ठीक कर सकेंगे। मामूली गलत की वजह से लोगों की जानें न जाय, इनको आप देखें और इसमें जा कारण है उनका भा दूर करें।

इन सबों के साथ मैं कहूँगी कि देखें मंत्री इसी लाइन से बालुका रखते हैं। उन्होंने सुधार करने की बहुत शान्ति की है, बहुत

कुछ किया है लेकिन अभी करना है, उन्हें वह करेंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ धन्यवाद।

श्री शकर देव (बीदर) सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत लम्बा समय नहीं लूँगा। मैं दक्षिण का रहने वाला हूँ। मैं जब कभी भी अपने घर से निकलता हूँ तो मेरी श्रीमती जी बोलती हैं कि पहुंचते ही वहाँ से ट्रेनीग्राम दे देना कि पहुंच गए हैं।

सभापति महोदय आपकी श्रीमती जी हैं। आपका इतना ख्याल भी नहीं रखेंगे तो और क्या करेंगी ?

श्रीशकर देव समय को व्यर्थ न गवाते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ एक्जिडेंट को रोकने के लिए। इस पहले हमारे हनुमान्ता जी रेलवे मंत्री थे। उन वक़्त उन्होंने अपने एक ही मकूलर से रेलवे में इतना अनुशासन पैदा कर दिया कि जो ट्रेन समय पर नहीं आती थी वह मारी की सारी एक ही मकूलर के बाद टाइम पर आने लगी। वह क्या बान थी ? इसलिए उस समय एमर्जेंसी नहीं थी, एमर्जेंसी के पहले की बात मैं बता रहा हूँ, अगर इसी प्रकार हमारे रेलवे मंत्री जी करें तो बहुत मुधार हो सकता है। हमारे रेलवे मंत्री इस समय दण्डजले मादर है। इन्होंने उनका बोलते हैं जिसका हाथ में डबा होता है। अपने डके का लेकर उसका इन्तजाम वह करेंगे ता मुझे विश्वास है कि कोई ऐक्जिडेंट नहीं हो सकता है।

बाई जी यदि मिनिस्टर अब आना है तो वह घोषणा है कि क्या चीज कोई न कोई यह दिया है। ता क्या दिया दिया—स्टेशन के धन्दे बाई नयी बांज इन्डस्ट्रियल कर का कोई इन्डरी आना बताया दिया था बुगत वगैरह बताया दिए। मैं कहता हूँ कि महानगरी करक हकरी करक वगैरह दीजिए बाकी बाई और बाई वनिनिटी दीजिए, बाई मत्र दीजिए।

[श्री शंकर देव]

चाहे पक्का हो या न हो खाला हो या न हो, मिनिमम हम यह चाहते हैं कि आप हमको घर तक पहुंचा दीजिए। घाज जनता ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में क्या है? क्या कर रहे हैं? ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन क अन्दर जो सबसे बड़ा प्राण है वह है ला एण्ड आर्डर। ला एण्ड आर्डर जब नहीं है तो आप सा क्या ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है? इसी प्रकार रेलवे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में क्या है? हम कहते हैं चाहे हमको अच्छा खाना खिलाए या न खिलाए, चाहे प्या दें या न दें, गंदे मिलें या न मिलें, लेकिन मेहरबानी करके हमका अपने घर तक पहुंचा दें। निर्फ इतना ही हमको कहना है। यह बहुत बड़ा काम होगा। इन चीज को आप करें। आप अपनी समय और अपना दिमाग, रेलवे का पैसा इस बात क ऊपर खर्च मत कीजिए कि हमका फर्दर फंसिलिटाय दे बल्कि इस ऊपर खर्च कीजिए कि जितना आपका स्टाफ है, जो सक्सारिटी का स्टाफ है, जो रेलवे ट्रैक को चेक कर करता है, उनके ऊपर जो इन्स्पेक्शन रखता है, उन लोगों को अलग अलग हर महीने एक मरुत बनाम काइक्ट कीजिए। उनकी धपोल कीजिए, उनके अन्दर एक भावना पैदा कीजिए, उनको यह कहिए कि आपका ऊपर हजारा, लाख आदमियों की रक्षा मुहत्तर करती है। आपकी वजह में वे मुश्किल बंद कर जा सकते हैं। आपका ऊपर हजारी आदमियों के प्राणों की रक्षा का भार है, आप अपना पूरा दिन दिमाग लगा कर इस तरह से अपनी रतब्य कीजिए जिसमें उनकी रक्षा हो। उनका अन्दर रतब्य को भावनाए जागृत कीजिए जिसमें कि उनका भी ऊठार हो जाय, उनका अन्दर भी यह रतब्य की भावना जागृत हो, वे भी इमान बनें और हमारे देश क लोगों की रक्षा उनका दायर हो सके, लोगों की जान बच सके। इसलिए आप भारत बनाम काइक्ट कीजिए, उनका धपोल कीजिए, उनके अन्दर रतब्य की भावना लाइए, इतना ही मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हू।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह (विक्रमगज) :
समापति महोदय, रेलवे की दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में विचार करते समय मैं रेल मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि वे साफ साफ बतायें कि किन किन कारणों से दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं। दुर्घटनाएँ कई प्रकार की होती हैं। एक तो मेवेनिकल कारण से, इजन की खराबी से दुर्घटनाएँ हो सकती हैं। दूसरा कारण यह हो सकता है कि जो रनिंग स्टाफ है—ड्राइवर या गाइड—या प्लाइटसमैन तथा ए०एस०एम० की गलती से दुर्घटनाएँ हो सकती हैं। तो इन दोनों कारणों में अलग अलग बितने कितने परसेंट दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं यह कंटेगारिक्ली मंत्री जी को बताना चाहिए और उसी के अनुरूप इसके इलाज की बात करनी चाहिए। साथ ही साथ यह भी हो सकता है कि जो रेल इजन है वह बहुत पुराने हैं और वह ठीक से काम न करते हैं या जो एलेक्ट्रिक इजन हैं उनकी मशीन में गड़बड़ी हो सकती है या एलेक्ट्रिसिटी का फेल्थोर हो जाये उसकी वजह से हो सकता है। इसके अलावा जैसा मंत्री पहले बताया, प्लाइटसमैन और ए०एस०एम की गलती से हो सकता है। ड्राइवर या गाइड जो ज्यादा काम करते हैं, उनकी गलती से भी हो सकता है। तो इसमें कितना परसेंट किस कारण से एक्सीडेंट होता है इस पर विचार करते हुए भागों की कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

मेरा ख्याल है दुर्घटनाओं में सबसे बड़ा कारण ओवरलाइम का है। काम करने का एक समय निर्धारित है लेकिन उससे ज्यादा समय तक काम करने की वजह से जो सिगनल दिखाने वाला है या जो ड्राइवर है या जो गाइड है उसकी गलती से एक्सीडेंट हो जाया करते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा मंत्री जी इसका कंटेगारिक्ल जवाब देंगे। अगर मंत्री जी महशुस करते हैं कि ज्यादा एम्प्लाइज हो जरूरत है तबकि उन पर ओवर-स्ट्रेन न हो ना इन बारे में वे साफ साफ बतायेंगे कि कितने स्टाफ की जरूरत है।

एक्सीडेंट का एक दूसरा कारण घोर भी है और वह यह है कि ट्रामफर की जो प्रक्रिया है उसमें एक जोन से दूसरे जोन में यासानी से लोगों को नहीं बढ़ा जा सकता है । जो आदमी स्टेशन में है तनाव में है एक लम्बी अवधि में अपने घर से 4-5 सौ या हजार मील दूर काम कर रहा है वह दरखास्त देता है कि उसके घर के नजदीक के जोन या डिवाइजन में उसको ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाए उसकी दरखास्त रेल मंत्रालय में रद्द कर दी जाती है चाहे उसकी जरूरत कितनी ही ज़रूरत क्यों न हो । मान लीजिए कोई अपने घर का अकेला आदमी है उसके मा-बाप या पत्नी बीमार है वह लगातार स्टेशन में है और रेल चला रहा है तो उसका डिमांड ठीक से काम नहीं करेगा और उस स्थिति में इंसानियत सम्भव हो सक्ती है । इसलिए ट्रामफर का जो नियम है उसमें जरूर तब्दीली करनी चाहिए ।

इसके अलावा जो कज़ुअल नेबर हैं उनको परमानेंट करन की व्यवस्था होना चाहिए क्योंकि उनका काम में मन नहीं लग पाता है वे सोचते हैं पता नही अब तक काम में हैं और अब बाहर निकाल दिया जायगा । इस अलावा जो रनिंग स्टाफ है— ड्राइवर और गाइड— उनका बतन घोर एन्डोसेड का बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए ताकि वे सतुष्ट हो सकें और ठीक तरह से अपना काम कर सकें । हवाई जहाज़ में जो रनिंग स्टाफ होता है उसमें एक एयर होस्टस का करीब तीन हजार मिलते हैं और पायलट को पांच हजार या उससे भी अधिक मिलते हैं । मैं चाहूंगा कि जो खर्चों पर इसान ज़मी सब से कोमल खर्च का न कर चले हैं, उन का ज्यादा तनख़ाह मिलना चाहिए ।

जो रेल इन्फ़्रस्ट्रक्चर गिज़ार्ड होता है— उस का 2000 रुपये मुआवज़ा दिया जाता है—यह कितना हास्यास्पद है

प्रो मधु बख़्त 50 000 रुपये दिया जाता है ।

श्री दिनेश भट्टाचार्य मिलता नहीं है ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह ना लोग हवाई जहाज़ में सफर करते हैं और मर जाते हैं—उन को एक लाख रुपये मिलता है । इन्सान की जिन्दगी के बारे में सरकार द्वारा इतना विमर्श नहीं करना चाहिए । भर्त्सना इसका अर्थ यह नयाया जाता है—चकि हवाई जहाज़ में बड़े लोग चलते हैं धनी आदमी चलते हैं इसलिए उन का मुआवज़ा ज्यादा है और रेल में चूकि गांव के साधारण लोग या छाट वगैरे लोग चलते हैं—इसलिए उन का मुआवज़ा कम है । सरकार की दृष्टि में इस तरह का अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए । नागरिक-नागरिक के बीच सरकार के विभागों में इस तरह का अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए ।

इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि रेल मंत्री जो जायते मैंने यहां पर उठाई हैं हर मुद्दे का पार्लियामेंट जवाब दें ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) Sir I am thankful to Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan for bringing this motion which gives us an opportunity to make our submissions on a very important matter namely rail. Way safety add steps to be taken to avoid railway accidents. We have to accept the present position that there are a number of accidents which have recently taken place but I do not wish to take an attitude like that of our good friend Mr Balbir Singh, that we should ignore the present situation and try to fix the responsibility elsewhere. That is the difficulty. My friends in the Janata party are ignoring the present reality.

Another honorable Member Shri Shankar Dev said that you have to tackle this problem with danda. I am not surprised as it does come from the honorable Member belonging to a particular party. This is also a dangerous doctrine that you have to deal railway accidents by danda and lathi.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Sir we are very conscious that the railways are the largest public sector undertaking in the country. We want it to be run properly. This has to be used by the common people and, as such, their safety should be the prime concern of the government. It is essential—not these accidents are taking place—not only to have enquiries for the purpose of particular accidents but also to have an overall survey as to why so many accidents are taking place. One can find out a particular cause for a particular accident. You may take a particular step with regard to that accident. But by that method will you avoid all accidents as such unless you have an overall survey and take proper preventive steps? We know of ordinary causes of failure like mechanical failure which cause large number of accidents. There are supposed to be some safety officers in the railway administration. What are they doing? I would like to know from the Railway Minister about this. Are you having a check on these safety officers? What are their functions? Are you having a check on their functions in a proper way? Do you get reports from these safety officers regularly as to the preventive steps being taken to avoid accidents in future? What are their actual functions? Is it a post accident situation or a pre accident situation? I would like the Minister to look into the matter so that we could understand these things and tell them to our people.

We have recently come to know that there is a system called disconnection slip system. Slip has to be issued to the cabin people so that when there is an accident in a railway track other trains should not pass through in that track. But I am told that this stipulation is not being followed in many cases. There was the recent accident which took place in Faridabad. This is due to mechanical failure which has not been rectified. Trains were allowed to be run on the track. That created difficulties. When you come to the subject of track maintenance this is a

subject of supreme importance. The maintenance staff are already very much overworked. The Minister has himself admitted that there has been 12½ per cent reduction in the strength of gangmen. With this situation, how can you improve the system? How can you have a foolproof system and method of track maintenance? So far as the human failure is concerned naturally, you have to take care of the proper working conditions and proper working hours for the operating staff and the running staff. We hear numerous complaints of over work. It is dangerous. It is inhuman to make them work for longer hours than what they are capable of managing. You should fix proper working hours for the operating and running staff and also the maintenance staff. We do not know what are the decisions which the Administration has taken with regard to the maintenance staff and how they propose to control their working hours. There should be a proper fusion in regard to the various aspects of their working. The maintenance aspect cannot be divorced from the broader human aspect. We have to have a proper fusion of these aspects. We have seen how these things work at lower levels. The workers' confidence is shattered. The whole responsibility for accident is passed on to the people at lower levels.

That is why one of the positive measures which we have suggested is the inclusion of employees representatives in the enquiry committees which will go into the causes. There is a tendency to pass on the responsibility by higher echelons to the lower categories of staff. We have received complaints that these lower categories of employees are made scapegoats so that the persons in the higher echelons may go scot free. So apart from giving them proper maintenance facilities you should fix them proper working hours and you should meet their bare daily necessities. Regarding the demand for bonus I do not want to say that the Minister is oblivious of that. He has thought of it, may be he is now in strait-jacket because of his present association.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE I was in association with you also

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE

This is a matter which cannot be ignored or ought not to be ignored and a decision should be taken as early as possible. Before I resume my seat in deference to your desire Mr Chairman, may I once again earnestly request the hon. Minister to consider very seriously a very important proposal for having a circular railway for Calcutta. That will also avoid accidents in that area. Sir the people of Calcutta are already sacrificing whatever little facility they had because of this grand scheme of MTP. Now Calcutta is coming to a stand still because of this M.T.P. scheme. We shudder to think what will happen during the next six years when this experimentation will go on for six years. I am sure the hon. Minister the dynamic Minister will consider this point very seriously and I join Mr Mavalankar in praise of the Railway Minister and I hope he will very seriously and sincerely consider this proposal of having a circular railway in Calcutta.

*SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) Hon. Mr Chairman I would like to readily join the chorus of compliments to the hon. Minister of Railways Prof. Dandavate as he is really a man of dynamism.

You know Sir that if a question about the achievements of Janata Government is raised, immediately a comparative picture between the 19-months of Emergency and 19 months of Janata rule is drawn. The members on the Treasury Benches have themselves admitted that the Emergency period did yield some beneficial results in some matters though some undesirable things might have also happened. The same thing can be said of 19 months of Janata rule. But, in the matter of railway accidents, their number was definitely less

during the Emergency period than in the post Emergency Janata era. The same railway personnel was there then. I wonder why that kind of discipline among the staff of the Railways, that sort of preventive measures for reducing the accidents is not being persuasively and purposefully implemented now. It must be borne in mind that along with the enlargement of freedom there is enhancement of responsibility also.

While I commend the efforts of the Railway Minister in certain respects, I would not hesitate to condemn the growing sense of evading the responsibility on the part of the hon. Minister of Railways. He has recently stated that the Railways are not responsible for the robberies and dacoities taking place frequently on the running trains. He did not rest content with that. He passed on the buck to the State Governments in whose jurisdictions the train run. On the very face of it it is evident that this is an absurd proposition. The Railways own not only the land on which the railway track meanders but also 20 ft. wide land on both sides of the track. The State Governments have no legal jurisdiction over that land running parallel to the track. The robberies dacoits or even accidents take place on the Railways. How can the Railways disown their responsibility? They have to shoulder the entire responsibility.

The Railway accidents occurs largely due to human failures, on account of negligence of the workers on account of callousness on the part of other Railway personnel. It can be argued that accidents are the consequence of overworked railway employees. It can also be said that the Railway Administration is not responsive to the demands of the workers which causes resentment and frustration among the workers.

I am sorry to say that the labour laws do not enumerate the duties and obli

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri K. T. Kosalram]

gations of the workers while they emphasise their rights and privileges I was a Member of the Legislative Assembly for two decades. When the laws relating to the role of management are formulated the management's duties and responsibilities occupy a prominent place in the legal framework I have not so far seen that a labour law does this. I came to the politics from Trade Union movement and I was a labour leader I am not saying this against the interests of the labour I am constrained to refer to the absence of a code of discipline in the labour laws highlighting the responsibilities of the labour I am sure that Prof. Dandavate, who is himself an acknowledged labour leader will bear this in mind and do the needful.

Sir I am pained to picture the pitiable plight of Railway system in South India particularly in Tamil Nadu where you have the metre gauge and broad gauge tracks The transshipment points are the sore spots and are susceptible to accidents We have the metre gauge track from Madras to Tirunelveli via Tiruchirappalli. I need not say that Tutcorin has become the industrial hub of southern parts of Tamil Nadu with Super-Thermal Power Station Fertiliser factory etc I demand that there should be broad gauge track between Tiruchirappalli and Tutcorin, which should be later extended to Kanya Kumari via Tirunelveli I need not say that Kanya Kumari is the southern most land tip of India, whose vast potential for tourism has not yet been explored and exploited

With these words I conclude my speech.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE) M. Chairman, Sir I am grateful to Comrade Parvathi Krishnan for persisting in the Business Advisory Committee to see that this discussion which was started long back and had re-

mained in animated suspension was revived this afternoon I have carefully gone through the speech that she had delivered, while initiating this discussion

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Which is out of date

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Yes, but you are out of date I am sure while exercising your right of reply you will try to make your knowledge up-to-date and I would like to benefit by that.

I do not want to go into broad details because in the course of the last few months while replying to various questions and on some occasions, while replying to the call attention notices I tried to deal with certain aspects of accidents but to some of the issues that have been focussed and raised during the debate I must be responsive enough to give reply and also give some information regarding the accidents

Firstly as far as the number of accidents are concerned I informally told Comrade Parvathi Krishnan last time immediately after her speech was over that the statistics that are given in relation to the accidents are based on Railways concept of accidents. In railway parlance even if no injury is caused—not to talk of victims, deaths, injuries—if a pair of wheels slips off and even if the passengers do not come to know of it but the engine driver is able to detect it in railway parlance, that constitutes an accident If there is a short circuiting in a coach and as a result there is a small fire not resulting in any injury even then it is regarded as an accident. Therefore whenever we gave those figures of 600 or 700 or 800 please bear in mind that right from 1952 onwards when all the statistics are given and which began from 1986 and now we have come to 866 all that relates to the accidents in the railway parlance Of course she is right there are certain major accidents and certain minor accidents in the sense that if for instance there is a slipping of the rail

[Prof Madhu Dandayate]

others There are also accidental accidents where we are not able to detect the cause i.e. cause could not be established and cause not yet finalized. You will find that all these accidents have been divided into various categories. For sometime, sabotage efforts were intense 127 efforts were made last year in 1977 and some people tried to tamper with the tracks. Out of these 127 efforts 9 resulted in accidents but I am happy to say that we have received the co-operation of Gangmen and RPF patrolling men who together constitute a strength of 25 000 on whom we are incurring a daily expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh. This particular patrolling arrangement has succeeded to such an extent that after 23rd December last when the last accident to sabotage took place upto this date not a single accident due to sabotage has taken place and the credit for this goes to the Gangmen and the RPF men doing patrolling of track.

There is one suspected case, I know of from South, Kerala. There had been one accident but still it has not been established that it is a case of sabotage. But all the cases which have been established and where preliminary reports of Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety have come after 23rd of December when the last sabotage took place, after that not a single accident has taken place. It is not that efforts were not made, 78 efforts were made to tamper with the track. But our patrolmen and gangmen were so active that before the train could arrive, they went to the station, they went to the control room and gave this information within time about removal of the fish plate and tampering with the track, and therefore the train was not allowed to pass over the track where the fish plate etc had been removed. That is why I say that the credit goes to those who are already patrolling the tracks.

I think Prof. Mavalankar is right when he says that even if we have to spend Rs. 1 lakh per day on these arrangements of patrolling, it is worth doing that rather than spending the money on giving compensation when people are killed and to renovating our locomotives which are destroyed, trying to renovate our railway coaches which are damaged in the accident. It is better that we spend money on preventive measures. That is one important aspect.

Last time, I had made a statement. I had candidly admitted that as far as Naini accident was concerned—when Comrade Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan made a speech last time she had already referred to that that because of the failure of certain equipments certain accidents had taken place—for instance, if the track circuiting was done in time probably that accident could have been avoided. But I am happy to report to this House that formerly out of 1300 stations which are on the trunk route, on 820 stations track circuiting was already completed. We had planned that in the last financial year, we will have additional 50 stations, where track circuiting will be completed with the help of our engineers and technicians. Finally, we had been able to not only complete the 50 stations but we have been able to overreach the target, and by 1981, at all the 1300 high density trunk route stations that track circuiting will be completed.

Another question was raised by a number of Members including Prof Mavalankar that we must concentrate on automatic warning system. I must also inform this House that as an experimental measure, there are two routes on which we have introduced the automatic warning system. One is the Howrah-Burdwan section and another is the Gaya-Mughalsarai section. As far as automatic warning system is concerned it is fitted into the chamber of the driver. There is actually an arrangement with the help of which whenever the signal

[Prof Madhu Dandavate]

gruesome accident that had taken place at Rewari in which one of our honourable members Shashtri died—within one hour of the accident I have said it in the Rajya Sabha to day I am repeating it over here—on that occasion I had gone to the Prime Minister and had handed over to him my resignation I felt when I was the Railway Minister and if a person of Shashtri's stature really succumbed to that accident it was better that I should tender my resignation. Then the Prime Minister had warned me saying you cannot run away from your responsibility. You must try to introduce certain policies and measures by which you will be able to contain and prevent the accidents. Only after that I decided that I should not press for my resignation. Because this question was raised some time back therefore I have mentioned it.

MR. CHAIRMAN The question of resignation does not come in.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE There are some other questions I need not refer to then in detail. But there are one or two points to which some reference is necessary.

I have already said about the compensation. I have already talked about the automatic warning system. But there is one aspect to which I must make a reference and that is the workload on the Railwaymen.

I must candidly admit that constantly we have been working on this particular problem and I do not want to cast aspersions on anyone and Comrade Parvathi Krishnan knows it very well. Prior to 1974 strike an agreement was arrived at with the then Government that 10 hours rule will be followed. But when 1974 strike took place the Government told that after the strike that agreement was over. I am happy to say that we have revived that agreement. We have been able to make a provision for additional operational men and in

order to implement the Miabhai award also we have been to see that additional operational men to the tune of 10 000 are there. That provision has also been made. I must point out about the workload. The Miabhai Tribunal referred to the maximum workload of 12 hours for those gate-men who are working at the railway crossings. But we have decided that in the important crossings it should not be 12 hours but only 8 hours work. That we are able to implement at significant railway crossings. As far as other crossings are concerned we are not crossing the limit of 12 hours. 10 hours duty has also been implemented. I am also very happy to announce that as far as the locomens' grievances are concerned, we sat with them and all their legitimate grievances were attended to. 20 to 25 per cent increase in the mileage allowance of locomen has been brought about. This is also one of the important achievement which has contributed to some relief. We are trying to sort out the other issues with the locomen whether they belong to recognised or unrecognised unions. All problems cannot be completely solved, but it is our constant endeavour to see that the problems are solved in time as far as possible.

A number of suggestions have been made by a number of hon. members. I can assure them that we will continue to take all those suggestions into account. Mr Somnath Chatterjee has rightly said that one cannot pick up isolated incident of accident here and there and try to analyse the cause thereof but one must survey the entire scheme of accidents and try to find out the overall position. In that context, we have appointed the Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Sikri. It was in 1968 that the last Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee was appointed. The Sikri Committee is doing good work. There are Members of Parliament from both Houses on that committee. They are also experts. I am

happy to inform the House that we have seen to it that one eminent trade unionist—Mr Bagaram Tulpule—is also a member of that committee. Therefore, all interests are represented in that committee. I am sure when their recommendations come, we will take them into account along with the constructive proposals and suggestions the hon. members have made on the floor of the House. I can assure the House that I will strive my best. With the help of all my colleagues, with the cooperation of all of you, last but not the least with the cooperation and goodwill of all the trade union organisations in the railways, we will continue to see that the safety in railways increases at every stage. Some friend said, when he travels by train, his wife always says, "You return safe. That is all I expect". In fact the wife should expect something more, but this is the minimum expectation! But I was surprised that our Sarvodaya leader also suggested that my name is Dandavate and therefore I must use the danda, i.e. the rod. There are two interpretations of Dandavate. One of the components of my surname means 'pranam', i.e. salute. I would like to concentrate on that interpretation. I will salute all the people, all the passengers, all the organisations which want to help me. With Your cooperation and goodwill, I shall constantly endeavour to see that the rail journey becomes safer. (Interruptions) My friend says that the allowance of loco running staff should be increased. He did not listen to me carefully. I have already informed the House that a 25 per cent increase has been made.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I would like at the outset to educate my colleague Shri Balbir Singh, on one or two points. He made a very unfair and totally wrong allegation that my party and my union is responsible for sabotage. Let him remember what we said in all the circulars we have issued on every occasion when strikes or other movements have been there. Even in May 1974 what did we say? We said,

'1 We should resist all attempts to set fire to railway stations, wagons and coaches'

'2 We should not permit the sabotage of machinery or looting of goods, etc'

We should not allow tampering with the track as it may lead to loss of lives if a train happens to go by it'

It is because we think that the railways are national property, we should not allow such things

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Let me add that during all the 22 days of railway strike in 1974, not a single sabotage had taken place.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I would like to remind the hon. Member that the only boast about sabotage was made by one who today sits on the Treasury Benches as a Minister and he is fortunate to have been reported in the world press, there has been no denial for him. So, let him accuse some one else and not accuse us

Secondly, when I insisted on this motion being discussed, and I must say that I am very grateful to all this chivalrous comments that have been made about me, it is not merely that I felt it was a matter of prestige that this motion should be taken up, but in recent months even more serious things had happened and I hope that the Minister in his reply would refer to them. But he kept within a certain framework. The thing is that it is not only the accidents but the question of security on the railways has also become very serious. It is also a form of accident because after all, why are all these recent thefts, lootings and dacoities taking place? Only yesterday, the Minister, in reply to a question, gave us some figures. I did a little rough mathematics. Maybe I am wrong. But, Sir, in Madhya Pradesh, the loss on 'A' type robberies and dacoities from 1-7-1977 to 30-6-1978 was something, like Rs 57,000 and on 'B' type robberies it was Rs 44,000. In UP the loss on account of 'A' type robberies was Rs 1,13,000

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

and it was Rs. 62,000 and odd for 'B' type robberies. He very cleverly gave the monthwise figures and not the total.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE

Because Mr Lakkappa asked for monthwise figures

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I totalled it very roughly. This is extremely serious and I will come to that later. But the reason why I thought it was necessary for us urgently to have this discussion is both the aspects, that there have been accidents also in this period and at the same time there have been thefts and robberies. Therefore, I appreciate all that the Minister has told us of the steps that are being taken for trying to minimise the accidents. When he was speaking, he also told us in a very sketchy way that when you talk about accidents in railways, in railway parlance it is something quite different from civilian parlance. Therefore, I would not like to go only into the question of accidents where there have been casualties, but I would like to point out that the accidents of which the public are not aware are also very serious because tomorrow that very small accident may easily lead to a major accident. Take, for instance your engine failure. Only a few days ago, what are the figures that you have given in answer to one of the questions? You gave the number of passenger trains held up on routes due to break-down of locomotives. It is due to engine failure or any other failure. The cause of breakdown was not given. During the last 6 months ending June 1978, the number of trains held up on routes is 2,332. And then you have stated what steps have been taken and so on. But these are also serious. In my opinion, it may not be so in his technical parlance, but I consider that every such accident is also something to be taken note of and we should not think in terms of major or minor, but try and see that all these things are avoided, which can be avoided, by your maintenance work, and by

the manner in which your loco sheds and your wagon sheds operate. The problem of heavy workload is one. I do not know whether you are indenting properly for spares or not, but I know the ingenuity of your railway workers who are there in the loco shed and who keep most of your engines running because they also do a lot of cannibalising, and I think you are equally aware of that, Mr Minister, and if they are doing it, it is because there is something wrong about your indents and your stocks.

So, what are you doing about that? It is not merely a question of rail circuiting, not merely technical things. There is the safety question that has to be considered, and the safety officers come in. Do they go into it? What is happening to the maintenance of the engine? What is done about it? I have my grave doubts about it.

So, it is very important that there should be a comparative study of the tall claim of the railway administration and the Railway Minister. In spite of the improvement of the standard of the track structure, signalling system and so on—while on modernisation he has mentioned it—I would like to know what is being done, *vis-à-vis* the ever-increasing traffic density on the railway routes, because many accidents are due to de-railment, and these are related to proper maintenance of the railway track, with the design and plant improvement and standard track structure consistent with the high rate of traffic density from year to year. What is your Research and Designs Organisation doing? I would like to know this because with heavier and faster trains, only 29 per cent of your broadgauge and 10 per cent of your metregauge are assessed to be able to bear the very heavy traffic. This is one thing that the House should be made aware of at the earliest opportunity, because the Minister did not assure in his speech that he will also take note of whatever suggestions I may make when I am replying. So I hope he will take note of those suggestions.

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan] " " running staff? What about the TTEs? Today, as far as security is concerned, your TTEs are equally important. I have been travelling in trains for the last three months. There are first class coaches with no conductor-guards. Why? Because that train is assigned only one conductor-guard. There is one first class coach right in front of the train. But because it is dieselised, you have got 16 coaches and the last coach is also a first class coach and the conductor guard is rushing up and down from one coach to another. If a passenger gets down at an intermediate station, what happens? The door is left unlocked and an unauthorised person can come in. Does not the security get affected? You may say that the passengers in the first class coaches are safe in their cabins. But some of them at least do require to visit the toilet or something and what happens when they come out? Take the II class sleeper coaches. Are they totally manned? No. I am talking of the sleeper coaches, where it is not a vestibule train. You have one conductor-guard or TTE for two coaches. I have seen it in the Trivandrum Mail when I have been going from Coimbatore to Madras. Then how can you say that security will be provided? It is not only a question of getting into a huddle with the police and the State Governments. I would like the Railway Minister to take this matter very seriously. Whenever a question comes, every time we have raised this matter, we are told the hardstick, this is all that can be there, etc. There is today an under-manning as far as the conductor-guards and TTEs are concerned. Your norm should be one conductor-guard for each coach. Come, what may, whether it is a vestibule or non-vestibule train and he would have to be responsible for seeing that the door is locked or unlocked as the case may be. You know, what happens when a passenger gets down at an intermediate station?

"PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That means, 6000 passenger trains multiplied by 13 coaches.. "

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Have it. It will also help you to achieve the objective of solving the unemployment problem in ten years. Otherwise, what security do you give to the passengers? Anyway, that should be. The conditions in which they work is bad. The TTEs do not have even a seat to sit on, they perch at the end of the berth of some passenger. I will show you the replies that you have given in the matter. I am not reading them out here because of lack of time. But this is the problem, they do not have seats in every coach and they have raised it and the ICF have now said 'yes, we can provide that', but this has to go to the Railway Board and also go through the barrage of rules and perhaps in the year dot, when you and I may not be here, it may be sanctioned. Then, the Finance Ministry, Mr. Patel also, will have to be nudged about it and so on.

Lastly, I come to the conditions of the workers and the whole problem of industrial relations. Don't tell me that the Industrial Relations Bill has been introduced. He always takes shelter behind that. There is something wrong with the industrial relations in the Railways. If a particular section of the workers are able to hit him hard enough, he responds. But they have to reach him through the whole buffer that he has got, the Railway Board.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I may just remind the hon. Member that on 24th of March, 1977, I became the Minister of Railways and within three days, while presenting the first Railway Budget, we saw to it that all those who were retrenched during the strike came back and, within six weeks, they came back. Nobody had to pressurise me. I do not think any pressurisation is necessary. There might be financial constraints. No pressurisation is necessary about their legitimate demands.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I have never hesitated and I have been second to none in appreciating the action that the Railway Minister took

Accidents at Sarai

Gopal Level Crossing & Naini Stn. (Motn)

in reinstating the victimised workers. But he cannot take shelter behind that one act all the time. What I have been saying is, why is it that he could not go one step further? Last time, in May, 1974 the discussions with the workers on their demands were left unfinished. He promised us bonus. What has happened to bonus? Is it because of the Bhoothalingam Committee which says, no bonus to the railwaymen? The Railway Minister has written to me saying that the railwaymen are better paid than anybody else if you take everything that they get into consideration and so on. So, let him not every time remind us of that one good act of reinstatement let him not take shelter behind that one good act. There are many distortions and aberrations in the Railway Ministry which he has to look into.

For instance why is it that the office bearers of the recognised federations get certain protection even when their transfer is suggested at the instance of the vigilance organisation? If this is correct, is it moral? Just because he is an office bearer of a recognised federation even where the vigilance officer has come out with a report against him he gets protection in the matter of transfer. Is it proper? I want to bring to his notice thousand and one things that are happening in the huge jaggernant Rail Bhavan. Of course, one man cannot do everything. I am not accusing him. All those sections of workers who are in a position to act in an organised way, you do lend a hearing to them. But I do not think you always take action.

While talking about railway accidents, talking about human failures and the need to see that the demands of the railwaymen are satisfied, it is not that we say that they will be responsible for accidents if they do not get bonus. Not at all. But the fact remains that the demands of the railwaymen still remain unfulfilled. Certainly when you give them their bonus, it is their

just and right demand. When you sit down with them at the table and talk to them about their wage structure, then you will certainly find that many other problems also be brought to your notice. The efficiency of the railways can be increased and improved by taking the railwaymen the railway workers more in confidence and by seeing that the officers do not continue to rule the roosts based on rules under the Indian Railways Act of 1905.

MR CHAIRMAN Now, a substitute Motion has been moved by Shri Yuvraj does he want withdraw it?

He is not present. Since he is not present in the House I shall put his motion to the vote of the House.

The substitute Motion was put and negatived.

MR CHAIRMAN The discussion has now concluded. Let us take up Half an-Hour Discussion now.

18.31 hrs

HALF-AN HOUR DISCUSSION

FALL IN SUGARCANE PRICE

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी (बक्सर)

सभापति जी प्रश्न सख्या 4 के 17 जुलाई, 1978 को दिव्य गम उत्तर पर विचार करने के पहले मैं सरकार के मंत्रियों से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जितने प्रश्नों के उत्तर आते हैं, जो ब्यूरोक्रेट है ब्यूरोक्रेसी छापी हुई है, वह मंत्रियों के मुख से गलत उत्तर कहलवाते हैं। अगर मैं गलत नहीं कहलवाते, तो यह स्थिति उत्पन्न नहीं होती। यही नहीं, आताराक्षित प्रश्न जितने जाते हैं, उनमें से 80 प्रतिशत के उत्तर भ्रामक, गलत और भ्रष्ट होते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे मंत्री नौकरनाहों के एक्कोटेड जनरल हैं, जब कि उन्हें जनता का होना चाहिए।

[श्री रामानन्द तिवारी]

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह स्थिति क्यों उत्पन्न हुई। हम जानते हैं कि पहले 30 बरसों तक कांग्रेसी हुकूमत में जो गन्ने का प्राइस, कीमत निश्चित की जाती थी, सपोर्ट प्राइस, नमर्यन न्यूनतम कीमत, उसके लिए किमान का प्रतिनिधि मिलमालिक, को-ऑपरेटिव और सरकार के प्रतिनिधि, मिलकर कम-से-कम कीमत निश्चित करते थे। 30 बरसों तक कांग्रेसी सरकार, जब पैसे की उसे आवश्यकता होती थी तो उसका झुकाव मिन मालिकों की तरफ हो जाता था और जब वोट की बात आती थी, तो उसका झुकाव किसानों की तरफ हो जाता था, लेकिन इस परम्परा को जनता पार्टी को सरकार ने तोड़ा है। इसलिए मैं उसको वापस देता हूँ क्योंकि इस बार प्रति क्विंटल मिनिमम कीमत 10 रुपए की है। लेकिन यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की स्थिति क्या है। इस पर भी इनको विचार करना चाहिए।

अब मैं पहले मैं कृषि मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह सदन में यह आकड़ों प्रस्तुत करे कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में प्रति वर्ष एक एकड़ म गन्ने के उत्पादन पर कितनी लागत का खर्च पड़ता है? जब तक यह नहीं कर पायेंगे, हम सरकार में घुल जाते हैं कि सदन में वह प्रस्तुत करें कि लागत खर्च कितना आ रहा है? अगर सरकार के पास यह नहीं है तो भी स्पष्ट करें। यदि उनके पास नहीं होंगे तो हम उनको लाकर देंगे, क्योंकि इनका सम्बन्ध सीधे किसानों से नहीं है, हमारे जैसे कार्यकर्ता का सीधा सम्बन्ध किसानों से है।

उसके बाद हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में, विशेषकर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में कितना गन्ना उत्पादन होता है? इसके आंकड़े भी कृपा कर बतलाने का कष्ट करें, तब हम समझेंगे कि आपने जो

दाम निश्चित किये हैं उसका आधार और बुनियाद क्या है।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार, 2 दानों अन्तर्गत प्रांत हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के सब से पिछड़े और सबसे गरीब प्रांत हैं, जहाँ की 70 प्रतिशत जनता गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे है। इन दोनों प्रांतों का विकास नहीं हुआ है। वहाँ इंडस्ट्री का अभाव है, कोई उद्योग धंधा नहीं है। परिणामस्वरूप वहाँ के गरीब कानूनी, बम्बई, दिल्ली, मद्रास या अन्य स्थानों में पचास सौ, डेढ़ सौ या दो सौ रुपये माहवार वेतन पर नौकरी करने जाते हैं।

बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का सब से प्रमुख उद्योग चीनी उद्योग है। यदि इस उद्योग का अहित हुआ, यदि यह इंडस्ट्री बर्बाद हुई, तो फिर बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति इतनी भयंकर हो जायगी कि सरकार उसको सभाल नहीं सकेगी। बिहार में चीनी मिलें 1930 में चलनी प्रारंभ हुईं। अगर आज स्थिति यह है कि दर्जनों फैक्ट्रियाँ बंद हैं, हजारों मजदूर बेकार हैं और दाने-दाने के लिए मुहताज हैं। सरकार को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि इस का परिणाम क्या होगा।

यह कितनी लज्जा और शर्म की बात है कि भारतीय राज्य कृषि मंत्री ने कहा कि हमें यह जानकारी नहीं है कि ईख जलाई गई है। मैं उन को बताता हूँ—मैं उन्हें चुनौती देता हूँ—कि राज्य कृषि मंत्री के अपने जिले में, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में, ईख जलाई गई है। वह मेरे साथ चले चम्पारन, मुजफ्फरपुर और समस्तीपुर, मैं उन्हें दिखाऊंगा कि जो गरीब किसान जैठ की अपनी धूप में मेहनत कर के ईख पैदा करता है, जब भारतीय राज्य कृषि मंत्री जी और हमारे जैसे लोग एयर-कंडीशन में बैठे रहते हैं, तब जो किसान पानी में भीग कर, जाड़े में ठिठुर कर, ईख पैदा करता है, उसे विवश हो

कर ईख जलानी पड़ती है ।। इससे बड़ कर लज्जा और शर्म की बात क्या होगी ? इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से पुन अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि यह इस बारे में पूरी छान-बीन कराये, सोचें और चिन्तन करें कि वह भ्रामागे बिहार, दुखी पीड़ित बिहार, निर्धन बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को और दुखी न करें । पिछले तीस बरसों में कांग्रेसी शासन ने इन दोनो प्रांतों को बर्बाद किया है । हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि अब जनता पार्टी की सरकार इन प्रांतों के साथ उचित न्याय करेगी । उसने अभी गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाई है और इस प्रकार पिछले शासन की इस परम्परा को तोड़ दिया है कि पैसे के लिए पूँजीपतियों पर निर्भर करें और बोट लेने के लिए आम जनता के पास जायें । मुझे आशा है कि वह भागे भी इसी नीति पर चलती रहेगी ।

इससे भी गंभीर स्थिति यह है कि गरीब किसानों का एक अरब रुपया मिल-मालिकों के यहाँ बाँकी है । हम जानना चाहते हैं कि इसका क्या कारण है कि सरकार गरीब किसानों का एक अरब रुपया नहीं विला रही है, जो दाने-दाने के लिए मुहताज हैं । क्या सरकार यह व्यवस्था करेगी कि जो मिल-मालिक उचित समय पर पैसा नहीं देते हैं, जो एक अरब रुपया नहीं लौटाते हैं उन मिल-मालिकों को यह आदेश दिया जाये कि वे पन्द्रह दिनों के भीतर पैसा दें, वरना उनको पकड़ कर उम वक्त तक जेल में बन्द किया जाये, जब तक कि वे पैसा वापस नहीं देते हैं ? आखिर यह सरकार मिल मालिकों के बल पर नहीं बनी है, बल्कि यह किसानों और खेतिहोर मजदूरों के बल पर बनी है । इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि आप इस पर विचार करें ।

अन्तिम निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूँ कि गन्ने का उत्पादन इतना अधिक हो जाय कि जिसका परिणाम यह हो कि गन्ने का उत्पादन कम हो जाय । इसलिए आपको मार्गदर्शन करना है, चिन्तन

करना है कि किन-किन जमीनों पर कौन सी स्थिति में हम अधिक से अधिक गन्ने का उत्पादन करे । यह सीमा आप को बतानी है, यह मार्गदर्शन आपको करना है । यह हम इसलिए चेतावनी देना चाहते हैं कि हम यह नहीं चाहते कि एक ही फसल का उत्पादन हो क्योंकि हमें और फसलें चाहिए । अगर उनका उत्पादन नहीं होगा तो हमें विदेश से आयात करना पड़ेगा । उसे भी हमें रोकना है क्योंकि इस गरीब देश को स्वावलम्बी बनाना है, शक्तिशाली बनाना है । इसलिए मैं मान-नीय मंत्री जी से और सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप मार्गदर्शन करें किसानों का और एक सीमा निश्चित कर दें कि इस तरह की जमीन, इस तरह का पानी, इस तरह का वातावरण जहाँ होगा वहाँ हम इतना अधिक से अधिक ईख का उत्पादन करेंगे जिसका कि उचित मूल्य आप दे सकें । हम आशा और विश्वास करते हैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए कि इस पर आप चिन्तन मनन करेंगे । लेकिन फिर चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन का समय बर्बाद न करें । आप उन नौकरशाहों से, ब्यूरोक्रेट्स से सावधान रहें जो आपके मुख से गलत बात कहलवाना चाहते हैं । असत्य कहना असह्योग्य होगा इसलिए असत्य न कहते हुए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो आपके मुख से और सरकार के मंत्रियों के मुख से गलत बात कहलवाना चाहते हैं । आप बड़ी सावधानी के साथ चलें । मैं भी मंत्री रह चुका हूँ । मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे अधिकारों किस तरह से गलत करते थे और जो स्टैंड या अनस्टैंड क्वेश्चन आते थे उसको देख कर फिर लौटाते थे । सदन में हम समय लेते हैं लेकिन हमें दुख है ध्या है, इस परम्परा को कांग्रेसियों ने चलाया, आप इस परम्परा पर मत चलें, आप सरकारी अधिकारियों के वकील न बनें, उनके एडवोकेट जनरल न बनें, आप सदन के बनें, जनता के बनें, एक नयी परम्परा कायम करें । इस ब्यूरो-क्रेसी को इतना शक्तिशाली न बनाए कि आप उनके हाथ में खिलौना हो जाय और

[श्री रामानन्द तिवारी]

गलत जानते हुए भी उनकी तरफ से बकालत करें। इसलिए आपके माध्यम से मैं कृपि मंत्री जी से निवेदन कहूंगा कि एक स्वस्थ परम्परा रखें जिससे अधिक से अधिक सत्य सामने आ सके। मैं पूरा सत्य इसलिए नहीं बता रहा कि मैं जानता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश की हालत क्या है, हमारा चरित्र क्या है, हमारा मनोबल क्या है और हमारी नैतिकता क्या है? उसी में से आप आए हैं। मंत्री हैं, आप देवता नहीं हैं। आपका उद्गम स्थान वही है जहाँ से हमारे सरकारी अधिकारी हैं, किसान हैं, व्यापारी हैं, और हम ससद सदस्य हैं। इसी में से आप मंत्री बने हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन कहूंगा कि हमारे सरकारी अधिकारियों का उद्गम स्थान भी वही है, मैं उनकी इज्जत करता हूँ, सम्मान करता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे दुख है मैं आपके माध्यम से उनकी चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि मत सदन का समय नष्ट करो, मत मंत्रियों के मुख से गलत बात कहलाने का प्रयास करो, मत उन्हें अपना वकील बनाओ। जनता जिसकी गाड़ी कमाई से आपका भरण-पोषण होता है उसका ख्याल करो। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका और विश्वास करता हूँ कि माननीय कृपि मंत्रीजी हमारी बातों पर ध्यान देंगे। यही कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA), I am thankful to Mr Tiwary for raising up this debate

उन्होंने कुछ प्रश्न किए हैं। मैं यत्न कहूंगा उनका जवाब देने का। उन्होंने बिहार और यू० पी० के बारे में कुछ श्राकडे माने कि वहाँ पर स्थिति क्या है, गन्ने की पैदावार क्या हुई है? जहाँ तक इस दफा देश में टोटल गन्ने की पैदावार का ताल्लुक है उसके बारे में तो मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि पिछले साल 154 मिलियन टन गन्ना हुआ था और इस दफा 172 मिलियन टन गन्ना हुआ है। यानी

तकरीबन 18 मिलियन टन पिछले साल से ज्यादा हुआ है और इसमें अगर सारे देश का हिसाब लगाएँ तो कोई सवा ग्यारह परसेंट गन्ने की पैदावार बढ़ी है, लेकिन भूखेले यू० पी० में 17 परसेंट के करीब बढ़ी है। इसलिए यू० पी० में गन्ने की पैदावार इस दफा ज्यादा हुई है। यू० पी० की गन्ने की पैदावार मैं आपको सारी दूंगा। पिछले साल पाण्ड और चीनी की कुल पैदावार 48-43 लाख टन हुई थी और इस दफा तकरीबन 65 लाख टन हुई है। इस तरह के हिसाब के मुताबिक 19 मिलियन टन गन्ना ज्यादा फस हुआ है क्योंकि शुगर उसी हिसाब से बनी है। गन्ने की पैदावार 18 मिलियन टन ज्यादा हुई। और गन्ने की फसिंग 19 मिलियन टन ज्यादा हुई। इस तरह का यह हिसाब है। यह फीगर आज से कोई 15 दिन पहले तक की है क्योंकि अभी भी चार-पाच मिले चल रही हैं।

इस के बारे में कुछ बिहार एरिया के जो श्राकडे हैं, वह मैं देना चाहूंगा। बिहार में, 1975-76 में 1 लाख 33 हजार हेक्टर में गन्ना पैदा हुआ और 1976-77 में 1 लाख 27 हजार 800 हेक्टर में गन्ना पैदा हुआ और प्रोडक्शन 1975-76 में 49 लाख टन हुआ, 1976-77 में 41 लाख 75 हजार टन हुआ। यह प्रोडक्शन फीगर्स हैं।

दाम जो मिले हैं वह भी मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के अलग-अलग हिस्सा में जो दाम मिले वह बताऊंगा। बेस्ट यू० पी० में इस साल गन्ने की जो कुल प्राइस मिली किसानों को वह है 87 करोड़ एक लाख 36 हजार रुपया। सेटल यू० पी० में 108 करोड़ 6 लाख 43 हजार का गन्ना बिका और ईस्टन यू० पी० में 64 करोड़ 53 लाख 16 हजार का गन्ना बिका। इस तरह से यू० पी० में टोटल 259 करोड़ 60 लाख 95 हजार का गन्ना बिका।

[श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरन सा]

युसुफुल आकड़े हैं, भायद भाप के काम भायें ।

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केन फॅक्टरीज में कितना गन्ना जाता है—
सब से पहले उस के कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहूँगा—
मैं ने इन को 1973-74 में इकट्ठा किया
हुआ है। 1973-74 में 42 मिलियन टन
गन्ना क्रय हुआ। 1975-76 में 41.9
मिलियन टन क्रय हुआ। 1976-77 में
48.9 मिलियन टन क्रय हुआ और इन साल
67 मिलियन टन क्रय हुआ। इस की पर-
सेन्टेज इस तरह है— 1973-74 में 30
परसेन्ट टोटल प्रोडक्शन का क्रय हुआ,
1974-75 में 33 परसेन्ट क्रय हुआ,
1976-77 में 29.9 परसेन्ट हुआ, जोकि
पहले से कम था और पिछले साल 31.7
परसेन्ट हुआ, लेकिन इस साल 39 परसेन्ट
गन्ना क्रय हुआ और इसके लिए हमें काफी
कोशिश करनी पड़ी ताकि यह गन्ना ज्यादा
से ज्यादा क्रय हो सके।

—

यह भी कहा गया कि हमारे स्टेट
मिनिस्टर यहां कह गए हैं कि कोई गन्ना
खड़ा नहीं रह गया है—उस' के आंकड़े भी
मुझ से भागे गए हैं। जो आंकड़े मुझे प्रान्तों
से मुयस्सर हुए हैं—ये पिछले 15 दिन तक
के आंकड़े हैं—गुजरात में 25 हजार टन
रहा, हरियाणा में 11,500 टन, महाराष्ट्र
में 66 हजार टन, यू० पी० में 1.9 लाख टन,
तामिलनाडू में 2 लाख 10 हजार टन—
तामिलनाडू में अग्रिम सीजन बाद तक चलता
है, अभी भी वहां पर कुछ फॅक्टरीज चन रही
हैं, उन का अग्रिम सीजन लेट होता है। भापसे
मैं ने पहले भर्ज किया कि बिहार के आंकड़े
मेरे पास नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे मुझे नहीं मिले हैं
ये जो आंकड़े मैंने दिए हैं ये 15 दिन पहले
के आंकड़े हैं।

इस के हिसाब से जब गुगर की प्रोडक्शन
ज्यादा हुई और वह गुगर मिलों के पास पड़ी
रही और उनको तरफ केन का बकाया बहुत
ज्यादा हो गया तो हमें उन दिनों की सारी
हालत को देख कर के यह फैसला करना पड़ा
कि चीनी वा डीकट्रोल कर दिया जाए ताकि
इसकी कंजम्प्शन बढ़ सके। पिछले साल भी
हमने इसकी कंजम्प्शन बढ़ाने की कोशिश की
थी लेकिन 23 परसेंट तक ही कंजम्प्शन बढ़
सकी। इसको हम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ाना
चाहते हैं। जब प्राइसिज नीचे भायेगी तभी
कंजम्प्शन बढ़ेगा। अभी जो बातावरण बना
है, उसके हिसाब से प्राइसिज नीचे जा रही हैं।
इससे कंजम्प्शन बढ़ेगी, ऐसी हमें उम्मीद है।

कंजम्प्शन बढ़ने से सरपलस स्टॉक बाजार
में जाएगा और इससे गुगर मिल वाले केन
की प्राइसिज भी घटा कर सकेंगे। जो केन
प्राइसिज घटा नहीं कर सकते हैं उनको 15
परसेंट ज़ुमाना देना पड़ता है। हमन सभी
स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिखा है कि वे जल्दी से जल्दी
केन की प्राइसिज घटा करायें।

श्री राम किरान (भरतपुर) माननीय
मंत्री जी ने वक्तव्य दिया, चीनी के भाव जिस
प्रकार से नीचे आ रहे हैं उससे तो स्पष्ट है कि
सरकार ने जो गन्ने की सपोर्ट प्राइस तय की है,
उसपर गन्ना नहीं बिकेगा। मैं सरकार से जानना
चाहता हू कि खेती की पैदावार, के दाम इन
दो सालों में निरन्तर गिर रहे हैं लेकिन खेती
के उपादन में जो चीजें काम में आती हैं—जैसे
ट्रेक्टर हैं, पेस्टीसाइड्स हैं, खाद बगैरह हैं,
उनकी कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, क्या सरकार इनकी
कीमतें घटाने की कोई योजना रखती है ?

१

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला जैसा भावने
कहा कि गन्ने की कीमत नहीं मिल सकेगी, तो

मे बताना चाहता हू कि यह पहली दफा ऐसा हुआ है जब निम्न रुपये प्र इस रिलेटिव टू 8 5 की गयी है। आज तक 8 रुपये 50 प्राइस रही है। हम न थाड़ा ज्यादा रिक्मण्ड की थी लेकिन उसको माना नहीं गया। यह पहली दफा 8.5 रिक्बरी पर दस रुपये प्र इस रमी गयी है। हम पूरी उम्माद है कि यह प्राइस मिलेगी।

जहां फेक्टरी एरिया है वहां ता वही श्रमर केन की प्राइस 13 रुपये रही है, वही साढ़े तेरह रही है। कही साढ़े बारह रुपये भी चलती रही है। लेकिन जहा गन्ना पैदा होता है और वहा फेक्टरी एरिया नहीं है तो वहा प्राइस जरूर कुछ कम है। वहा लोगो को श्रमर केन खाण्डसारी के लिए ले जाना पड़ता है या श्रमर के पास गुड बनवाने के लिए ले जाना पड़ता है। फेक्टरी एरिया में इस बिस्म की कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। वहा तो प्राइस अच्छी रही है। इस्टर्न यू० पी० में साढ़े बारह रुपये, वेस्टर्न यू० पी० में साढ़े तेरह रुपये और बिहार में साढ़े बारह रुपये के करीब प्राइस चली है। पिछले साल में गन्ने की कीमत में कमी नहीं हुई है। यह नहीं 25 पैसे पर क्विंटल ज्यादा थी, कही 25 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल कम थी।

श्री राम कितन मैं न खेती के काम में जाने वाली चीजा के दामा के बारे में भी पूछा था।

श्री राम श्रवणेश सिंह (विष्णुगज)
इन्होंने पूछा था कि कृषि उत्पादन में जो सामान लगता है — जैसे ट्रैक्टर है, चाख है, इन के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और कृषि उत्पादन के दाम गिरते जा रहे हैं। इन के बीच में कोई गैल बिठाने का कोई काम किया जाएगा। इस बारे में इन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह धरनाला वह जनरल कमेयन हू यह जनरल एग्जीक्यूटिव प्रोडक्शन का मन्त्र है कि जा खेती की पैदावार होती है, उसमें जा कुछ लगता है, उसमें जो इनपुट्स लगता है वह बढ़ा हो गया है। कुछ ऐसा उनका सच है। जहा तक खाद का ताल्लुक है खाद की कीमत पिछले साल हम न सो रुपये कम की थी। यूरिया की कीमत 1650 रुपये थी जिसका कम कर के 1550 रुपया मुबरर किया गया। इससे किसान का करीब चालीस बराड रुपये का लाभ हुआ। आजके भी मेरे पास हैं और मैं आपको द सचता हू।

19 00 hrs.

जहा तक दूसरी इनपुट्स का ताल्लुक है उन में से बहुत सी मा स्टेट्स में ताल्लुक है। जैसे बिजली की दर का प्राप ले। पंजाब ने इसका कुछ कम कर दिया है हरियाणा में भी शायद कम की गई है? कई जगह पर यह बढ़ गई है। यह स्टेट का मामला है।

इसी तरह से लैंड रेवेन्यू की बात है। कही इसका थोड़ा सा बढ़ा दिया गया है और वही कम कर दिया गया है। किसी स्टेट में पाच एक्ड तक लैंड रेवेन्यू नहीं रखा है और किसी ने लगा दिया है। यह भी स्टेट्स से सम्बन्ध रखता है।

जहा तक ट्रैक्टरों का प्राइसिंस का ताल्लुक है जो बड़े किसानों से ताल्लुक रखता है मैं मानता हू कि उनकी कीमतें कुछ बढ़ी है। कई कारणों से वे बढ़ी हैं। हमने कोशिश का थी कि किसी तरह से उनको कम किया जा सके। लेकिन उसमें हम सफलता नहीं मिली है। जल्दी सफलता मिलने की मुझे उम्मीद भी नहीं है। इस बारे में ट्रैक्टरों के दाम कम करने की बात मैं अभी नहीं कह सकूंगा क्योंकि मुझे ऐसी कोई आशा नहीं है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) I will put only specific questions. During this session also this question was discussed in this House and the question was posed by the State Minister of Agriculture that the miseries of sugarcane growers in this current season is due to over-production and the panacea suggested was to decrease the acreage of sugarcane field and according to me this is not a solution to the problem. There has been bumper crop this time and there is less price for the sugar. But less of production in the coming years means again higher price for the sugarcane and also for the sugar in the market. That is no solution to the problem. May I know in this context from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry of Agriculture has got any proposal to have an integrated plan for the development of sugarcane cultivation and also to remove this problem for all time to come?

My second question still remains unanswered. That is the question proposed by Mr. Ramanand Tiwari also that the Agricultural Prices Commission fixes the minimum support price and that it should take into account the cost of cultivation while fixing up the minimum support price. That question has not been answered by the Minister. I put it again now.

Thirdly, I would like to know whether he will take further steps in the matter of realisation of arrears due to the cane growers which is about Rs. 810 crores, as stated by you. What steps are you taking to get the entire arrears cleared and whether any legislation is under consideration for realising these arrears? How many years will you take to get the entire arrears realised?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA Sir, I do not understand what type of integrated agricultural plan my hon. friend is suggesting for production of sugarcane. There cannot be any integrated project or plan for growing sugarcane in the country as such. Every State has its own different

method or different type of growing sugarcane. In Bihar the sugarcane cultivation is slightly different from what is done in Maharashtra. In Maharashtra, the recovery is much more than in Eastern UP and Bihar and some of the northern States. There are many reasons for that. So there cannot be any integrated plan as such but our effort has been that the best quality of sugarcane should be produced in different areas as required in those climatic conditions.

So far as the question how the price is fixed is concerned, some of the things that are taken into consideration are (1) Cost of production, (2) the return to the growers from the alternative crops and general trends of prices of agricultural commodities, (3) the availability of sugar to the consumers at a fair price, (4) the price at which sugar produced from the sugarcane is sold by producers of sugar, and (5) the recovery of sugar from the sugarcane. All these are taken into consideration while deciding the minimum price. Accordingly, this year we have raised the minimum price from Rs. 85 to Rs. 1000 per quintal.

MR. CHAIRMAN Now the time for this discussion is over. (Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पामवान (हाजीपुर)
मेरा नाम वेलट म निक्ता है, आप उसको नहीं काट सकते हैं।

रामापति महोदय नाम है, लेकिन टाइम ओवर हो गया।

श्री राम विलास पामवान रामापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक टन चीनी बनाने में कितना टन गन्ना लगता है? दूसरे यह कि जो दाम नीति तय की जाती है उसमें किसान और मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधित्व है कि नहीं? और तीसरा सवाल यह कि जो मिला मालिकों पर 81 करोड़ रुपये किसानों का बाकी है उस पर किसान को कितना सूद दिया जाता है?

श्री गुरजोत सिंह बरनाला जहाँ तक चीनी के उत्पादन का आपन जिन्र किया है उसमें रिकवरी के हिसाब से है। कहा रिकवरी ज्यादा है 12 परसेंट ह और बड़ा साढ़े 8 और 9 परसेंट तक रह जाती है। ता रिकवरी के हिसाब से गन् की उपज होता है चाना बनान में आम तौर पर नौमला एसा समझ लिया जाता है कि एक टन चानी 10 टन गन्ने से बनता है। कुछ ऐसा मोटा हिसाब लगाया जाता है। लेकिन बँस रिकवरी के हिसाब से चलता है उसके हिसाब न गन्ना लगगा चानी बनान में।

श्री राय अरधस सिंह अलग अलग स्टेट की अलग अलग रिकवरी है। बिहार में कितना है ?

श्री गुरजोत सिंह बरनाला बिहार में भी सारी जगह एक सी रिकवरी नहीं है। कहीं कुछ है और कहा कुछ है। बिहार में दाम-बसे इस बार 12 25 मल कर 12 50 तक रहे हैं।

श्री उपतेन (देवरिया) अब उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सरकारें अधिक काम नहीं देंगी। जो आपन गन् का स्टैट्यूटरी प्राइस 10 50 रखी है उसका 15 रुपये कर दें ?

जभापति महाशय हर मेम्बर इन तरह की बातें नहीं बोल सकता है। हम लोगों को क्लस से गाइड होना चाहिये।

श्री गुरजोत सिंह बरनाला पिछले साल बिहार में 12 25 रही है। इस साल 12 25 से ल कर 12 50 तक रही है।

श्री लखन नाल दूपर (पूर्विया) चीनी उद्योग को ल करके गन्ना उत्पादकों के साथ आये दिन उनकी जिन्दगी के साथ खिलवाड़ होता है और उसी के साथ-साथ

उद्योग में लग मजदूर का जा हानत है बिहार उत्तर प्रदेश राजस्थान पंजाब असम बंगाल उड़ीसा आदि प्रान्तों में जा रिकवरी कम है और जिन भारत में या महाराष्ट्र में रिकवरी ज्यादा है इन दोनों में मितान नही होता है। इसलिय चाना आपन का कंट्रोल किया है अभी में 2 रुपये 30 पस द रहे थे इस समय 2 रुपये 70 पस से 2 रुपये 80 पस वि रहा है ता इसका नामत 2 रुपये 30 पसे चान का निया आप क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं ?

चीनी उद्योग और गन्ना को फ्लान कराने के लिय जितनी हमारा आवश्यकता है उसके अनुसार ही खती करने के लिय क्या मितान को नेशनलाइज करन की दृष्टि से आप कुछ साधना चाहते हैं या करना चाहते हैं ? यदि हा तो कब तक करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री गुरजोत सिंह बरनाला कुछ जगहों में गन् की रिकवरी ज्यादा है और कुछ में कम है इसका बहुत से कारण हैं। जैसा कि बताया महाराष्ट्र में गन् की रिकवरी 12 हा जाती है वहा अम्ब समय तक खतो में गन्ना रहता है। यहा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में टाइम कम लगता है दूसरी फसल भी हो सकती है। महाराष्ट्र में ऐसा नही होता है वहा पानी की ज्यादा जरूरत पडती है इसलिय वहा कास्ट ज्यादा आ जाता है, उनका खर्चा ज्यादा हो जाता है। क्योंकि बिहार में फक्ट्रीज पुरानी नहीं हैं पहले की है इसलिये वहा रिकवरी कम होता रही है। यहा इसका कारण है।

19 10 hrs

MOTION RE INCREASING PAY OF
MONEY POWER IN ELECTIONS—
Contd.

MR CHAIRMAN Now let us take
up Mr Urn arshnan's Motion P o
fessor Mavalankar

PROF P G MAVALANKAR
(G ndhinagar) Mr Chairman Sir I am rising to speak on this Motion by my friend Shri Unnikrishnan for two purposes I am not going to speak in terms of finding fault much less in terms of abusing this or that individual I am not given to it temperamentally or otherwise But because Mr Unnikrishnan has framed his Motion in the manner in which he has done it—he has desired to pinpoint the attention of Parliament and of the country to some of the grave political matters and grave public matters affecting not only parliamentary and political life but the entire gamut of our public life as well—I am compelled to offer my remarks in all humility

Quite frankly although I have given all this preface I do not know how and from where to start to give my brief comments on this Motion I know how to come to the conclusion viz that no matter what happens to political parties groups or certain individuals if we are as individuals convinced that the right course of action has to be followed then even if we are going in the right direction singly let all alone we must have the courage of our conviction to go in that direction all alone It is no use one party finding fault with another particularly when that one party was in power—but it is now in the Opposition and therefore it is finding fault with the party which was in Opposition earlier This kind of mudslinging will not take us anywhere Therefore I feel that this Motion has to be viewed from this angle

I feel that this Motion is vaguely but beautifully worded It does not tell the Government or the Parliament to do anything or to recommend anything The Motion does not recommend a particular course of action But it wants to pinpoint attention to the terrible recklessness with which our politics and our public life are polluted—not now but almost from the beginning of 70s One might say that for the last several years it was

there and it has now reached a certain climax and what was expected of the friends in the Janata Government was not only to put a halt to that process, but to bring back the country to its normal recent processes

That has not been in evidence That is my complaint I am speaking with a great sense of pain My feeling is that that process of bringing it back to normalcy to decency is not being done by the party and by the friends who are expected to do it

Now people have been saying that we have taken a pledge at Raj Ghat. Let my friend Mr Unnikrishnan know that I took the liberty of going with those friends at Raj Ghat and I am not ashamed of it In fact even if we remember Gandhiji but cannot follow him what is wrong about it At least, we have reckoned with the responsibilities that are on our shoulders. Therefore it is good even if my friend Mr Unnikrishnan and other friends and his supporters chide you or me or anyone as to why we went to Raj Ghat to take that pledge etc.

(Interruptions)

Now I am just saying it. If you are not able to do it then my Congress friends perhaps might be able to do it I know however that they will not do it But the point is that even if they chide us we will accept it We had taken a pledge not that we will become 100 per cent Gandhian but to see that we remain on the right path and do not get swayed and distracted on the wrong path Therefore, we must follow that path The point is, leave aside whatever happened in the past but let us at least make a good beginning I hope the Minister of Finance my esteemed friend Shri H M Patel will not give a defence by reminding Mr Unnikrishnan and his friends as to what he and his friends were doing when they were in power The whole country knows that. But the whole country now wants to know what the new Government is going to do especially after they have said that

they are against corruption, nepotism and bribery in all forms

You see how this motion is worded. It says "Increasing play of money power," which is by no means a new discovery. We have been knowing about it. Yesterday Mr Gauri Shankar Rai mentioned about this point. This is not a new discovery. But when Mr Unnikrishnan says that it poses a grave threat to the future of Parliamentary Democracy, I would like to tell him that it is already posing a threat to the present working of the Parliamentary system of democracy. Why go into the future? Even the present working of democracy is being discredited and people are getting more and more worried and disturbed about the parliamentary institutions and about the individuals who are serving those parliamentary institutions. Do we want to come up to the standard of people's expectations or do we want to go down and down in the course of making ourselves the laughing stock in the whole country? That is the question, we have to ask, and I may also say that I am convinced that politicians no matter what party they belong to, when they get power, and begin to taste it, then all politicians are of the same clay, amenable to the same situation. Let them therefore, not make any big hue and cry and say that we are all sacred people. After all, what is the style of living? As a matter of fact, Mahatma Gandhi and Jayaprakash Narayan had been saying that there should be simple living and high thinking. That has been the ancient message. Instead of that, we are seeing more and more high living and low thinking or no thinking! Is that what we want?

Therefore, I may briefly mention, because of the limited time at my disposal—4 things very pointedly, and I hope that the Members will not misunderstand me if I do not elaborate on them purely for want of time. I am not saying that everything is to be found fault with at the doors of political parties, for, even individual

citizens and public at large are accountable and responsible in this regard. We are also to be blamed for many things on what parties do or do not do. This motion is important because it invites our attention to some vital, crucial or even decisive matters, namely, clean, honest upright public life of integrity and norms and standards of decency and of public behaviour. That is what is wanted, and when I see that it is not happening, I say it with great humility and with great modesty, even deliberate modesty and deliberate humility—I do not go by saying that all parties are bad and all non party people are good—that there is ultimately a common problem, a national problem. But my friend, Mr Sathe threw a challenge as to how many people can say that they got elected by spending less than Rs 35000. I can say, in all humility and in all truthfulness, that I had spent less than that, I had adhered to the prescribed limit, and yet people were ready to vote for me. We must take the risk of losing an election rather than winning an election anyhow by spending a lot of money. Have we got that guts? If we do not have that guts then, we do not have any place to tell the people what they should do.

Mr Chairman, I am really amused and also amazed, to a certain extent, at the capacity of all of us, in smaller or greater degree, to talk in terms of something which in theory is different and is also entirely different in terms of practice. I want to ask, in all sincerity, all of us in this House, how long do we expect our people of India, our fellow countrymen to tolerate this kind of self-deception on our part and this political hypocrisy and dishonesty on our part?

To conclude, I will say that money power in politics has done havoc in this country and if you want to stop it, then the only way to stop it is to face the corrupt and corruptible with the incorruptible people. That is the only way to do it. For that I will say, in brief, that I have got copies of two

[Prof P G Mavalankar]

Reports Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan appointed two committees I had 'the privilege of serving on both of those committees Both of them were chaired by Shri V M Tarkunde an eminent jurist One was appointed in August 1974 and another was appointed in August 1977 The earlier one was the Committee on Electoral Reform and the later was the Committee on Election Expenses We have given these Reports I beg all of you to debate this I want a national debate on these reports let everyone see the recommendations and let the Government of India the Law Minister the Election Commission go into these recommendations Whatever is valid good and substantial accept it and then do something which will cleanse our politics from all this dirt and danger of money power and corruption Therefore I am concluding by asking whether we all have got the necessary political will to come together thrash out decide and act on what we have to do" If we have 'his political will no matter which party we may belong to or no party we may belong to I am sure this exercise will serve a useful purpose

I am not interested in damning this Prime Minister's son or the former Prime Minister's son or whosoever he is I can tell you when Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Sardar Patel took the reins of power in our country in 1946—in interim Govt, Sardar Patel, until he died saw to it that no one dear to him—his kith and kin—was allowed to be near him—much less stay with him. Those standards were laid. Why cannot those standards be repeated? That is the question I want to ask

श्री शंकर देव (बीदर) सभापति महोदय, भगवान सब को सद्बुद्धि दे, मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ। जब मैं पोलिटिकन सिस्टम का देखता हूँ तो मुझे लगता है कि भारत जिन आदमियों पर खड़ा है उन आदमियों का हम बिल्कुल भूल गए हैं। मुझे आश्चर्य

होता है। मैं इंदिरा गांधी के साथ, श्री श्री मैं ने उन को सपोर्ट किया। आप के शब्दों में मैं मान लेता हूँ उन क अन्त शासन के बाद, जिस का हम ऐक्सप्ट नहीं करते हैं लेकिन आप क कहने से मान लेते हैं उस शासन के बाद जब जनता पार्टी आई तो हम को बहुत खुशी हुई। मुझे खुशी हुई। मैंने पैम्फलेट लिख कर सब जगह बाँटा है, अगर आप कहें तो मैं पढ़ कर सुना सकता हूँ, मैंने उस में यह कहा है कि कांग्रेस की इस वक्त जो डिफीट हुई वह बहुत अच्छा हुआ, भगवान ने अच्छा किया। अगर फिर कांग्रेस शासन में आती तो सत्य गांधी का फिर राज होता और उस वक्त एक ही नस कटी थी, इस बार तो पूरी की पूरी ही कट जाती फेमिली प्लानिंग के अंदर अगर वह राज आता। लेकिन जब मोरार जी भाई का शासन आया तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई। मुझे यह आशा थी कि यह बहुत बुजुर्ग आदमी है, इन का एच मारल स्टैंडर्ड है। लेकिन अफसोस कि उन क ऊपर जब चार्ज लगाए बरण सिंह ने तो उन को उन्होंने यह कहा कि आप को चार्ज विद ड्रा कर लेने पड़ेंगे तभी मैं आप को मिनिस्ट्री में लूंगा। अफसोस, अगर वह यह कहते कि तुम ने चार्ज लगाए हैं प्रूब करो, तब मैं सत्य समझूंगा और इस के बाद मिनिस्ट्री में लूंगा तब तो कोई बात होती। लेकिन अफसोस कि यह मारल करेज नहीं है। इसी प्रकार राज्य सभा के अंदर जब उन से यह प्रश्न पूछा गया कि अगर आप के लड़के काति भाई के खिलाफ चार्ज प्रूब हो गए तो आप क्या करेंगे तो कहते हैं कि मैं उनको घर से निवान दूंगा। यह कोई धांसर है? उन को तो यह कहना चाहिए था कि मैं इस के ऊपर, इसी आधार के ऊपर रिज्वाइन कर दूंगा। वह तो ऐसे ही हुआ कि किसी आदमी को अगर हम यह कह दें कि तुम ने सो रुपये चोरी किए, वह कहेगा कि मैं ने नहीं किया। अरे भाई मैंने अगर प्रूब कर दिया तो, तो मैं सो रुपये दे दूंगा। यह भी कोई बात हुई? पहले कह दिया कि नहीं किया

घोर फिर कह दिया कि प्रूब कर दिया तो
दे दूंगा ।

कहने का मतलब यह है कि भाज के
प्राइम मिनिस्टर जो हम यह समझते थे कि
एक मारग करेज के धादमी हैं । लेकिन उन
के बदर यह चीज नहीं है । घर बघिए
यहाँ पर क्या हुआ ? जब मांटे साहब न
प्रस्ताव मूव किया तो किसी कारणों से वह
विदग्ध करने लगे । जब विदग्ध करने की
बात आई तो झट से मोरार जी भाई अपने
प्राक्मिग म गए, जा कर उन्होंने जा लेंटर
लिखा था, मांटे साहब न स्वीकर का कि ये
चाजेंड हैं जिस की बापी प्राइम मिनिस्टर
का बी पी झट से मोरार जी भाई प्राक्मिग
गए घोर लेंटर उठा लाये घोर समझ लिया
कि आप इसको विदग्ध कर रहे हैं तो क्या
मेरे लडके के खिलाफ जो चाजेंड लगाए हैं
वह भी विदग्ध कर रहे हैं । उनका सारा
दिमाग उनके लडके पर है । वे चाहते हैं
कि हमारे हाथ में सत्ता रहे हमारे हाथ में
सम्पत्ति रहे । वे चाहते हैं कि मेरे लडके
के हाथ में सम्पत्ति रहे । मैं समझता था
कि जनता सरकार कुछ आदमों मानन रखेगी
बल्कि इन्होंने गांधी जी की समाधि पर
जाकर बम धाई है लेकिन मुझे अकतास
है कि उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया ।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब
यहाँ पर श्री भट्टन बिहारी वाजपेयी और
श्री मधु लिमय विरोध पक्ष में थे तब उन्होंने
तत्कालीन फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर, श्री मोरार जी
देसाई के लडके पर चाजेंड लगाए थे घोर उस
समय वाजपेयी जी ने ब्लाक पडकर राम का
आदर्श प्रस्तुत किया था •

मुख दिया—वा मोहा द्येम

यदि वा जानकीमपि

आराधनाय लागानाम्

मृचना नास्ति ने व्यथा ।

उन्होंने कहा कि पब्लिक प्राप्रीनियन के लिए
अगर अपना श्रीमती जी का भी छाड़ना पड़े
तो वह भी रखेंगे । हम उनका उच्च आदर्श
रखन चांगा समझ रहे थे हम समझते थे
हमारा प्राइम मिनिस्टर पड़े हैं, कुछ तो
स्टैंडर्ड गवर्नेलिंग के नीतिन दृष्टि में नियमों,
निबल और **हैं— यह मैं कह सकता हूँ ।
उन्होंने कोई भी आदर्श नहीं स्थापना में वहना
चाहना हूँ कि राजनीतिक सत्ता पालिटि-
कल पावर प्राप्त करने का एक मोना रहता है
उस समय आदमी पालिटिकल पावर बैस्वर कर
लेता है लेकिन अभी पालिटिकल पावर छोड़ने
का भी एक मोना आता है घोर उस वकत
अगर आदमी उसको उड़ी छाड़ता है तो उसके
बाद उस पछताना पड़ेगा । पिछली बार
श्रीमता इन्दिरा गांधी का इलाहाबाद जन्मेट
के मोने पर सत्ता छाड़न का मोका आया
था अगर उस वकत वे सत्ता छाड़ देती तो
उनका गांव गांव में मन्दिर बन जाते ।
इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे
प्राइम मिनिस्टर भारतीय आदर्शों को बायम
रखत हुए सत्ता छाड़ देते हैं तो यह हमारे
आदर्शों के अनुकूल रहेगा ।

श्री लक्ष्मण राव मन्मकर (भंडारा) •
सभापति महोदय माननीय सदस्य ने जो
शब्द ** कहा है, क्या यह पार्लेमेन्टरी है ?
यह गद उन्हा वापिस लेना चाहिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN If there is any-
thing objectionable, that will be ex-
punged I have instructed the Secre-
tariat that if there is anything ob-
jectionable, that will be expunged

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H M PATEL) Sir, I should
say right at the outset that the main
point of the motion moved by Shri
Unnikrishnan is one of undoubtedly
considerable importance and so far as
that point is concerned that was ac-
cepted by almost every speaker who

[Shri H M Patel]

spoke except those who wanted to make political capital out of the matter. Those who raised the level of the whole debate considered that this raises the question of use of black money in elections and therefore they said here is something which causes real harm to our democracy and what steps should we take to see that that does not happen? Speaker after speaker from all sides of the House desired that there should be some real thought given to it by all, individually, separately and jointly.

Sir so far as we are concerned you know the Wanchoo Committee made a recommendation in this regard. I would like to quote from it because it is very important and we should see what it considered. That was in 1972. It said:

'We recognise the need to keep political institutions free of corruption. We are, therefore, not in favour of the ban on donations by companies to political parties being removed, particularly when the shares in many companies are held by public institutions like the Unit Trust of India, the Life Insurance Corporation, the Nationalised banks etc. Nevertheless, it is an accepted fact of life that in a democratic set up political parties have to spend considerable sums of money and that large sums are required for elections.'

My hon friends there who spoke referred to the collection of money by the Janata Party for the elections almost as if they got elected without expending any money whatsoever. In this connection it may be pertinent to refer to the manner in which this problem has been tackled in countries like West Germany and Japan. In West Germany political parties are financed by the Government on the basis of votes polled by them in the preceding elections. In Japan the Government finances election expenses for national parties on the basis of the size of the constituency and also gives

financial assistance for research and party publicity. It is said that such measures largely ensure that political parties do not have to lean heavily on rich patrons or indulge in underhand deals. We are of the opinion that in our country also the Government should finance political parties and so on. Like this, he goes on to recommend.

The same question was taken up by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan who appointed a Committee which, I think, my friend, Prof Mavalankar referred to. It was appointed in 1976.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
(Begusarai) Tarkunde Committee in 1974

SHRI H M PATEL Yes, in 1974, and that Committee made valuable recommendations again emphasising the role that money plays in the elections and how that should be removed, and how the need for that should be reduced. And this was followed up subsequently by a report which appeared on March 19, 1978, where again they lay emphasis on the same fact. Now, this Government has appointed a Committee of the Cabinet on Electoral Reforms. It is considering this very question, on what steps should be taken to see that the money power which today plays such a role should be eliminated or should be reduced. I am mentioning all this in order to emphasise that this is a subject to which this Government has been attaching considerable importance and I think until a few days ago, early this month, the Income-Tax Act was amended in order to provide that the expenditure incurred by a tax-payer for purposes of advertisement in souvenirs etc published by any political party will not be allowed as deduction in computing the taxable profits. Again, this is a source of circumventing the ban on political donations by companies. The same Amendment Act has also stipulated that political parties will not be allowed tax exemption, will not be entitled to tax exemption for the donations received by them, unless they

maintain proper books of account, record the names and addresses of persons who have made voluntary contributions of more than Rs 10,000 at a time and have their accounts audited by a Chartered Accountant or any other qualified accountant. The third amendment has also been made to exempt political parties from levy of wealth tax. This may enable them to build up the funds necessary for that purpose without having to depend on donations all the time. Therefore, you will see that we attach considerable importance to this aspect of the question and if Mr Unnikrishnan who has moved this motion really intended what it is implied in the motion that money power should play a lesser role in our political life then he should have appreciated the steps that this Government has taken and the way in which this Government is approaching this problem.

Shri Unnikrishnan unfortunately succumbed to the temptation—not any other temptation—and he mentioned many other matters. He thought he would take up—various skeletons in the Janata's cupboard. He mentioned various things as if he was present on those very occasions. He vividly described the various points. I myself felt he has missed his role. Instead of being a Parliamentarian he might have done infinitely better off than other literary men perhaps in writing fiction, in which his imagination could have had full play, as he has allowed it to have when he described the various things.

He said, for instance that one fine day Shri Kanti Desai landed in Calcutta. Of course he was there to see him landing there one fine day. Then he was approached by a number of businessmen a deal was struck in which Rs 50 lakhs—he counted them of course—was given to Shri Kanti Desai. For what purpose? In order that Shri I. P. Gupta should be made the Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes. It staggers one to see the extent to which he has allowed his imagination free play to play ducks and drakes even with his judgement.

Shri I. P. Gupta was the senior most

Member of the Board. Therefore, I would have thought that these businessmen who are hard-headed persons would have had seen no reason whatsoever to part with Rs 50 lakhs in order to see that he shall be made the Chairman. Shri I. P. Gupta is an experienced person, competent person with a good record. Where was the reason for them to think that he (Interruptions) On the date on which he says the deal was struck there was no question of any Vigilance Commission etc. But, by the time of course the question came for the actual proposal of deciding who should be recommended and considered for the post, certain difficulties arose and this question was gone into. Therefore obviously when an enquiry has to be made the question has to be considered. But there again Shri Unnikrishnan allows his imagination free play. He says the Finance Secretary went along to the Vigilance Commissioner and said 'do this or don't do this' he was persuaded to do this 'or else', as the messenger of Shri Kanti Desai. How did he come to know that he was the messenger of Shri Kanti Desai? (Interruptions) What are you talking about?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) I stand corrected if he was your messenger?

SHRI H. M. PATEL He was neither my messenger nor anyone else's. These people do their duty. This is one of the things which you do not realise. You are doing the greatest harm to Parliamentary democracy when you go on politicalising civil servants also.

You are bringing in all allegation which has no foundation in fact, no foundation whatsoever. The way you go about, the way you face facts was seen very clearly when you brought ridiculous allegations against the External Affairs Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Did he enquire of the facts from the Home Minister? Did he realise that it was the Home Ministry which initiated the matter and it was the Home Ministry which wanted the passport to be impounded? Then he says 'are you sure of this'?

[Shri H M Patel]

Then he asks further questions What can you do of a person who cannot face facts? When he does not know what the facts are how can we deal with such a person

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Don't record

(Interruptions) **

SHRI H M PATEL Mr Unnikrishnan then referred to Mr Surendra Narayan and said that he was given extension till the 17th of July 1978

SHRI K. P UNNIKRISHNAN First finish CBDT and then you can come to this

SHRI H M PATEL I must go as I wish.

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN When you say that I do not know what the truth is I presume you mean it Please explain how untruthful I have been

SHRI H. M PATEL I cannot go on explaining I have given an instance (Interruptions) It is quite obvious that the facts are not palatable I am taking up each point and I put it to them that these are the facts If they cannot accept, then there is no other way in which I can put it across to them

Shri Unnikrishnan wants me to deal with the CBDT first He said that the Appointments Committee has first approved Shri Badami's appointment as Chairman and his appointment as a Member was some kind of an afterthought to fulfil the conditions laid down in the Rules I am not quite sure whether this is what he said. But the fact is that the CBDT consists of seven Members. All of them are of the rank of Additional Secretaries Only the Chair-

man is given a slightly higher salary to distinguish him from the rest But the rank of all of them is that of an Additional Secretary Mr Badami, before he was appointed as Chairman was holding a position which was also of the same rank of an Additional Secretary and he was appointed as a Member first, before he was appointed as Chairman

Now he said that Mr Kanti Desai had something to do not something, everything to do with the appointments and that in fact everything went to him as if he was the person—I think he gave a very vivid description

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur) It is a fact

SHRI H M PATEL The facts, according to same people are whatever they say I can tell you that there is no question whatsoever of Shri Kanti Desai interfering with the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet and the proposals which went to the Appointments Committee were the accepted proposals which went from the Finance Minister

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chyirinkil) Was Kuruvilla's name there?

SHRI H M PATEL Kuruvilla's name was never proposed at all. But there are reasons for that, which I will not give out now, because that is not the issue at present

Then he said something about Mr Surendra Narayan's extension for a certain number of days. It is such a very simple matter First of all, you must know that Mr Surendra Narayan had actually been appointed as the Chairman of the Settlement Commission by the previous Government and Mr Ganapathi who was the then Settlement Commissioner was to retire on 31st March 1977 The present Government allowed Mr

Garapathi to be the Chairman of the Settlement Commission till he reached the age of 60 and Mr Surendra Narayan was allowed to continue as the Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, till the date of Mr Ganapathi's retirement. The date of retirement is an important point. Mr Ganapathi's period of appointment was extended till he reached the age of 60. Under these rules the date on which he reached the age of 60 he was to retire on that date. That is why 16 days extension had to be given. There is nothing else behind it.

Again, Mr Unnikrishnan alleged that the Settlement Commission has been overruling the objections raised by the Commissioners of Income tax at Ahmedabad and Bombay and that the party in power has gained through these settlements. All this he said as if he was witness to everything. The allegation is, if I may say so completely untrue. The Settlement Commission received 1152 applications for settlement of income tax and wealth tax cases between 1st April 1976 and 30th June 1978. The Commission declined to admit 245 of these applications and has so far entertained 892 applications. Settlements were finalised in 153 cases and 739 applications are pending before the Commission. The Commission overruled objections raised under second proviso to Section 245D of the Income tax Act only in two cases till now not as he said in a large number of cases. One of them related to Bombay and the other to Calcutta.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN
Which case?

SHRI H. M. PATEL You tell me. No case that has anything to do with Mr Kanti Desai or anybody for that matter.

You listen further. No settlement has yet been effected by the Commission in either of the two cases. And

what is more significant from the point of view of the allegation made by Mr Unnikrishnan is that the Government have filed special leave petitions before the Supreme Court under article 136 of the Constitution even against the Commission's entertaining these two petitions. He went out of his way to say that we encouraged this and that we gained some benefit out of it. These gentlemen have no regard for facts.

Mr Krishnanant said something about the list of donations made to a political party which was seized by the Income tax Department from the premises of Baroda Rayon. According to the findings of the Shah Commission of Inquiry the papers containing details of donations made to a political party which had been seized during the search of the premises of the Baroda Rayon were handed over by the then Chairman Central Board of Direct Taxes Mr S. R. Mehta to the then Minister of Revenue and Banking Shri Pranab Mukherjee. These papers have not been retrieved yet. The case is sub judice since complaints have been filed in the court of a Delhi Magistrate against both Mr S. R. Mehta and Mr Pranab Mukherjee.

The point for consideration in the context of the allegations made by Mr Unnikrishnan and some other hon. Members is why it did not occur to the hon. Members, who are so critical now about alleged collection of funds, to find out how much funds had been collected, from whom, and when these funds had been utilised till March 1977. They had no interest at all. They thought that this money was falling from the Heavens for whatever purpose they required—when the elections took place or whatever other things took place.

I would like to answer to the point raised by Shri Karwar Lal Gupta. He is not here. He raised a point that referred to very large deposits occurring in post office Savings Bank

[Shri H M Patel]

in Haryana in March-April 1974. From the dates, you might remember, in whose regime this happened. I may mention that deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank form part of the small savings collections out of which loans are released by the Central Government to the States. Some years ago it was noticed that a few State Governments, with a view to getting larger loans from the Centre, were securing substantial deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks towards the end of the financial year, which were withdrawn early in the next financial year—in a matter of a few days. This happened in a large way in Haryana in 1973-74. To curb such a tendency it was decided in October 1974 that release of loans to State Governments against deposits secured in March will be made beyond a certain limit only if such deposits remained in the Post Office Savings Bank for a certain period of time. I may again mention this to say how these things took place.

I would like to refer to some of the points which Mr Stephen made.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What about Rs 90 lakhs? You have not answered that point.

SHRI H M PATEL: That is a point that will come to be known when their income-tax returns may be given, when your party and other parties will have to submit the returns. When those come before the Income-tax Department, they will know. Those returns will be for the respective assessment year. This will come then. Mr Unnikrishnan seems to think that they could break any law. We comply with the law, we proceed according to the law. We have no other method of doing

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The former Home Minister, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, gave even the number

of the cheque paid to the printing press. The whole document including the cheque number was placed before this House. Why can't you do in the same way? (Interruptions)

SHRI H M PATEL: If he could tell me under what law we should proceed, I shall be very glad to consider the matter. You must know that we believe in going according to law which is something which you do not believe in.

Mr Stephen made one or two points which, I think, really require to be dealt with. He said that Government should not have opposed an inquiry by a Parliamentary Committee. Now, I ask you how reasonable it is that, when an allegation of a certain kind is made against any individual, it should be considered by a Parliamentary Committee consisting of men who may not have the judicial background and who would not, therefore, have been trained in judicial procedures. Such an inquiry must be made in a proper way. Otherwise, it is difficult to ensure these essential characteristics of an objective inquiry. If you want an objective inquiry—

SHRI K GOPAL: On a point of order.

SHRI H M PATEL: I am not yielding. Why are such interruptions allowed? I do not yield. I do not agree.

SHRI K GOPAL: Who are you to say that? I am rising on a point of order. I have not asked for a clarification. It is a point of order that I am raising. It is for the Chairman to allow.

SHRI H M PATEL: I am sorry, I did not hear your saying that you were on a point of order.

SHRI K GOPAL: Just now the hon. Minister, Mr Patel said in his reply which many members did not

notice that a committee appointed
(Interruptions) You please keep quiet
 Who are you? It is for the Chairman
 to say *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH
 (Kheri) Under what Rule you are
raising your point of order?

SHRI K GOPAL Do you know the
 rules?

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH
 Better than you

SHRI K GOPAL Sir the hon Mi-
 nister said that a committee of the
 House which consists of Members
 who do not have any judicial back-
 ground are not going to deliver the
 goods This is what he said, if I re-
 member correct How can a committee
 which consists of members who do
 not have any judicial background
 judge a case properly—this is what
 he said if I remember correctly
 Sir, the amounts to casting asper-
 sion on the members. The hon gen-
 tlemen sitting here and the hon
 gentlemen sitting there are not all
 lawyers but that does not mean that
 we cannot be on any committee It
 does not mean that we cannot judge
 a thing properly This is not the
 way He is only reading out the brief
 of the officers This is an insult to
 the House Do not say that

SHRI H M PATEL You have not
 listened to the whole thing *(Inter-*
rptions) I was emphasizing that if
 you want an objective inquiry it
 ought to be conducted by a judicial-
 ly-trained person *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. GOPAL In a parliamen-
 tary committee you do not believe?
 You say so

SHRI H M PATEL You have a
 view but I have a right to my view
 But I would also point out

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack
 pore) The hon Minister is com-
 mitting contempt of the House by

saying that parliamentary committees
 are not judicially qualified to inves-
 tigate frauds committed by various
 people

SHRI H M PATEL Mr Roy has
 not understood me properly There
 is no question of saying that the
 parliamentary committees are not
 to be respected I am saying on the
 contrary they should be They are
 they must be and they will be I
 was only saying that a parliamentary
 committee to be an appropriate body
 with regard to investigations going
 into questions where a judicial mind
 is required where an objective atti-
 tude is needed—don't forget this
 that when the finding comes *(In-*
terruptions)

SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA (My-
 sore) I would like to know from
 the Minister whether the Minister by
 observing that Parliament Members
 do not have a judicial bent of mind,
 think that therefore they are not fit
 for going into these things? Is it
 what he means?

MR CHAIRMAN He has explain-
 ed that point later on He does not
 mean that

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Our appeal
 is that these remarks should be ex-
 punged There are unparliamentary
(Interruptions)

SHRI H M PATEL Supposing for
 the sake of argument such a commit-
 tee less than the Opposition would im-
 less then the Opposition would im-
 mediately say that this is politically
 motivated this and that

SHRI SAUGATA ROY How?

SHRI H M PATEL Mr Roy,
 whatever you may say this is exactly
 what you are doing all the time

Another point which was said
 was how can the Rajya Sabha re-
 solution be overlooked? I do not
 understand why Mr Stephen raised
 this question

[Sri H. M. Patel]

20 hrs.

On the subject of the Resolution on the subject of the Government the highest authority competent to pronounce it is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. I do not know why Mr. Speaker thought it fit or even proper to question this.

Now I come to another point that he raised. If the Chief Justice is asked to make preliminary enquiries, how can any other authority be expected to enquire into the matter further? Sir I am surprised that a lawyer like Shri Sengupta who is a lawyer of great standing has just not realised that his observation is in the nature of an aspersion on the judiciary. He underestimates the strength and independence of Indian judiciary. Even in the Supreme Court the Chief Justice is first among equals. There are a number of cases in which there are other judges of the Supreme Court who have differed from the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice had quite often given minority judgments. Therefore there can be no reason to apprehend that if the matter is referred to the Chief Justice it will preclude the whole matter or whatever be the matters from being considered fairly subsequently following upon whatever view he takes.

Sir I would say this I do not wish to deal with anything more because it seems to me that I have covered all the points that the hon. Members have raised and I said generally, I would once again end my observations by saying that the Resolution that he moved is just like this.

This House is of the opinion that increasing play of money power in elections pose grave threat to the future of Parliamentary Democracy.

I think that if he had omitted the word 'increasing', I would say that

the play of money power in elections poses a grave threat to the future of Parliamentary Democracy.

Then I do not think there is any difference of opinion. But after all he has discovered that threat is increasing in the last few months. They have just lived through all these years when the collection of funds and money that posed a threat was never discovered by these hon. Members. Nothing was discovered (Interruption). In fact, in the Andhra Pradesh elections it is said that a lakh and half of rupees for every single Assembly candidate was given on that side. Where did all the money come from? It is one of the things I think it is better that they do not go into.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY These are vague allegations.

SHRI H. M. PATEL Whenever we say anything that is a vague allegation. When you say that it sounds very well (Interruptions). I think money power is something that is bad for democracy. Black money is something that should be eliminated. And we should take steps to see that electoral reform is brought in as early a date as possible so that some of the ills can possibly be cured.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY To day your reply was very good and better than on other occasions.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) Mr. Chairman Sir I am grateful to the participants on the debate on my motion which I moved along with my hon. friend Shri Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) Mr. Chairman it was said that we shall sit upto 8 only. Let him continue next time.

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN I am in the hands of the House

SHRI SAUGATA ROY A senior Member of this House wants this.

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN I cannot finish in ten minutes

Mr Chairman as I was saying I am grateful to the participants who have shown keen awareness of the problems I have tried to pose through this motion, that is, the problem of increasing play of money power in the electoral mechanism as evidenced by the recent revelation. Now Mr H. M. Patel who sought to intervene in the debate on behalf of the Treasury Benches I wish he had been as truthful as I have been untruthful according to him I know his difficulty But I must tell him and the House that he has put the weakest defence of an indefensible case I have ever heard in this House He tried to skip ever He thinks that he has answered all our points I do not want to tire the patience of the House by repeating many others

MR CHAIRMAN We started this discussion at 7.10 p.m. Now, the time of the House is extended upto 8.30 p.m.

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN Till I finish.

Mr Chairman, our intention was not to malign any individual I had made it clear yesterday (Interruptions) But obviously I have to quote many unpalatable and unpleasant examples Many of them remain unanswered Doubt persists Many of them remain unchallenged Mr H. M. Patel said—I know he is quick in his wit—that I have missed my profession and I should have gone in for writing I consider it to be a compliment and I accept it But he has not tried to answer some of the basic facts I have brought before the House As I explained I would not deny Mr Kantibhai Desai or for

that matter anybody else his right to participate in any political activity and also while not amassing wealth for himself to collect political donations But as I explained there is a close access when that man who collects donations for political movement does so in an unauthorised capacity and is in close proximity to the highest centre of decision making And this, as I said, breeds corruption It has bred corruption This is the gravamen of my charge It is not only a widespread concern in this House as well as throughout the country but a so Mr Charan Singh who was till the other day a trusted colleague—I hope he still continues to be one—and the Home Minister of this country who had claimed that he is a crusader against corruption and that is the basic Janata promise, said thus I quote

‘We had opposed rampant corruption of the previous regime and vowed to root it out from high places As Home Minister, I have been trying in my humble way, to root out corruption from all high places’

Mark the word ‘all high places—

“but my efforts have been brought to naught because much more powerful forces are protecting corruption. As far as I am concerned I am ready for an open inquiry against my family members”

This is what Shri Charan Singh has said

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली)

जिस तरीक़ को ?

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN This has appeared in Sunday Magazine, July 16th page 17.18

Now Sir, Mr Patel raised the question and said if all allegations are to be enquired into, then where is the end That was the main thrust of his argument, as I understood it.

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

Now, these are allegations against whom? Now, I would quote from the Das Commission which went into this question. It said

'Allegations publicly made are a fair warning to the Minister and if he chooses to ignore them, guilty knowledge must be presumed

And again, this is what Jawaharlal Nehru said on Krishnamachari's case I quote

'Of course, the conclusion that there is no case for inquiry must be reached in such a manner that will carry conviction with Parliament and the people This could be done only by taking preliminary opinion of a person who can be relied upon to be independent and objective'

I do not have to further answer Mr Patel's arguments on this score

Now, Sir, this has been the practice as I mentioned yesterday During Jawaharlal Nehru's days, certain standards were set Whether my friends would agree or not, this has been the accepted standard in this country In our own State, we have introduced this system We are proud about it If anybody makes any charge against any Minister or any individual, paying Rs 500, then the Government is bound to appoint an Inquiry Commission So, this is the standard that the United Front Government in Kerala has set for itself And Mr Kanti Desai, as I said, is just not nobody He himself says, and I quote

'I mainly look after the political affairs Administrative details I leave to others.'

—people like Mr H. M. Patel, Finance Secretary and various others

'I meet and discuss things with political leaders and I also

look after my father who is to be assisted in various things."

He has gone further, Mr. Sathe quoted his latest interview to German Monthly where he has gone further ahead I don't want to repeat it He said that he, along with others, Secretaries and so on, have to assist his father We also know how he was assisting them Now, Sir, certain questions arise I hope Mr Patel would not grudge my raising such questions The basic question is this. Was the Prime Minister aware of these collections before? Was it with his permission? Was it sought? Did he give it? Was it done with his consent? Or was it without his consent? And Mr Patel forgot to answer this quite deliberately Were these amounts received in cheques or in black-money? Now, he wants us to wait till the Income-tax assessments of these companies and individuals are to be settled He does not want to tell this House I remember Sham Babu, Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu, Mr Madhu Limaye and Mr Madhu Dandavate demanded in this House when the poster issue came up that they wanted to know who paid and how much was paid Was it by cheque? And with all my reservations about various things about the then Government and the then leadership, I must say we gave it We gave the cheque number to the satisfaction of the opposition But unfortunately Mr. Patel has failed to convince us on this point Now, another point arises That is about collection of black foreign exchange Simply by saying that I am very good at fiction, you cannot convince people Now, I am happy that Bahugunaji is here This morning, to a question which could not be answered by the Prime Minister, he had said that his Private Secretary, Mr Shankar, was formerly concerned with a company called Netherlands Offshore Company of Delft, Holland Now, I would like to know from Bahugunaji and his Government whether it is a fact that this

gentleman along with Mr Kanti Desai did pressurize the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to accept drilling equipment belonging to this Company. My question regarding Hinduja Brothers remained unanswered.

Now, the basic thing is: Was there a *quid pro quo*? *Quid pro quo* has been alleged. Now, he has not explained it in detail whether these donations were the result of *quid pro quo*. As long as he refuses to identify the donors and take the Parliament and the people into confidence about the nature of this collection and by whom it was done, people cannot be convinced. Now, Sir, the question that I have posed in this House is a very grave one. As I said yesterday, I do not want to take up the position that political finance of the whole system can be undertaken without money. It cannot be, I know that. If you have a different kind of system well, you can have it. But as long as you have that system, money has to come from somewhere. Now, how do you legalise this? How do you institutionalise this? That is the basic problem before Parliament, politicians, political parties and the people. I was one of those who had difference on the question of banning of company donations. I was of the opinion that there should even be a liberal tax exemption. Now, these are of a fundamental nature which must wait till the Government decides and I am happy that he referred to the questions of FRG under Public Law 21. They have made certain things that is very important. I do not know. I am also happy that he referred to Wanchoo Committee. But he did not refer to many other aspects of Wanchop Committee's recommendations. Of course this was not the time. But the main thing is that certain vested interests have been created in the country, in the political system, by these donors as well as recipients. The nexus between these donors and recipients are primarily of black money. That is crucial problem to which at the moment we should en-

gage our attention. Whether it is Mr Madhu Limaye's letter which he neither denies nor confirms as well as Mr C B Gupta's earlier statement and partial modifications of that statement later, or any other statement this has naturally engaged the attention because Shri Kanti Desai is involved and you cannot brush it away by simply saying that there was a difference in date, there was a difference in something else.

I do not want to take more of your time except again I would repeat what Shri Patel said that there were only hundred and odd cases before the Settlement Commission and these have been cleared out of 1000 or so. I would like to know whether all penalties, prosecution and interest have been waived. I raised it yesterday, he has taken only one aspect of my query and answered it, he refused to answer the other part. I have also referred to certain specific things about the prosecution and the CBI report. I had quoted that CBI report regarding import of films by Hinduja Brothers as well as the Maneckji case. Why certain lines of enquiry are not being pursued with vigour? The case was filed before the Metropolitan Magistrate of Bombay as early as 30th September, 1977. Eleven months have passed, still it is being processed and what is being processed—two very grave charges. I have made an allegation according to my information, which has not been denied that when it came to Kanti Desai, it has come to a blind alley. This is a very grave matter. As I said I wish, he gets out of this present predicament. It is not only a political predicament before him but a moral predicament before him, his Party and the nation.

I would like to say that the thrust of public opinion which is reflected in the speeches as well as in his motion cannot be stopped by these answers which, as I characterised earlier, I wish were as untruthful, as he has made out.

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

Shri Morarji Desai as I said we thought was performing a historic role. We thought, he had as his ideal the Maryadapurshotom of Ramayana but when asked why he wanted Sita to undergo this agony he said it is not enough that I know that she is pure but the world should know that she is pure. I would only appeal to the Prime Minister and this Government while commending this motion before the House that please do not be a whole sale in disaster let us stop at a retailer's level.

MR. CHAIRMAN Now amendment No 1 to 5 has been moved by Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain. Shri P. K. Deo, Shri Shankar Dev, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath and Dr. Ramji Singh. I shall take the amendments one by one.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN I accept Dr. Ramji Singh's amendment. *(Interrupted)*

MR. CHAIRMAN The amendments have already been circulated. Now amendment No 1 moved by Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain.

The question is—

That in the motion—

after "evidenced insert—

since the elections of 1971 and (1)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN I shall now put amendment No 2 moved by Shri P. K. Deo to the vote of the House. The question is—

That in the motion—

add at the end—

and recommends to the Government to bring forward expeditious legislation by which all political

parties in the country should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860 (as amended up-to date) and should maintain accounts of all their receipts revealing their sources and expenditure supported by stamped vouchers and publish annually a statement of receipts and expenditures duly audited and certified by a chartered accountant which should be published in the Gazette of the Government of India. (2)

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No 33)

20.32 hrs.

AYES

Bhakta Shri Manoranjan

*Dasgupta Shri K. N.

Chikkalimiah Shri K.

Deo Shri P. K.

*Rai Shri Shriv Ram

Roy Shri A. K.

Shankar Dev Shri

NOES

Agrawal, Shri Satish

Ahuja Shri Subhash

Argal Shri Chhabiram

Bahuguna Shri H. N.

Bahuguna Shrimati Kamala

Balbir Singh Chowdhry

Barakatali Shrimati Renuka Devi

Bassappa Shri Kondajji

Borole Shri Yashwant

Brahm Perkash Chaudhury

Chand Ram, Shri

Chandan Singh Shri

Chandra Pal Singh Shri

Chandrivati Shrimati

Chaturbhuj Shri

Chaudhary Shri Motibhai R.

Chavda Shri K S
Chowhan Shri Bharat Singh
Chunder Dr Pratap Chandra

Dandavate Prof Madhu
Dave, Shri Anant
Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
Dhandayuthapani Shri V
Dhurve Shri Shyamal
Digvijoy Narain Singh Shri

Ganga Bhakt Singh Shri
Gattani Shri R D
Godara Ch Hari Ram Makkasar

Harikesh Bahadur Shri
Heera Bhal Shri

Jaiswal Shri Anant Ram
Jasrota Shri Baldev Singh

Kailash Prakash, Shri
Kotrashetti Shri A K
Kushwah Shri Ram Naresh

Lumaye Shri Madhu

Malik Shri Mukhlis Singh

Mandal, Shri B P

Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal

Mankar Shri Laxman Rao

Mehra Shri Prasannbhai

Mishra Shri Shyamnandan

Mondal Dr Bijoy

Multan Singh Chaudhary

Munda Shri Karla

Nathani Ram Shri

Nathwan, Shri Narendra P

Nayar Dr Sushila

Negi Shri T S

Paraste Shri Dalpat Singh

Parthasarathy Shri P

Paswan Shri Ram Vilas

Patel Shri Dharmasinhbhai

Patel Shri H M

Patel Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai

Patel Shri S D

Pradhan Shri Pabitra Mohan

Raghavji Shri

Raghu Ramaiah Shri K

Rai Shri Gauri Shankar

Raj Narain Shri

Rajda Shri Ratansinh

Ram Awadhesh Singh Shri

Ram Kushan Shri

Ramjiwan Singh Shri

Rodrigues Shri Rudolph

Sai Shri Larang

Sai Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo

Saini Shri Manohar Lal

Saran Shri Daulat Kan

Shah Shri Surath Bahadur

Sharma Shri Jagannath

Sharma Shri N K.

Sharma Narain Shri

Sher Singh Prof

Sheth Shri Vinodbhai B

Shrikrishna Singh Shri

Shukla Shri Chumanbhai H (Rajast)

Shukla Shri Madan Lal

Singha Shri Sachindralal

Sinha Shri Satyendra Narayan

Somani Shri Roop Lal

Talwandi Shri Jagdev Singh

Tan Singh Shri

Tiwari Shri Brij Bhushan

Tiwari Shri D N

Tiwari Shri Ramansingh

Ugrasen Shri

Vaghela Shri Shankersinhji

Verma Shri Ravindra

Verma Shri Raghunath Singh

Yadav Shri Ramji Lal

Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh

MR CHAIRMAN Subject to correction the result* of the Division is as follows —

Ayes 7

Noes 93

The motion was negatived

MR CHAIRMAN There is amendment No 3 by Shri Shankar Dev Does he want to withdraw it?

SHRI SHANKAR DEV I want to press it

MR CHAIRMAN Now I shall put amendment no 3 by Shri Shankar Dev to the vote of the House

SHRI SHANKAR DEV Let me amendment be read out

MR CHAIRMAN This has already been circulated

Now I shall put amendment no 3 by Shri Shankar Dev to the vote of the House

Amendment No 3 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN Now there is amendment no 4 by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath Does he want to withdraw the amendment?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) I am on a point of order I raised this point yesterday also I gave my amendment not as an amendment but as a substitute motion and the record bears me out yesterday record I raised the point yesterday Mr Chairman you were not there another Chairman was there He said The office informs me that it will be in the form of an amendment itself to substitute that to substitute the motion I had given notice as follows

The House expresses its grave concern etc

The first phrase the first part of the sentence has been retained and the rest has been added as has been done by the office The Chairman ruled yes

terday that it would be treated as a substitute motion I leave it now to you to decide whether it will be a substitute motion or an amendment
(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Kamath you are a senior parliamentarian The substitute motion is given under rule 342 and this is not under rule 432 So this is an amendment Now you want to withdraw it

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH I do not mind your deciding it anyway

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) Is there any particular rule?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH No no Mr Chairman's ruling is there

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka) What was the actual form of it?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH I have got it

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Let it be read out Then we will come to know whether it is an amendment or a substitute motion

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH My wording was as follows

This House expresses its grave concern

That is how I gave it The office amended it and had changed it beyond The House expresses its grave concern over the fact. You read it out in the form I gave it

(Interruptions)

It is in my own hand writing I gave it to the Secretariat in my own hand writing as a substitute motion it is there in black and white

MR CHAIRMAN You have not stated under Rule 342

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE That is the form of amendment?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH You please read the wording as I gave it and not as printed

MR CHAIRMAN Shri Kamath this has been circulated

*The following Members also voted for NOES Sarvashri K. N Dasgupta and Shiv Ram Rai

for NOES Sarvashri K. N Dasgupta

That in the motion,—

add at the end—

and expresses its grave concern over the fact that the electoral process as well as public life in India which was badly polluted and vitiated by an unholy alliance

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
I did not give that

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Read out the original notice given by Shri Kamath

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE) Because it is in his handwriting it may not be legible

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
I have not said— at the end

MR. CHAIRMAN

This House having noted recent reports in the Press regarding collection of election funds by certain persons expresses its grave concern over the fact that the electoral process as well as public life in India which was badly polluted and vitiated by an unholy alliance of political power and money power during the decadent decade 1967–77 with its steep erosion of ethical standards and moral values threatened to distort democracy into a plutocracy deform Jantantra into Dhanatantra recognises the imperative need to reverse those morbid trends is convinced that for the purpose the formulation of a voluntary code of conduct by all political parties is essential and also urges Government to initiate without delay, comprehensive measures with a view to cleansing public life in general and purifying the electoral process in particular”

So my hon friends substitute motion to a substantive motion is not admissible. Only amendments can be moved. This is my ruling

Does Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath want to withdraw his amendment?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH I do not withdraw

MR. CHAIRMAN You are not withdrawing

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
No Sir I am not withdrawing

MR CHAIRMAN All right.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayin kil) You must read 184 with Rule 344 Rule 184 is very clear on a Motion which I do not want to go into What is the specific matter and manner I do not want to go into all this. Rule 344 lays down clearly the scope of the amendments It says

(2) An amendment shall not be relevant to and within the scope of the motion to which it is proposed

(2) An amendment shall not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote.”

Mr Kamaths amendment is completely negative and also it is not relevant This is one of the recent revelations not 1967 Therefore it is not acceptable

MR. CHAIRMAN It has been held admissible by the Speaker

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Even the Speaker cannot go beyond the rules This is not admissible

MR. CHAIRMAN If there is any objection you should have raised it at the time of moving It has already been moved

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Delay in raising the objection does not mean that it is not valid It is for the Chair to give a ruling

MR. CHAIRMAN It has already been admitted.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI I am asking Mr Limaye who is a senior Parliamentarian Is this amendment admissible? Is it within the purview of rule 344?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE No free
advice I am not the Speaker

MR. CHAIRMAN My ruling is that
this is in order Are you withdrawing
your amendment?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH I
am pressing it

MR CHAIRMAN Now the lobbies
have been cleared

The question is

That in the motion—

add at the end—

and expresses its grave con-
cern over the fact that the electo-
ral process as well as public
life in India which was badly pol-
luted and vitiated by an unholy
alliance of political power and
money power during the decadent
decade 1967-77 with the deep
erosion of ethical standards and
moral values threatened to distort
democracy into a plutocracy deform
Janatantra into Dhanatantra and
recognises the imperative need to
reverse these morbid trends and
is convinced that for the purpose
the formulation of a voluntary
code of conduct by all political
parties is essential and urges the
Government to initiate without
delay comprehensive measures
with a view to cleaning public life
in general and purifying the elec-
toral process in particular" (4)

The Lok Sabha divided

1 / 1

Division No 34]

[20 48 hrs

AYES

Bhagat Ram Shri

Kamath Shri Hari Vishnu

Ry Shri A K

Shankar Dev Shri

The voted by mistake from a wrong
cordingly

NOES

Agrawal Shri Satish

Ahuja Shri Subhash

Argal Shri Chhabiram

Bahuguna Shri H N

Bahuguna Shrimati Kamala

Balbir Singh Chowdhry

Barakataki Shrimati Renuka Devi

Basappa Shri Kondaji

Berwa Shri Ram Kanwar

Bhakti Shri Manoranjan

Boroie Shri Yashwant

Brahm Perakash Chaudhury

Chand Ram Shri

Chandan Singh, Shri

Chandra Pal Singh, Shri

Chandravati Shrimati

Chaturbhuj Shri

Chaudhary Shri Motibhai R.

Chavda Shri K S

Chikkal niah Shri K

Chunder Dr Pratap Chandra

Dandavate Prof Madhu

Dasgupta Shri K. N

Dave Shri Anant

Dawn Shri Raj Krishna

Dhandayuthapani Shri V

Dhurve Shri Shyam Lal

Ganga Bhakt Singh Shri

Gattani Shri R D

Godara Ch Hari Ram Makkasar

Harikesh Bahadur Shri

Heera Bhai Shri

Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram

Jasrotia Shri Baldev Singh

Kailash Prakash Shri

Kotrachetti Shri A K.

Kushvaha Shri Ram Naresh

Mundaf Shri B P

Mandal Shri Dhanik Lal

seat and later informed the Chair ac-

Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao	Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai	Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan	Sharma, Shri Jagannath
Mondal, Dr Bijoy	Shejwalkar, Shri N K.
Multan Singh, Chaudhary	Shco Narain, Shri
Munda, Shri Karia	Sner Singh, Prof
Nathuni Ram, Shri	Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B
Nathwani, Shri Narendra P	Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
Nayar, Dr Sushila	Shukla, Shri Chumanbhai H (Rajkot)
Negi, Shri T S	Shukla, Shri Madan Lal
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh	Singna Shri Sachindralal
Parthasarathi, Shri P	Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Pawan, Shri Ram Vilas	Somani Shri Roop Lal
Patel Shri Dharmasinhbhai	Talwandi, Shri Jagdev Singh
Patel Shri H M	Tan Singh, Shri
Patel, Km Maniben Vallabhbhai	Tiwari Shri D N
Patil, Shri S D	Tiwari Shri Ramanand
Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan	Ugrasen Shri
Raghavji, Shri	Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji
Raghu Ramdas, Shri K.	Varma, Shri Ravindra
Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar	Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
Rai, Shri Shiv Ram	Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal
Raj Narain, Shri	
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh	
Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri	
Ram Kishan, Shri	
Ramjiwan Singh, Shri	
Ravi, Shri Vajalar	
Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph	
Sai, Shri Laxang	
Sai, Shri Nabhari Prasad Sukhdco	
Saini, Shri Manohar Lal	

MR. CHAIRMAN Subject to correction the result of the division is. Ayes 4, Noes 93

The motion was negatived

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
This is a day of sorrow and shame

MR CHAIRMAN Dr. Ramji Singh is not present I shall now put Amendment No 5 of Dr Ramji Singh to the vote of the House

Amendment No 5 was put and negatived.

†The following Members also recorded
Saryashri Bharat Singh Chowhan and

These votes for NOES.
Roop Nath Singh Yadav

cluding Ministers and those who are in proximity to high offices of power and decision making

The motion was negatived

The question is

MR. CHAIRMAN The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow

"That this House is of the opinion that increasing play of money power in elections pose grave threat to the future of Parliamentary Democracy as evidenced by the recent revelations of collection of huge election funds by some important persons in

20 50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 31 1978/Bhadra 9, 1900 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 31, 1978 (Bhadra
9, 1900 (Saka))

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE ADVANCE PUBLICITY GIVEN IN THE PRESS TO NOTICES GIVEN BY MEMBERS

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER It has been brought to my notice that advance publicity is being given in the press to various notices given by Members for raising matters in the House.

I may inform the Members that giving of advance publicity to notices for raising matters in the House is in contravention of the provisions of Rules 334A of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, which reads as follows—

"A notice shall not be given publicly by any Member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to Members.

Provided that a notice of a question shall not be given any publicity until the day on which the question is answered in the House."

I seek co-operation of Members and the press in the observance of the provisions of this Rule.

11 02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

OIL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD EMPLOYEES' (GENERAL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Oil Industry Development Board Employees' (General Conditions of Service) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 428(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974.

versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 428(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974.

[Placed in library See No. LT—2737/78]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF KERALA FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, KOTTAYAM AND BIHAR STATE FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, PATNA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1977 AND 1976-77. TWO STATEMENTS AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy each of the following papers under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956—

(1) Annual Report of the Kerala Forest Development Corporation Limited, Kottayam, for the year ended 30th June, 1977 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Annual Report of the Bihar State Forest Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing (a) reasons for delay in laying the reports mentioned at (1) above and (b) reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the reports.

[Placed in library See No. LT—2738/78]

(4) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955—

(1) G.S.R. 413(F) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August 1978, revoking the Levy Sugar Supply (Control) Order, 1972 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 310(E) dated the 13th June, 1972.

2

- (ii) G S R 414(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1978, rescinding certain orders mentioned in the Notification issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955
- (iii) G S R 415(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1978, rescinding certain orders mentioned in the Notification issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955
- (iv) G S R. 416(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August 1978 rescinding Notification No G S R. 1751 dated the 20th November, 1967

[Placed in library See No LT-2739/78]

THIRD AND FINAL REPORT OF SHAH COMMISSION OF INQUIRY MEMORANDUM OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE REPORT STATEMENT, RE. HINDI VERSION OF REPORT AND SIXTY-SIXTH REPORT OF LAW COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) Sir, on behalf of Shri Shanti Bhushan, I beg to lay on the Table

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 —
- (i) Third and Final Report dated the 6th August, 1978 of Shah Commission of Inquiry set up to inquire into the misuse of authority, excesses and mal practices committed during the Emergency
- (ii) Memorandum of the Action taken by the Government on the above Report.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the Report and the Memorandum of Action taken

[Placed in library See No LT-2740/78]

- (3) A copy of the Sixty-sixth Report (Hindi versions) of the Law Commission on Married Women's Property Act 1874. [Placed in library See No LT-2741/78]

STATEMENT RE CORRECTION OF ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKURULLAH) On behalf of Shri H. M. Patel, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (i) correction the reply given on the 12th May, 1978 to Unstarred Question No 10180 by Shri Ahsan Jafri regarding employees in State Bank of India Gujarat and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library See No LT-2742/78]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Consumer Price Index Numbers [Placed in library See No LT-2743/78]

STATEMENT CORRECTING THE INFORMATION RE AMENDMENT OF EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the information given about amendment of Employment of Children Act, in the statement laid on the Table on the 28th August, 1978 in reply to Unstarred Question No 4653 regarding recommendations of Working Group on employment of Children [Placed in library See No LT-2744/78].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF JUTE CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR 1976-77 AND STATEMENT RE DELAY IN LAYING REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) I beg to lay on the Table

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 —

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta for the year 1976-77

- (ii) Annual Report of the Jute Corporation of India Limited Calcutta, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

- (2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2745/78]

STATEMENT OF ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI)

- (1) Statement No. A

- (2) Statement No. VIII
(3) Statement No. XI
(4) Statement No. VII
(5) Statement No. VI
(6) Statement No. VII
(7) Statement No. I

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2746/78]

ACCOUNTS OF POST-GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CHANDIGARH FOR 1976-77 AND FOOD ADULTERATION (FOURTH AMENDMENT) RULES 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) I beg to lay on the Table

- (1) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh for the year 1976-77 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act 1966. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2747/78]

- (2) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 393(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1978 under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2748/78]

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) .
Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am seeking your permission to say something regarding item 9(2) i.e., laying on the Table of the House a copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Fourth Amendment) Rules 1978. There are certain laws which are in existence and under the existing laws, certain action can

LIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI) I beg to lay on the Table the following statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha —

Fifteenth Session, 1976

} Fifth Lok Sabha

First Session, 1977
Second Session 1977
Third Session, 1977
Fourth Session, 1978
Fifth Session, 1978

} Sixth Lok Sabha

be taken. I have brought it to the notice of the Health Minister time and again on the floor of this House, about the manufacture of soft drinks only Thums Up by certain manufacturer's of Parley Group, they are not looting crores of rupees by cheating the Government, but at the same time there are cases of food adulteration against them, which have been proved. This is very relevant here. Therefore, I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that he will take action against them on that basis. Otherwise, there is no use of laying all these things on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER . Mr. Zulfiqarullah

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 AND REPORT OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA FOR 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH) I beg to lay on the Table

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 430(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to corrugated board from excise duty issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2749/78]

- (2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1978—Union Government (Commercial)—Part I—Introduction, under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2750/78]

11 03 hrs

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

STATEMENTS

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN
SINHA (Aurangabad) : I beg to lay on
the Table the following statements—

- (1) Statement showing final reply of Government to a recommendation contained in Chapter V and action taken reply in respect of a recommendation included in Chapter III of Seventy-first Report of Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) regarding Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-first Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Civil Supplies Organisations
- (2) Statement showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and Actions taken replies in respect of recommendations made in other Chapters of Eighty-sixth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) regarding Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-fourth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Television
- (3) Statement showing Action Taken & replies of Government in respect of recommendations made in Chapters I to IV of the Ninety-first Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) regarding Action Taken by Government in respect of the recommendations contained in their Seventy-fourth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Directorate of Estates
- (4) Statement showing Action Taken replies of Government in respect of the recommendations made in Chapters I to IV of Ninety-second Report of Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) regarding Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Seventy-seventh Report on Railway Electrification Projects
- (5) Statement showing final reply of Government to a recommendation contained in Chapter V of the Ninety-third Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) regarding Action Taken by Government in respect of the recommendations contained in their Seventy-sixth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Production Foodgrains
- (6) Statement showing final reply of Government to a recommendation contained in Chapter V and action taken replies in respect of recommendations made in other Chapters of the Ninety-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) regarding Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-ninth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Development of Backward Areas
- (7) Statement showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and action taken replies in respect of the recommendations made in other Chapters of Ninety-Sixth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) regarding Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Seventy-Eighth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Planning, Development, Production, Distribution etc of Iron and Steel and Ferro-Alloys
- (8) Statement showing final reply of Government to a recommendation contained in Chapter V and action taken replies in respect of the recommendations made in Chapter II of First Report of the Estimates Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) regarding Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eighty-eighth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Deputation of Indian Experts and Officers abroad
- (9) Statement showing final reply of Government to a recommendation contained in Chapter V and action taken replies in respect of the recommendations made in other Chapters of the Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) regarding Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundredth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Tourism
- (10) Statement showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and action taken replies in respect of the recommendations made in other Chapters of the Seventeenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) regarding Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Ninety-Seventh Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Slum Clearance and Housing Schemes

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Calling
Attention Mr Bjoy Modak

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) Before you proceed, I want to make a submission. It is an important one. A Reporter of All India Radio, who was covering the proceedings of this House, died yesterday because he was not properly attended to. He was a heart patient and .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Gupta, I have called Mr Bjoy Modak.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA He was not attended at all. No oxygen was given.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Bjoy Modak has the floor now. If you still persist, it will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

11 05 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DAMAGE IN MALDA AND MURSHIDABAD
DISTRICTS (WEST BENGAL)
DUE TO FLOODS

SHRI BIJOY MODAK (Hooghly) I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request him to make a statement thereon.

"Reported loss and damage caused by the devastating flood of Ganga in the districts of Malda and Murshidabad (West Bengal), the threat to Farakka Barrage Project due to erosion of vast tract of land by the river Ganga and the protective, remedial and relief measures taken by Government."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARWALA) The river Ganga had been in floods in its lower reaches during the third week of July and started rising again from the 27th July reaching the peak level of 24.42 metres at Farakka on the 20th of August which is 0.1 metre lower than the maximum level recorded in the year 1948. Thereafter from the 22nd August the water level started receding but it continues to be above the danger level. There have been spells of heavy rain-fall during August in Murshidabad and Malda districts on several occasions.

According to the reports received from the West Bengal Government all the major rivers in the two districts, viz., Ganga, Bhagirathi, Bhairab, Bansloi and Pagla started rising from 14th August inundating char areas and low lying villages in Jangipur, Shamsier Gunj, Berhampore Laigola, Raghunathgunge, Jalangi, Bhagawangola (II), and Pannagar blocks. Flood water also enters Dhulian town.

In Murshidabad district, parts of unprotected areas of Manikchak, Ratua I, and Kaliachak (III) blocks were also affected by floods. A total area of 750 sq kms with a population of over 4.5 lakh persons was affected. The old alignment of National Highway was under 65 meter deep water. The National Highway approach to Aurangabad town was cut off. 3,500 houses have either been damaged or destroyed. The crops in an area of 50,000 ha. have been affected. Death of one child has been reported. No loss of cattle is reported.

In Malda district, an area of 350 sq kms was affected in 5 blocks viz., Mahachak (II and III), Manikchak, Ratua (I) and parts of Harischandrapur (II), with a population of 1.5 lakhs. 2956 houses were either damaged or destroyed. Crops of over an area of 6400 hectares were affected. 6 human lives and 10 heads of cattle are reported to be lost.

Although the Ganga is known to erode its banks here and there almost throughout its course in alluvial plains, there has been no threat to any component of the Farakka Barrage Project due to erosion during the current monsoon.

In Malda district 22,000 persons have been rescued and given shelter in 21 camps. Necessary public health and sanitary measures were taken up by the State Government. Arrangements have also been made to supply fodder and take preventive measures against cattle epidemic. 400 metric tonnes of wheat has been allotted for distribution. Rs. 2 lakh have been sanctioned for the purchase of edibles and another Rs. 2 lakhs for relief contingencies. Grains and milk powder have also been distributed as part of the relief operations.

In Murshidabad district Rs. 3 lakhs have been sanctioned for purchase of edibles and Rs. 5 lakhs for miscellaneous items. Garments like dhotees, sarees, etc., have also been distributed. In addition to milk powder, loose building grants of Rs. 50,000 have also been

[Shri Surjit Sing Barnala]

sanctioned by the State Government 18,000 metric tonnes of wheat has also been despatched to the district.

A Central Team is visiting the State from 1st to 3rd September, 1978, for on the spot assessment of the requirements of Advance Plan Assistance for meeting the situation arising out of floods. Suitable action will be taken on receipt of report of the Central Team.

5 000 tonnes of wheat has already been released by the Centre as an interim allocation in anticipation of the recommendations of the Central Team.

SHRIBIJOYMODAK Mr Speaker, Sir, the Farakka Barrage project is of national importance and of high engineering skill costing over Rs. 200 crores. The purpose of the scheme was to augment the flow of water from the Ganges to the Bhagirathi by taking the water from the upstream Ganges through the feeder canal, thereby increasing the navigability of the river Bhagirathi and saving the port of Calcutta.

At the initial stage, it roused great expectations. It was thought that it will be a great boon to the people of West Bengal. But subsequently it proved to be otherwise and all the expectations were belied. The required quantum of water could not flow from the Ganges into the Bhagirathi river defeating the purpose for which the Barrage was built. Moreover, this scheme has become a scourge to the people of the twin districts of Murshidabad and Malda in West Bengal.

This year also the due to erosion of the embankments of the Ganges, both in the upstream and in the downstream of the Barrage, these two districts have been affected and the vast tracts of land have been eroded and submerged under water.

It will be seen from the statement that the flood has affected many places namely, Manikchak, Ratua Kaliachak, Jangpur Lalgola, Raghunathgunge, Jalangi, Bhagawangola and other places stretching upto Berhampore. In the statement he has admitted that a large number of people have been affected by the flood.

This has been a recurring phenomenon from the year 1971. This phenomenon began just after the construction of the Farakka Barrage. It is doubted that due to the faulty design of the Barrage, the erosion in the Ganges both upstream and downstream is caused. Many eminent engineers of West Bengal, such as, Mr. Debesh Mukerjee who was associated with the scheme, have opined that it is due to the faulty design of the Barrage that the erosion has been caused. That has

caused flooding of the district of Murshidabad. I would ask here whether this defect in the design of Farakka Barrage will be rectified and the Central Government will take up any model/hydel research test of the Farakka Barrage design in the River Research Institute to see whether there is a defect and, if there is, to quickly remedy it. Due to this erosion both in the upstream and downstream of Farakka Barrage, a serious and dangerous situation has been caused. As you know, on the side of Murshidabad, downstream of Farakka, the distance between Padma i.e. Ganga and Bhagirathi was six miles before 6 years but now the distance has been eroded and it has come down to only a slender strip of land of 800 yards only. There is danger of the Padma coming closer to Bhagirathi and joining it. In that situation, as the feeder canal which stretches up to 40 miles before joining Bhagirathi and the whole stretch of this land is not protected, there is danger of the feeder canal, the Bhagirathi and the Ganges i.e. Padma joining up and a new channel of Ganges water upstream of the Barrage passing south of the Barrage, to Padma via Bhagirathi.

On the other hand, this erosion business has also caused some havoc in the district of Malda. There is a canal on the northern side of upstream Ganges and, due to erosion, the upstream Ganges is showing signs of channeling its course through this to the downstream Ganges also and from both sides, i.e. the north and the south of the Barrage, there is danger of the upstream Ganges joining the Padma, thereby making the Farakka Barrage a mere show piece. It will be of no use then, and there will be a huge loss to the exchequer.

Therefore, I am coming to the point that this must be immediately looked into and the Government of India must take up its own responsibility for checking the erosion.

The Central Government, I think have taken some remedial measures and have constructed a canal just in Jangipore and also constructed afflux Bund near the canal in Murshidabad District where the Padma is rushing to the Bhagirathi. But there are six gaps in the Bund and, through the gaps, the Canal water of the Padma is rushing to Bhagirathi. So the Central Government must take steps immediately for sealing and mending these.

My question is whether the Government has taken action regarding the hydel test of the Farakka Barrage scheme and what steps they are taking to remedy the erosion and what relief measures are being taken by the Central Government, not depending on the West Bengal Government.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA
So far as the Farakka Barrage is concerned, there is no faulty design and no faulty construction in that, and the Government has no proposal for any hydel construction there, as has been suggested by my Hon. friend. It is also incorrect to say that it was soon after the construction of the Farakka Barrage that erosion downstream had started. In fact, it has been going on for a very long time and, for that very reason, it was necessitated that the railway-line on the west bank of the Ganga was to be shifted.

Regarding the point raised by the Hon. Member that the Ganga is shifting towards the canal itself, this matter was referred to a Technical Advisory Committee of the project, who went into the matter. They have recommended the construction of four spurs in this reach, which will be taken up shortly.

So, there is no danger to the canal as such. We are taking all precautionary measures to see that there is no danger to the canal.

SHRI BUOY MODAK: What about erosion?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Regarding erosion, I have mentioned already that the West Bengal Government had made a proposal. That proposal was made in 1973 and the estimated cost was Rs. 63 crores. The scheme was not based on technical field investigation and was not backed by requisite model experiments which was very essential. This was then referred to CWPRS by the State Government, but the necessary field data required by them was not provided. The Minister of Irrigation of West Bengal visited the CWPRS station in July this year and he was also apprised of the position that the required data has not been furnished. He agreed that the required data should be furnished and that necessary steps should be taken.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore). My first point is that, apart from this erosion, this House has discussed floods in other places also. So, my question to the Minister would be, whether the Government has any national plan to get rid of the erosion of rivers, causing floods in many places. My first point is whether you have any plan or not and whether you are going to consider making a national plan. You are spending crores and crores of money on flood relief, but what is the benefit of it? Every two or three years there is a flood. So, why don't you have a national plan? I know the previous Government sanctioned Rs. 62 crores to save these areas from erosion and for protection against floods. But if you are to spend the same value now, it

will amount to Rs. 140 to Rs. 150 crores. So, I would like to know whether the West Bengal Government has again repeated the same request to the Central Government to sanction this amount. This also may kindly be replied to by the Minister.

Now, about the danger that has been created this time, if the Ganga, Bhagirathi and Pagla, in course of time get mixed up, then we cannot imagine the dangerous situation which will be created as a result of that. So, has the Government collected any information from the Engineers and other staff? The Team which was sent from the Centre went there and they have already come back with their recommendations. The West Bengal Government has asked for Rs. 10 crores to give relief to the flood affected people. So, this is the situation which is prevailing; it is a very dangerous one. Not only is the Farakka Barrage in danger, but the Nadia district has been affected. Nadia and Shantipur also are under flood water. The purpose for which the Farakka Barrage was built will be defeated if the Government does not necessarily take up the issue and try to save the situation in an effective manner.

My first question is: Sidhartha Shankar Ray's Government asked for Rs. 62 crores. Now the West Bengal Government, after calculating everything, have come to a decision that you have to pay them Rs. 140 crores to at least see that the flood is controlled for the time being, and the Rs. 10 crores that has been recently asked after the visit of your team. You are not in the know of the fact that your team which went there has come back and has already recommended Rs. 10 crores. I want to know whether you are going to sanction that money for which the Chief Minister himself came here and he also talked to the Prime Minister and placed the same demand like the Irrigation Minister, Mr. Roy who is also here now. I had a talk with him this morning. He also requested me to take up this issue with Mr. Barnala, so that effective steps may be taken.

So, 3 or 4 districts are affected and the Central Government has its responsibility.

I will end with the point whether the Government is thinking about having a national flood control plan so that they are not to spend every year. You know China has completely controlled floods in Tsang Po and not only floods are controlled but lakhs and crores of people have got employment and so many acres of land came under cultivation. Why is it not possible for us what is possible for China? So I request you that you are now having

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharya]

very good relations with the Chinese Government. Why should not our Minister and see what has taken place there and how they have controlled floods? That will encourage him and will help him to get rid of this flood havoc every year in every State of our country

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): We want satisfactory answers

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Plans are being prepared for flood control. As the hon. Member has suggested, there should be plans for protection for the entire areas. For example, the Ganga Flood Control Commission has prepared an outline plan for flood control in the Ganga Basin amounting to Rs. 1043 crores. Now it is being supplemented by several sub-basin riverwise plans. So these plans are under study. During 1977-78 the Ganga Flood Control Commission has examined five major flood control and drainage projects for sanction by the Planning Commission which have all been approved. Out of these, one is the urgent development works in the Sunderbans, then the Gandak, Kunur River Embankment, Ghia-Kunti Drainage and the Sone embankment schemes. All these referred to the Planning Commission have been approved.

So, we are trying to have a comprehensive plan so that it can be executed and more areas can be protected from floods. We have also set up a working group on flood control and drainage. They will also take into account antierosion steps. For that also in the coming plan we propose to spend about Rs. 680 crores for all these measures. Earlier the total amount was not even spent in Five Year Plans so that the total expenditure is Rs. 633 crores. But in one plan period we are going to spend about Rs. 680 crores and within this year Rs. 126 crores are going to be spent on flood protection measures.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: May I know one thing? I have suggested that if he cannot go to China, at least he should go to Murshidabad and other flood affected areas. Why are you not visiting those places? Why are you depending on the bureaucrats? Why are you not taking the relief measures for which the West Bengal Government is pressing again and again? With folded hands I request the Minister to reply to that. Why is he hesitating to go there?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: After the Parliament session, I propose to visit some of the flood-affected areas and find out myself what can be done. Even in China it is not that in the entire China there are no floods. There are floods also in some areas.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव में दो बातें कहो गई हैं, एक तो मुजिदाबाद और मातदा में बाढ़ की स्थिति और दूसरी बात जो सबसे बड़ा राष्ट्रीय चिन्तन का विषय है, वह है फरक्का बांध पर खतरा। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि फरक्का बांध पर खतरा नहीं है। उन के शब्द से सतोर तो होता है लेकिन जो रिपोर्ट है, मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी उस पर अपना विचार दें। जहाँ तक फरक्का बांध पर खतरे की बात है उसके सम्बन्ध में यह रिपोर्ट है—

"Floods in West Bengal have reached a serious situation as swollen Padma is inching towards river Bhagirathi—Murshidabad district, threatening Farakka barrage constructed to regulate water-flow for maintaining of Calcutta Port"

On the other sides of the border, Padma has overtopped the Farakka system's afflux from bundh at 9 points and gorged through its bank towards the Bhagirathi. Erosion has already reduced the land gap between the two rivers at Sadaiganj town four miles to more 8000 feet. The flood waters have also overtopped Jangipur barrage.

इस के बाद यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि फरक्का बांध पर खतरा कैसे नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड की भी यह रिपोर्ट है—

"According to reports, there are gaps in some embankments erected by Farakka Barrage. Authority through which waters are rushing out and flooding surrounding areas. The matter needs a thorough probe"

इसलिए एक बात तो मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि ये जो रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई हैं ये भ्रमर गलत हैं। तो वह इन को गलत कहें और भ्रमर इन में थाड़ा सत्य है ता एक राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति को बचाने के लिए किसी जाच की व्यवस्था करें।

दूसरा प्रश्न है मुंशिदाबाद और मालदा के सम्बन्ध में। वेस्ट बंगाल के रिलीफ मिनिस्टर राधिकारजन बेनर्जी ने जो बातें कही हैं उसमें 10 कराड़ 35 लाख रुपये की क्षति उन्होंने बताई है। मुंशिदाबाद के 450 गांव 300 वर्गमील में जलमग्न हो चुके हैं। 9 लाख लोग मुंशिदाबाद और मालदा में प्रभावित हैं। ऐसी स्थिति है। फरवका बैरेज जब बना था तो उसके तीन उद्देश्यों में एक उद्देश्य यह था—

(a) easing the flood problems at critical junctures the Bhagurathi Hooghly representing the most important branch system in West Bengal

लेकिन मुझका ता लगता है कि फरवका बांध बनने के बाद बाढ़ के खतरे बंगाल में कम नहीं हुए हैं बल्कि बंगाल और बिहार दोनों को बाढ़ के खतरे बढ़ गए हैं। इसीलिए मैं यह ध्यापन कहता चाहूंगा कि वस्तुतः यह प्रकृति का विनाशालीला नहीं है बल्कि मानव का प्रकृति के साथ नासमझीपूर्ण खिलवाड़ है। हर जगह जो आप यह स्टाप गैप प्रोजेक्ट करते रहते रहते हैं और छोटे-छोटे बांध बनाने रहते हैं, किसी मास्टर प्लान की चर्चा नहीं करते हैं उसी के कारण ऐसा हो रहा है। इस बार भी 750 कराड़ रुपये की क्षति हिन्दुस्तान में पतन हो गई है और हम एक मास्टर प्लान शायद दूसरी शताब्दी में बनाएंगे।

इसलिए मैं पहला प्रश्न यह करना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह बाढ़ प्रकृति की स्वेच्छा-चरिता हो नहीं, बल्कि मानव का प्रकृति के साथ बेसमझीभरा खिलवाड़ नहीं है? यह कहा गया है—

We are interfering with the topography.

और यही कारण है कि आज यह बाढ़ बढ़ रही है। बिहार का भागलपुर और

मुंगेर का इलाका जलमग्न पड़ा हुआ है। वह लोग कहते हैं कि फरवका बैरेज में जो अवरोध है उसी के कारण देश के जो ऊंचे हिस्से हैं उनमें बाढ़ आती है, इस के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी का क्या विचार है?

दूसरी बात—फरवका का जो मुख्य उद्देश्य था वह मुंडा सांचित हुआ है। बाढ़ नियंत्रण का जो उसका उद्देश्य था क्या उसमें वह विफल नहीं हुआ है और विफल हुआ है तो माननीय मंत्री जी उस के लिए क्या करना चाहते हैं?

तीसरी बात यह है कि बाढ़ नियंत्रण की समस्या को हल करने के लिए बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री न जा जाकर दिया है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी नेपाल में जाकर के जबतक बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए कोई समझौता नहीं करते हैं तब तक इन प्रदेशों में बाढ़ की स्थिति पर काबू नहीं पाया जा सकता है, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी इस के लिए क्या नेपाल जाएंगे और आएंगे तो कब आएंगे?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जहां तक फरवका बांध का ताल्लुक है, फरवका बांध का जो मुख्य उद्देश्य था वह यह था कि कलकत्ता पोर्ट को पानी मुहैया किया जा सके, कलकत्ता पोर्ट चौक न हो जाय सिस्टिंग होने की वजह से। मुख्य उद्देश्य उसका यह नहीं था कि बाढ़ रोक दी जाय। बाढ़ रोकने में शायद सहायता कुछ हो सके, लेकिन मुख्य उद्देश्य यह नहीं था। इसलिए मैं बताना कि फरवका का जो ध्यान था वह पूरा हुआ है, कलकत्ता पोर्ट में पानी की स्थिति बेहतर हुई है। जो ऐसे पीपुल्स हैं जो पानी कम हो जाता है उस पीपुल्स में पोर्ट का पानी दिया जा सकता है। इस बात की स्थिति स्पष्ट हो रही है।

[श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाल:]

माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह बताया इसके बारे में कि रिपोर्ट हैं बहुत नुकसान हो गया है फरक्का बराज का तो उस के बारे में जो इकामेशन है वह मैं बता देना चाहूँगा :

"The recent flood has not done any damage to Farakka or Jangirpur Barrage to the Feeder Canal, or to the upstream lock at Farakka. However, an attempt had been made by about 1000 villages at about 3.30 A.M. on 20-8-1978 to cut the earthen bund protecting the lock channel and the feeder canal from spill floods of river Ganga. Timely intervention by the Project authorities had saved the situation as otherwise a very high discharge would have passed through the lock channel and would have damaged not only the lock works but also the Feeder Canal. The situation is, however, now under control BSF are now guarding the area."

इसलिए क्षति होने को न्यूनायत घी घगर बन्द न किया जाता लेकिन जो उन्होंने ब्रीच किया था उसे मौके पर बन्द कर दिया गया और उस एरिया का नुकसान नहीं हो सका है।

दूसरे मामले नेपाल जाने की बात कही है तो मुं० पी० और बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिले थे, मुख्य से भी बातचीत की थी इसके बारे में और पहले जब भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर नेपाल गए तो इस बारे में बात करके आये थे और उनकी बात बहुत हद तक सफल हुई है। प्रसी दोरौड में बाजपेयजी बहा जाने वाले हैं वे भी इस बारे में बात करेंगे और इसको परस्यू करेंगे क्योंकि बहुत सा पानी नेपाल की तरफ से आता है। नेपाल में बाव बनने के बाद बाढ़ में बहुत कुछ रोकवट आ सकती है। इसको बड़े हार्ड वर्क पर और बड़ी ठोसता से करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

11-37 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

EIGHTY-NINTH AND NINETY-FIRST REPORTS

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO (Hannamkonda): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee—

(1) Eighty ninth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixth Report on 'Other Direct Taxes' relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).

(2) Ninety-first Report on paragraph 9 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1973-75, Union Government (Railways) relating to 'Collaboration Agreement for Manufacture of Diesel Engine for Shunters'

श्री० हरीराम मरकासर मोदारा (बीकानेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी अभी बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में बात कर रहे थे। हमारे बीकानेर क्षेत्र में घगर नदी से जो नाला बड़ोपल राजस्थान कनाल के पास से निकाला गया है उसने 20 गांव तबाह कर दिए हैं। हमारे यहाँ तीस-तीस फिट पानी भरा हुआ है। सरकार द्वारा उस क्षेत्र में मछरी पकड़ने का ठेका दिया जा रहा है 'वहाँ के गरीबों को सरकार की तरफ से न तो कोई मुआवजा दिये गया है और न कोई जमीन दी गई है'।

हमारे क्षेत्र में पाने के पानी की कमी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस नाले के पानी का उपयोग बीकानेर क्षेत्र में पाने के पानी के लिए किया जाये। मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि इस प्लब के पानी की नहर निकाली जाये ताकि वहाँ की फसल बच सके और लोगों का नुकसान न हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तार शरीर आप मंत्री जी का दें।

श्री० हरोराम मरकासर गोवारः यह कागज पत्र में मंत्री जी को दे रहा हूँ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (मयुरा):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। लेकिन व्यवस्था से पहले मैं एक शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने गांधी जी को न सही, लेकिन डा० लाहिया को अच्छी तरह से समझा है। लोक सभा, लोक राज्य, लोक-नरजा और लोक-वाणी से चलती है। आप जी दिल्ली में मृत्युवातिर कई हजार किसान पालियामेंट के सामने रोज गिस्तरिया दे रहे हैं और इस लोक सभा में अगर भारत के किसानों की आवाज

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बागड़ी जी, यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप सुन लीजिए—अगर इन लाखों किसानों की गिरफ्तारी की आवाज लोक सभा में नहीं उठेगी—तो यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। पाच-पाँच हजार किसान, औरतें और बच्चे इस तरीके से....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बागड़ी जी, बैसे तो यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : क्यों नहीं है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन आप ने तो आवाज उठा ही दी।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच): यह किसानों का प्रश्न नहीं है, हरिजनों के खिलाफ भान्दोलन है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह गलत धाराप है .. (व्यवधान) . वे त्यागी साहब की हैसियत से कम है, त्यागी साहब की हैसियत उन से बहुत बड़ी है.. (व्यवधान)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Bagri please take your seat. Now, Mr Ranjit Singh to present a petition

(interrupt ons)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Only Mr Ranjit Singh the floor Nobody else will go on record

(interruptons) xx

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Ranjit Singh, do you want to present the petition or not, if you do not want to present the petition you may not but you must respond to the Chair

11 40 hrs.

PETITION RE REHABILITATION OF BHAKRA DAM OUSTEES

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Hamurpur): Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Baldev S Kutehria and others regarding rehabilitation of the Bhakra Dam oustees.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No. 15 will be taken up at 5 P.M Now we go to the next item.

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ugra Sen, please take your seat. Now Mr. Somnath Chatterjee to make a statement under Direction 115.

11 42 hrs

STATEMENT UNDER DIRECTION 115

SHRI SOM NATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) In answer to Starred question No 211 answered on July 31, 1978 it was stated by Shri Dhanna Singh Gulshan Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, Government of India that no proposal has been sent by the Government of West Bengal to the Prime Minister to organise 1982 Asian Games at Calcutta

The above answer is incorrect and was made with the deliberate intention of misleading the Hon'ble House and Hon'ble Members. As early as on February 3, 1978, the Chief Minister of West Bengal wrote to Dr P C Chunder, Union Education Minister forwarding the proposal for Calcutta to be chosen as the venue for the Asian Games of 1982

On February 21, 1978 Shri Dinesh Joardar, M P wrote to Dr P C Chunder Union Education Minister about the said proposal made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal. In his letter dated 9 March, 1978 Dr P C Chunder in reply to Shri Dinesh Joardar, M P's letter dated February 21, 1978 stated the Government has not yet decided whether India will be holding the Asian Games in 1982 and that when the matter will be discussed at the appropriate level the proposal of the Government of West Bengal will be considered

On May 15, 1978, Shri Dinesh Joardar, M P who then happened to be a member of All India Council of Sports and was and is a member of West Bengal State Council of Sports wrote to the Hon'ble Prime Minister requesting him to advise the Education Ministry to hold the Asian Games in 1982 in India and specifically referred therein to the proposal made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal in his letter addressed to Dr P C Chunder, Union Education Minister. Along with the said letter of May 15, 1978 Shri Dinesh Joardar, M P forwarded to the Hon'ble Prime Minister a copy of the letter of Dr P C Chunder, addressed to Shri Dinesh Joardar, M P, in which there has been a specific reference to the proposal of the Government of West Bengal to hold the Asian Games at Calcutta. By his letter dated May 24, 1978, the Hon'ble Prime Minister was good enough to acknowledge the letter of May 15, 1978 wherein the Hon'ble Prime Minister stated that the question was under consideration of the Government and it was hoped that a decision would be taken shortly

Shri Jatin Chakravarty, P W D Minister, Government of West Bengal also wrote to Dr P C Chunder, Union Education Minister for holding the Asian Games at Calcutta and the Chief Minister West Bengal also wrote again to Dr P C Chunder on June 15, 1978 for holding the games at Calcutta. Shri Dinesh Joardar, M P again wrote to the Hon'ble Prime Minister on July 1, 1978 in reply to the Hon'ble Prime Minister's letter dated May 24, 1978 again requesting for a decision for holding the Asian Games at Calcutta. Copy of the said letter dated July 1, 1978 along with a forwarding letter was sent to the Union Education Minister, Dr P C Chunder

From the above overwhelming documentary materials it is abundantly clear that a proposal of the Government of West Bengal by the Chief Minister of West Bengal to hold the 1982 Asian Games at Calcutta had been sent to and brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Further, there is abundant documentary evidence to show that the matter had been taken up repeatedly with the Hon'ble Minister for Education, and in his letter dated March 9, 1978 he had specifically referred to the proposal of the Government of West Bengal and gave an assurance that the proposal would be considered in his letter dated May 15, 1978. Shri Dinesh Joardar, M P forwarded a copy of his letter dated March 9, 1978 written by Dr P C Chunder Hon'ble Minister of Education, wherein there has been a specific reference to the proposal made by the West Bengal Government to hold the Asian Games 1982 at Calcutta

In the circumstances, there can be no denial of the fact that the proposal of the Government of West Bengal had been sent to the Hon'ble Prime Minister a long time back and it was and is pending consideration of the Government of India.

In spite of such overwhelming evidence the reply in the negative given by Shri Dhanna Singh Gulshan, in answer to the said Starred Question put by Shri Samar Mukherjee, M P was wrong and nothing but an attempt to mislead the Hon'ble House

शिक्ष, समाज कल्याण तथा सहकृति
मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री धन्ना सिंह
गुलशन) श्री सपर मूर्खी समद सदस्य
के तावित प्रश्न सं 211 मजिस्का उत्तर
राक संभा म 31-7-78 को दिया गया था
यह पूछा गया था कि क्या पश्चिमी बंगाल

सरकार ने कलकत्ता में वर्ष 1982 में एशियाई खेलों का आयोजन करने का प्रस्ताव प्रधान मंत्री को 8 महीने पूर्व ही भेज दिया है जिसमें कहा गया था कि इनका आयोजन 20 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर किया जा सकता है। स्थिति की शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अभिलेखों से ज्ञात करने के बाद और प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय से परामर्श करने के बाद मेरे द्वारा लोक सभा सचिवालय को सूचित किया गया था कि ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। निर्देश 115 के अन्तर्गत, माननीय सदस्य श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी द्वारा दिए गए बखाव में, इस विषय पर निम्नलिखित पत्रव्यवहार हुआ बताया गया है।

प्रधानमंत्री के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार :

(1) श्री दिनेश जोरदार, ससद सदस्य तथा सदस्य, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य खेल परिषद् का 15 मई, 1978 का पत्र,

(ii) श्री दिनेश जोरदार के 15 मई, 1978 के पत्र के उत्तर में प्रधान मंत्री का 24 मई, 1978 का पत्र,

(iii) श्री दिनेश जोरदार, ससद सदस्य का प्रधानमंत्री को 1 जुलाई, 1978 का पत्र,

शिक्षा मंत्री के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार :

(i) पश्चिम बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री का 3 फरवरी, 1978 का पत्र जिसका उत्तर केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री द्वारा 18 फरवरी, 1978 को भेज दिया गया था ;

(ii) श्री दिनेश जोरदार का दिनांक 21 फरवरी, 1978 का पत्र,

जिसका उत्तर केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री द्वारा 9 मार्च, 1978 का भेज दिया गया था,

(iii) पश्चिम बंगाल के लोक निर्माण विभाग मंत्री श्री जतिन चक्रवर्ती का दिनांक 13 जून 1978 का पत्र जिसका उत्तर केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री द्वारा 28 जून, 1978 को भेज दिया गया था ,

(iv) पश्चिम बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री का शिक्षा मंत्री का भेजा गया 15 जून, 1978 का पत्र,

(v) श्री दिनेश जोरदार का 1 जुलाई, 1978 का पत्र जिसके साथ उसी तारीख के प्रधान मंत्री को भेजे गए उनके पत्र की प्रति भेजी गई थी।

यह देखा जाएगा कि ससद के तीन माननीय सदस्यों के अनुसार भी जिन्होंने कि नोटिस दिया है, पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से प्रधानमंत्री को 1982 के एशियाई खेलों के कलकत्ता में आयोजन के लिए आठ महीने पहले ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजा गया था जिस में कहा गया हो कि इनका आयोजन 20 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर किया जा सकता है। प्रधानमंत्री के साथ यह पत्र व्यवहार मई, 1978 में अर्थात् प्रश्न का उत्तर देने से तीन महीने पहले ही हुआ था। इस पत्र-व्यवहार में अलग इस विषय पर केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री के साथ हुए पत्र-व्यवहार में जो कि फरवरी से जुलाई, 1978 के बीच हुआ पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने 1982 के एशियाई खेलों का कलकत्ता में आयोजित करने के लिए

[श्री घनश्याम सिंह गुलशत]

काई अनुमान नहीं भेजे थे। साइट लेक पर एक फुटबाल व एथलेटिक्स स्टेडियम के निर्माण की परियोजना की लागत का अनुमान हो 20 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया था।

जो कुछ ऊपर बताया गया है, उससे यह स्पष्ट है कि लाक सभा के 31-7-78 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 211, जिसमें यह सूचना मांगी गई थी कि क्या पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने कलकत्ता में वर्ष 1982 में एशियाई खेलों का आयोजन करने का प्रस्ताव प्रधान मंत्री को भेजा महीने पूर्व हो भेज दिया है, के सम्बन्ध में दिया गया नकारात्मक उत्तर तथ्यों के अनुसार सही है और इसलिए माननीय सदन को भेरे द्वारा गुमराह करने के प्रयास का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। श्री समर मुखर्जी, जिन्होंने तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 211 का नोटिस दिया था, यदि 31-7-78 का प्रश्नोत्तर काल के दौरान लोक सभा में उपस्थित होते तो सारी स्थिति स्पष्ट हो गई होती और प्रश्न का उत्तर पूरक प्रश्नों के साथ दे दिया गया होता।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE

Sir, let us congratulate the Minister for his maiden performance, but the question is that it is a very serious matter. After I gave a privilege notice, you were good enough to admit it under Direction 115 and give him an opportunity to explain. In my statement, I have given full particulars. He says that the Chief Minister's proposal is not the Government's proposal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can take it up in some other form.

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : मैं एक साइन का एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। सरकारी विमानों के मरामतों की जा रिपोर्ट यहां सदन को भेज पर रखी जाती है वे हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों

में रखी जाती है। अभी प्राण के सामने लाक लेखा समिति और प्राक्कलन समिति की दर्जना रिपोर्टें रखी गई हैं। वे सभी अंग्रेजी में रखी गई हैं। हिन्दी में एक भी नहीं रखी गई है। आप इसकी व्यवस्था कर दें कि अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में रखी जाए। जिन मननीय सदस्यों को अंग्रेजी नहीं आती है वे इसको कैसे पढ़ेंगे?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हिन्दी में भी छोपाई जा रही हैं। हिन्दी में भी आपको मिल जाएगी।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkul). On a point of order, Sir Under Direction 115, when we give a notice, usually the Speaker will ask for the comments of the Minister and inform us about them. The Speaker has to go through the statement submitted by the Minister and he has to be satisfied. Only then he can allow him to make a statement. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has now raised a very relevant point, viz whether the contention of the Minister is that a Chief Minister is not part of the Government. I would like to know whether you are satisfied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a point of order. It is not a question of my satisfaction. Mr. Ravi, it is for Mr. Somnath Chatterjee to decide it.

12 00 hrs.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : Sir I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is—
'That leave be granted to introduce of Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.'

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHAND RAM : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.15 hrs.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL*

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Shri Shantis Bhushan's Bill. I think Mr Ravindra Varma has been authorised to do it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : On behalf of Shri Shantis Bhushan I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkul) : On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not on a point of order.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : I think I can read the rule.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That Leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958."

Now Mrs Parvathi Krishnan, you wanted to oppose it.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) : I oppose this on a matter of principle, because this Government is insisting on treating Parliament in a most cursory manner. Again and again, we are having Ministers come forward with this memorandum under Direction 19B, and what, Sir, should be a medicine, is being given to us by these Ministers as daily bread. We do not want this kind of daily bread. The point is that here, we have been asked to allow this Bill to be introduced. It is something which is not of a crying urgency at all. I can appreciate it if it was genuinely urgent, and a Select Committee could go into a matter which is affecting the whole sections of the people, as we did yesterday and conceded it to the Labour Minister—not to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, but to the Minister of Labour. But here is a Bill that Government has been pondering over for such a long time, for only giving something more to a section already privileged. Therefore, there was more than enough time for them to wait till the next session. So why this crying hurry that they should bring it in and again ask us to give them leave to

introduce it under Direction 19B—which applies to the next Bill which also has the same content? It is for this reason, on principle, that I object to its introduction.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You oppose the introduction of the Bill. The wording is, "oppose the introduction of the Bill."

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : On a point of order. I draw your attention to rule 65 (3) which says :

"The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this rule shall be one month unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made at shorter notice."

Now, here is the direction which is very clear. Direction 19B says

"No Bill shall be included for introduction in the list of business for a day until after copies thereof have been made available for the use of members for at least two days before the day on which the Bill is proposed to be introduced."

Provided that Appropriation Bills, Finance Bills, and such secret Bills as are not put down in the list of business may be introduced without prior circulation of copies to members."

There is another proviso to this, which the Ministers are using. It says

"Provided further that in other cases where the Minister desires that the Bill may be introduced earlier than two days after the circulation of copies or even without prior circulation, he shall give full reasons in a memorandum for the consideration of the Speaker explaining as to why the Bill is sought to be introduced without making available to members copies thereof in advance."

Now this is for your satisfaction. If this Bill is not that urgent—the reasons explained indicate that it is not that much urgent—can direction 19B get precedence all the time over the rules of procedure?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : I have also got a submission to make in regard to this.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is only a provision .. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :

Every Member can make a submission. I have got my complaint against the Chair. I have to make a submission to the Chair about this. Has the Chair kept a count of all such Bills, about which prior notice had not been given? This is a session flooded with such Bills. Why has the Chair persuaded itself to accept the reasons that have been advanced by the Government in this matter? After all if there is a provision for 2 days' prior notice, there is some meaning attached to it. The meaning is that the Members should be in a position to study the legislative competence and other aspects of the matter. If we are not given that required time, it is obvious that we are not in a position to do our job properly. The Chair has to be the guardian of our interest, and if the Chair has not told them that that ought not to have been done then the Chair is not being fair to the House.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : I know that this Bill was kept in the Library on the 29th—two days prior. At the Publication Counter, it was distributed on the 29th, it was also sent to the Members on the 29th night. It was distributed on the 29th night. During that day it was kept at the Publication Counter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
That does not complete two days.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Today is the 31st. Mr Ravindra Varma.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
No Sir.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir the points that have been raised by the hon. Members are substantially the same. I can very well understand hon. Members taking umbrage at the fact that the Government had not given (interruptions) that Government should follow rules that have been stipulated and ensure that Members have enough time to read the Bills that they introduce in this House. I am extremely sorry that in some cases this had not been possible in this session. We were told that the Johnnies on this side are not as chivalrous as they should lead the House as well as Jills on this side. But I can assure the Jills concerned that though there may be lack of chivalry, there is no attempt to jilt any Jill.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : My problem is that between the Johnnies and the Jills I am bombarded by Members like Shri S. N. Mishra. I think they should take care of this.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, your eyes fell on him and his eyes called on you. That is a geographical position in the House. We do not fall in between. I sincerely express the regret of the Government on the fact that on more than one occasion, we had to invoke this provision of 19 (b), and we will see that in future the causes for such complaints do not arise (interruptions) I know that in some cases medicines are used as diets, but we will see that in this case, this does not become a drug addiction.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

'That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958'

The motion was adopted

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I introduce the Bill

12 08 hrs

HIGH COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : On behalf of Shri Shanti Bhushan I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is

'That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954'

The motion was adopted

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I introduce the Bill

12 09 hrs.

BOLANI ORES LIMITED (ACQUISITION OF SHARES) AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 31-8-1978

Bill to provide for the acquisition of shares of the Bolan Ores Limited in public interest in order to serve better the needs of the nation and to facilitate the promotion and development in the interests of the general public, of national steel industry and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Saugata Roy, we have not received any notice

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I have given notice. You check it up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not have it here.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : I gave it before 10 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But, anyhow, I will allow you.

MOTION MOVED :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of shares of the Bolan Ores Limited in public interest in order to serve better the needs of the nation and to facilitate the promotion and development in the interests of the general public, of national steel industry and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : My reason for opposing the introduction of the Bill is not that I oppose the take over of the shares of the Bolan Ores Limited, but my opposition is to the Minister for bringing such piece-meal legislation for their own local or self gains. The Bolan Ores is a small company. It was started some time back with the collaboration of the Bird Company. In the 20 years that it has been in existence, the Bird Co. has been fleeced of all money and now we are taking over this company.

AN HON. MEMBER : The bird has flown away.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : The bird has flown away, so many other birds have flown away. Now the Government is coming forward in undue haste to bring forward this Bill.

My question is whether the government is going to come forward with a comprehensive Bill signifying government's attitude towards private iron ore mines because besides Bolan there are other iron ore mines, there are the Tata's mines, nothing is talked about it, there are a large number of iron ore mines in Bada Jamba, in the Bill nothing has been said

about them, in Goa Dempos, Salgaonkars and Chowgules are making cores of rupee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not go into other matters.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : The hon. Minister is coming up with this only, because Bolan has something to do with Orissa, he is silent about the Tata's captive mine and he has cared to introduce a Bill to take over Bolan iron ore mines and so I am opposing the introduction of this Bill, it is a matter of political expediency and not of legislative competence.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): If the hon. Member had cared to go into the statement of objects and reasons, I do not think he would have made these observations, he has not got the time for that. Government already owns 50.5 per cent in this company, and the balance of 49.5 per cent amounting to 49.5 lakhs is going to be taken over. If you kindly look at the financial memorandum, at the value of one rupee per Rs. 100 share, that is 49,500. If you look at it, instead of going to Goa and other places, you will see that this is an area on which Durgapur Steel Plant depends and that is why this Bill had been brought. It should have come earlier. The company has been like that because it was managed by undesirable people and that is why it is being taken over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of shares of the Bolan ores limited in public interest in order to serve better the needs of the nation and to facilitate the promotion and development in the interests of the general public, of national steel industry and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

THE MOTION WAS ADOPTED.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : I introduce the Bill

12.15 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) PRIME MINISTER'S REPORTED LETTERS TO CHIEF MINISTER OF ANDHRA PRADESH

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) It has been reported in the Times of India dated 28-8-1978 that the Congress Opposition Leader has stated in Andhra Pradesh Assembly that Shri Morarji Desai the Prime Minister of India has written letters to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh asking him to exempt 2000 acres of land under sugarcane belonging to a former Raja from the Land Reforms Act in the State.

By writing such letters to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh the Prime Minister of India has not only interfered with the State administration but also asked the State Government to act against the Land Reforms Act. The Prime Minister is not at all empowered to write such letters. This action of Shri Morarji Desai has tarnished the image of the Prime Minister of India and created doubts among the law abiding people of this country whether the political parties which rule our country are not serious in implementing the Acts which are legislated on the contrary they would issue instructions to the concerned authorities to break the rules and go against the existing Acts in protecting the persons to their liking for the reasons known to them.

The Prime Minister should place the copies of the letters written to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on the Table of the House and explain the position to remove the doubts created. Otherwise as we all know the image of politicians before the eyes of the people of this country (As Hon Member Not politicians, only the Prime Minister) which is going down with great speed by our performance in the House and outside the House, will further go down by such actions of the Prime Minister and ultimately people may lose confidence in the democracy of our type itself.

(ii) REPORTED STARVATION DEATHS IN BIHAR

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी (बक्सर) : उपाध्यक्ष महादय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन आपको अनुमति से अविलम्बनीय साक महूर के विषय "बिहार में भूख से मौतें" पर अपना वक्तव्य दे रहा हूँ।

बिहार में बाढ़ से अधिकतर जनता पीड़ित होर परेशान है। मन्वार की पार से आपाधसंहिता के अनुसार सहायता का प्रभाव, परिणाम स्वरूप सैकड़ों लोग पानी में बह गये, हजारों जानवरों की जानें गईं। मन्वार ने ऐंठे दरबार पर या उसका शक्ति या, उसका निबोह नहीं किया। भोजपुर जिले में 8 अगस्त से गया के पानी ने बड़ना शुरू किया, 10 अगस्त पाते-पाते हजारों लोग पानी में डूब गये, विन्तु सरकार द्वारा 20 अगस्त तक महायता प्रारम्भ नहीं की गई, जितना नतीजा हुआ कि 20, 21 अगस्त की प्राप्ति रात में श्रीमती रामानन्द यादव, ग्राम मानवरता, प्रगड बाहुपुर, जिला भाजपुर एवं गफाह तक भूख से लड़ते हुए इस दुनिया से चले गयी। श्रीमती काशी दुगा अपने 4 मासूम बच्चों के साथ 5 दिनों से भूखी थी, मैं इस ग्राम में पहुँचा तब अन्न का व्यवस्था की और 21 रुपया उनको दिया। इसी तरह गांधापुर का यादव या 6 दिना से भूखा था, उन्हें सोनवरता ग्राम के श्री विमम्बर मिश्र से एक किलो पाटा दितवाया। यह स्थिति पूरे बिहार में प्रार विनोदकर भोजपुर जिले की है। सैकड़ों लोग जिनका घर पानी में बह गया है, मासूम बच्चों का लिए हुए बड़ों की धूप में और बारिश में अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। विन्तु सरकार जान में तेल डाले पड़ी हुई है।

इसलिए मैं केन्द्र सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पीड़ित बिहार में अधिक से अधिक सहायता दिलाने का निर्देश दे।

(iii) COMMUNAL RIOTS IN PORNABUT (NORTH ARCOT, TAMIL NADU)

SHRIG.M BANAIWALLA (Ponnani) The shocking communal situation in Ponnabut (North Arcot, Tamil Nadu) involving safety of Muslim minority deserve serious consideration. Two Muslim ladies

have been burnt, many persons have been injured mosque destroyed in the night of Friday, 25th August. The partial attitude of the police with indiscriminate arrests of innocents has also created a panic among the Muslims. The communal situation in Tamil Nadu has been deteriorating for the past some time with a series of communal riots directed against the minority. This situation calls for effective steps by the Central Government in the interest of the security of life and honour of the minority. To restore immediate confidence, the Government should make a statement forthwith.

Permit me a word about Hyderabad. The communal situation there is shocking.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER No, I am sorry

SHRI G M BANATWALLA It is on the same matter

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER There are several other members who have given notice under 377. Mr Banatwalla, I am sorry

(iv) RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR BACKWARD CLASSES IN SERVICES

श्री राम प्रवेश सिंह (विक्रम गज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 के तहत मैं निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ

जनता पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में जगता से साक्ष्य कि सा या कि सत्ता में आने पर काका कालेलकर आयोग की अनुसूचित वर्गों के आधार पर 25 फीसदी से 33 फीसदी पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए सरकारी सेवाओं में आरक्षण किया जायेगा। लेकिन अरुणोप के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी तक करीब डेढ़ साल गुजरने के बाद हम दिशा में कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं कर रहे हैं। मौजूदा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री उस वक्त अखिल भारतीय जनता पार्टी के प्रधान थे और उन्होंने तो देख रहे थे चुनाव घोषणापत्र तैयार हुआ था। अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज उस समय के पार्टी के प्रधान, जो आज सरकार के प्रधान हैं, कहते हैं कि काका कालेलकर कमीशन

की रिपोर्ट 22 साल पुरानी है इसके आधार पर पिछड़े वर्गों को आरक्षण देने में शासन की व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयाँ हैं।

जिस समय पार्टी प्रधान की हैसियत से मौजूदा प्रधान मंत्री चुनाव घोषणा पत्र तैयार कर रहे थे उस समय काका कालेलकर आयोग की रिपोर्ट 21 साल पुरानी थी। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय उन्हें शासन की कठिनाइयों का क्या पता था या नहीं? क्या उस समय उन्हें प० गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त के बयान का स्मरण था या नहीं, क्योंकि जिस समय प० गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त ने उपर्युक्त काका कालेलकर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में बयान दिया था उस समय मौजूदा प्रधान मंत्री सरकार में बजीर थे। जिस समय पंडित गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त ने बयान दिया था .
(ध्वजध्वनि)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपना स्टेटमेंट ही पढ़िए।

श्री राम प्रवेश सिंह मैं प्रधान मंत्री से यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछड़े वर्गों की शैक्षणिक और सामाजिक परिस्थितियों में एक साल के अन्दर कौन सा बुनियादी अन्तर आया है? हाल के एक पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग (मुन्गेरी लाल आयोग) के अनुसार यह पाया गया है कि प्रथम श्रेणी की सरकारी नौकरियों में 56 फीसदी आबादी वाली पिछड़ी जातियों का एक प्रतिशत से भी कम प्रतिनिधित्व है और द्वितीय श्रेणी की नौकरियाँ में डेढ़ फीसदी से करीब है। प्रधान मंत्री जी का तर्क तब कारगर होता जब यह बात साबित हो जाती कि पिछड़ी जातियों का प्रतिनिधित्व सरकारी नौकरियों में उन की जनसंख्या

[श्री राम अवधेश सिंह]

के अनुपात से ज्यादा हा जाता या बराबर करोड़ उन क बराबर भी हा जाता। लेकिन 56 फासदी भावदो का प्रतिनिधित्व सरकारो नोकरियों में इतना कम है जिस को कल्पना दूसरे मुल्क व लाग नहा कर सकत ।

सारे देश क पिछड़े लागे (व्यवधान) •

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Please read only what has been allowed. If you divert from it, I will ask you to sit down.

SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH
Only one word.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER No Please read the next paragraph

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह हम भाग करते हैं कि पढ़न कावा कालेनकर आयोग की अनुससाओं व आधार पर आरक्षण का आदेश केन्द्रीय सवाभाम दिया जाय। इसके बाद हरिजन, आदिवासीयों की तरह हो अगर जरूरत महसूस हो ता पिछडा वर्ग भाग भी वहाल किया जाय। ताका कालेल-कर कमीशन की अनुससा व आधार पर पिछडे वर्गों के लिए केन्द्रीय सवाभाम आरक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए सवदलाय सपर्य समिति बना कर लडने का निर्णय किया गया। मैं सरकार से और खास कर प्रधान मंत्री से अपील करना चाहता हू कि अपने वचन का पालन करे और अपने नतिक दायित्व का निर्वाह करें। आरक्षण लागू करने क आदेश जारी करने के बाद ही कोई उच्च स्तरीय कमेटी या कमीशन बहान करे। आरक्षण लागू करने के आदेश के पहले किसी तरह को उच्च स्तरीय कमेटी या आयोग का हम जार धार डग व विराध करते हैं और करेंगे जिस हम पिछडों जाति का जगतता क प्रति किया गये बाद से मुजरन को सजा दगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री नंगी।

श्री टी० एस० नेगी (टिहरी गढ़वाल)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सप्ताह

श्री शरद यादव • (जबलपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले मुन लाजिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री शरद यादव • पहले मुन लाजिए। हजारों नौजवान यहा आय हुए हैं, अब इस सरकार का चाहिए कि इस के कार्ड मंजरी बहा जा कर उनसे मिलें। (व्यवधान) हजारों लडके लडकिया यहा आई हुई हैं इस सरकार सवहिए उन की भावनाओं का बहा जाकर देखें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय • मिस्टर शरद यादव, आप खुद मस्त्रिया स जाकर बह सकते हैं। सदन में इस तरह खडे होकर हल्ला मचाना ठीक नहीं। Please take your seat, (व्यवधान)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर • (गोरखपुर)
आप का आदेश निहायत आधश्यक है, इसलिये हम लोग आप से निवेदन कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Harkesh Bahadur and Mr Yadav, please take your seats. If you want to persuade any Minister, you can do so. This is not the way to raise it in the House. Please take your seats.

श्री शरद यादव वह आप से भी मिलना चाहते हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर वह आप से भी मिलना चाहते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अगर वह मुझको मिलना चाहेंगे तो मुझे मिल लो लेकिन सदन में इस तरह की बात नहीं लानी चाहिए।

Please don't waste the time of the House like this

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) I will go afterwards and meet them (Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Nothing will go on record Only Mr Negi will go on record

(v) REPORTED FLOODS IN UTTAR KASHI

श्री टी० एस० नेगी (टिहरी गढ़वाल) • उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पिछले सप्ताह अपने क्षेत्र सीमान्त जिला उत्तरकाशी में बाढ़ से हुए विध्वंस और आतंकपूर्ण स्थिति को देखने गया। मैंने जिला मुख्यालय में अधिकारियों से इन सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्राप्त की। समाचार-पत्रों के माध्यम से भी इस बारे में बराबर जानकारी मिल रही है लेकिन बड़ा जा कर स्वयं जा महत्त्व दिया, उस की ओर आपका और इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा है। राज्य सरकार के उच्चाधिकारी हेलीकाप्टरों से उड़ान भर कर स्थिति का अनुमान लगाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं किन्तु बड़ा विशाल ग्रीन क्षेत्र में अधिकतर कोहरा छाया रहने से वास्तविकता की जानकारी नहीं हो पा रही है। आप इसी से स्थिति का अनुमान लगा लें कि बड़ा आवागमन के साधन समाप्त हो गए हैं, दूर दूर बस सीमांत ग्रामों का शेष देश से सम्बन्ध विच्छन्न हो गया है। उस पूरे क्षेत्र में जीवनों की भी आसानी हो गई है। उससे आतंक और अनुरक्षा का भावना पैदा हो गई है। सीमान्त और गंगोत्री-योमुख तक आबादी होने के कारण उनकी समस्याओं की जानकारी, साथ ही इस पूरे क्षेत्र में हानि का सही सही अनुमान नहीं लग पा रहा है। इस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले स्थानीय

और बाहरी जनता का रोजी का साधन समाप्त हो गया है। पैदल भ्रमण मात्र ही नष्ट हो गए हैं। खेतों और मकान बह गए हैं। इसकी कुछ जानकारी स्थानीय अधिकारियों ने राज्य सरकार को दी है। ऐसी विध्वंसकारी बाढ़ इस क्षेत्र में कभी आई हो, किसी को याद नहीं है। इस क्षेत्र में गांव प्रकृति और प्राधुनिक जन विज्ञान के साधनों से दूर रहते हुए अपने खून पसीने की बत्ताई से जोड़े हुए खेत खलिहान, पशु और भवन इस विनाश लोला से समाप्त हो गए हैं। आवागमन के साधन समाप्त होने से और उस क्षेत्र की भौगोलिक स्थिति के कारण, मैं चाहने पर भी उस क्षेत्र का व्यापक दौरा नहीं कर पाया। मुझे बताया गया कि भू-सर्वेक्षण विभाग सहित अन्य विभागों के सदस्य दुर्घटना स्थल पर नहीं जा सके। इससे भी स्थिति अधिकारमय है। भागीरथी की एक सहायक नदी जलोढ़िया गाढ़ अभी भी खतरे की घटी बनी हुई है। 14 हजार फीट की ऊंचाई से पथर झिर खिसक कर इस नदी पर क्षीब बना रहे हैं और यही क्षीब टूट टूट कर अपने साथ बड़े मूल्य वन और मिट्टी पत्थर बहा कर जाकर तबाही बड़ा रही है। मैदानी क्षेत्र और इस क्षेत्र की बाढ़ में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है। मैदान में बाढ़ से उत्पन्न समस्या कुछ दिनों की रहती है और पहाड़ों में यह बाढ़ विध्वंस कर सब कुछ समाप्त कर देती है। भागीरथी की सहायक नदियां बड़े वेग व साथ बहती हैं। इन के निपटारे की आस विशेषज्ञों का ध्यान नहीं जा पाता है। ग्रहण कार्यों की ओर नजर डालें तो इस विनाश का दख कर आप यह पावेंगे कि यह हानि की तुलना में एक बहुत ही गम्भीरता प्रगट है और स्थानात्मक प्रभावित जनता की स्थिति का देखकर

[श्री टी० एस० नेगी]

उन का मजक उड़ाना है। राज्य सरकार पूर्वी क्षेत्र म इस साल आई भयकर बाढ़ के कारण भी इस स्थिति म नहीं है कि यहाँ की जनता की कोई सहायता कर सके। वर्तमान तकावी धनवा धन सहायता नियमा की देख कर जिला अधिकारी एक परिवार को सौ-सौ सौ रुपये स अधिक नहीं दे पाते हैं। जो उन के एक सप्ताह के भोजन की व्यवस्था करने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं हो पाता। ऐसे अक्सर पर यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सीमा न पहाड़ी क्षेत्र की इस स्थिति को सम्भारता से देख कर स्थानीय जनता म आत्म विश्वास पैदा करने के लिये सीधे विशेष सहायता का प्रबन्ध नहीं करती तो स्थिति बिताजनक हो सकती है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से इस सीमान्त पहाड़ी और अत्यंत पिछड़े क्षेत्र के निवासियों को विशेष सहायता देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार स तुरन्त बंदम उठाये जाने की मांग करता हूँ। इस दिशा म मैं निम्न सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ —

1 जिन परिवारों की भूमि और मकान नष्ट हा गये हैं, उन के समुचित पुनर्वास के लिये भूमि और रहने के लिये अधिक धन व्यवस्था की जाये।

2 तब वो और अन्य बाढ़ पीड़ित आर्थिक सहायता नियमों में पर्याप्त उदारता बरती जाये और जिलाधिकारियों को इस दिशा में विशेष अधिकार दिये जायें।

3 गड़ मोड़ों को से जाने वाली सहायता म गड़बड़ को सम्भावनायें न होने दो जयें।

4 डूबे हुए पुल, सड़क व संचार व्यवस्था को पुन चालू करने के लिये युद्ध स्तर पर कार्य किया जाये, जिससे

गणतंत्र-नामुख जान वाले तीर्थ यात्रियों पर जीवित और रोजी पाने वाले परिवार स्वावलम्बी हो सकें।

5 देश की हिन्दू धर्म परामर्श जनता को इस तीर्थ के दर्शनों का लाभ देने वाले यात्रा मार्ग की तुरन्त मरम्मत की जाये।

6. उस क्षेत्र म छायाग्र व अन्य जीवनोपयोगी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रमुख स्थानों पर स्टॉर खुलवा कर व्यवस्था करे।

7 इस क्षेत्र म स्कूल के छात्रों को समस्त शिक्षा सामग्री निशुल्क उपलब्ध कराई जाये और किसी प्रकार की फीस की वसूली न की जाये।

8 स्थानीय बेरोजगार युवकों और श्रमिकों के लिये रोजगार की व्यवस्था की जाये।

9 जन धन की क्षति का सही अनुमान लगाने के लिये एक विशेषज्ञ दल बहा भेजा जाये।

10 स्थानीय जनता म व्याप्त अविश्वास और आतंक समाप्त करने के लिये विशेष प्रयत्न किये जायें।

11 इस क्षेत्र म नागीरवी की सहायक नदियों के क्षत म भू-स्खलन रोकने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार विशेष व्यवस्था करे और बड़े बाधों के स्थान पर छोटी छोटी नदियों का नियंत्रित करने की दिशा में कम समय म पूरी होन वाली योजनाओं की ओर ध्यान दिया जाये।

(VI) NEED FOR A NATIONAL PLAN TO CONTROL FLOODS

SHRI A. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru)
Sir, with your permission I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377

The kharif paddy in about 5 lakh acres in West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and a part of Prakasam districts and in upland area about 20 lakh acres in Karimnagar, Melhobnagar, Warangal and Medak districts of Andhra Pradesh has been badly affected by heavy inundation following record rainfall in the last three weeks of August, 1978. The South West monsoon in Andhra Pradesh this year has smashed all previous records, registering more than double the rainfall recorded in 1975, which was said to be a very good year.

According to the authorities, during this season, one cyclonic storm, two depressions, and three low pressure systems occurred. The latest depression of August 14 and 15 had affected all parts of Andhra Pradesh except the districts of Nellore, Chittoor, Anantapur and Cuddapah.

As a result of the record rainfall, several streams like Budameru, Tammleru, Yerrakalava etc and the unpredictable Kolleru lake in Krishna and West Godavari districts have spread a sheet of water over thousands of acres of fertile lands since August 1, 1978, with no prospect of the standing crops being salvaged.

In West Godavari District, which has made remarkable strides in food production in recent years, the paddy in 1.25 lakhs acres of land was affected besides other crops in one more lakh of acres, while in Guntur district the paddy of 1.18 lakh acres of land was damaged, besides the damage of paddy in 37,000 acres of land in the neighbouring Prakasam district.

According to reports, 2-1/2 lakhs acres of paddy fields in Krishna district have been inundated, besides 20,000 acres of sugarcane crop being under submersion. About one and half lakh acres under pulses, groundnut and cotton in the upland areas of Krishna district have also been affected due to heavy moisture.

Some of the districts in Telengana have reported considerable damage to crops because of heavy rains. For example, in Warangal district, about 1,10,000 acres of jowar and 1,50,000 acres of pulses, 11,000 acres of groundnut and 40,000 acres of maize are reported to have been affected. In Medak district, about 1.07 lakh acres of jowar, 80,000 acres of maize, 51,000 acres of pulses, 10,000 acres of oilseeds and 13,000 acres of other food crops and 2,800 acres of paddy have been reported to be damaged. In Melhobnagar district about four lakh acres of jowar, 1,50,000 acres of groundnut one lakh acres of castor, 1,25,000 acres of bajra, one lakh acres of ragi and one and a half

lakh acres of pulses have been affected. Following breaches in tanks, about 10,000 acres of paddy were submerged.

In Adilabad district, there is extensive damage to crops in black cotton soils and low lying areas were affected. In Karimnagar district total damage to dry crops over an area of about three and a half lakh acres was reported.

The inundation of lakhs of acres of fertile lands this year has once again expose the failure of the State Government in providing drainage facilities in this agricultural State. In fact, so much has been said about the drainage works in Krishna and Godavari deltas for the last decade and a half and several crores of rupees have been collected as drainage cess from the agriculturists in recent years, one wonders what happened to all the money collected and the works taken up in this regard. While the drainage levy was collected from the agriculturists in the areas which were prone to flood damage, a similar levy was collected from the ryots in the Godavari delta area for the construction of the new barrage across Godavari river. But both the works are only half way through and the agriculturists in those areas are facing some havoc or the other every year.

Flood control is a national problem. Many States, like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Orissa, are facing this problem for the last many years, besides Andhra Pradesh. Since the Centre has not taken adequate steps in this regard, every year we are witnessing a huge damage to our standing crops and a lot of misery to our farmers.

After touring the flood-affected areas on 24.8-78 the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Dr M. Chenna Reddy, announced relief to the agriculturists by providing 50 per cent subsidy in the purchase of seeds, one third subsidy in short term loans etc. But this is far from adequate to meet the present needs of the farmers.

At least Rs 250 as subsidy and Rs 200 as long term loan per acre for wet land and Rs 125 as subsidy and Rs 125 as long-term loan per acre for dry land and one bag of complex fertilizer per acre should be given, free of cost, to the farmers who were affected by recent floods. This is the minimum which the Government should do immediately.

Also the tanks and canals which were affected in the recent floods should be repaired at the earliest. As a long term

(Shri K. Suryanarayana)

measure, the drainage systems should be undertaken all over the area. In fact, they should have been completed long ago. At present there is no worth-mentioning protection to farmers and agricultural labourers from natural calamities. The Government should start long term protective measures like crop insurance, cattle insurance etc. to provide timely relief to the agriculturists.

To meet the expenses of long-term measures like construction of drainage systems and other major repairs to the existing ones, the Central Government should lend its hand to the State Government in a big way.

A national plan to control floods should be undertaken immediately and thus provide the basic structure, which is essential to increase the production of agricultural commodities and save the farmers from natural calamities.

(VII) REPORTED TEACHERS' AGITATION IN ORISSA

PROF DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South, Sur, I thank you for permitting me to raise a matter of urgent public importance under rule 377. It is good that the hon. Minister, Shri Patnaik is present here, as also the Education Minister.

On the 16th of August I have received a number of telegrams from the teachers of Orissa about their arrests and I have been in communication with the Chief Minister of Orissa in my capacity as the President of the All India Federation of Educational Associations.

This relates to the arrest of more than a thousand teachers in Orissa since August 16. The teachers of all categories in Orissa are trying for quite some time now to secure satisfaction of their 15 point Charter of Demands, affecting 85,000 teachers and non-teaching staff. In the process of the movement, six teachers including three lady teachers lost their lives in a fatal way accident, while they were on their way to a rally on 9th March, 1978. Of course, that is not your responsibility.

A massive demonstration was held on March 9, which unfortunately had no effect on the Government. Thereafter, the teachers after waiting for five long months had to start a Civil Disobedience Movement and more than a thousand teachers of all categories have already courted arrest.

You should know that I had to court arrest several times during Congress regime

as a teacher. The need of the hour is a conciliatory attitude on the part of the Government, a proper leadership by the Union Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, release of the arrested teachers, negotiations with them and resolving the deadlock.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) With your permission, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that I have received information from reliable sources that the teachers' agitation has been withdrawn at the intervention of the Chief Minister of Orissa.

(VIII) REPORTED KILLING OF HARIJANS IN PIPRI VILLAGE IN KARAHGAR/ANCHAL OF ROHTAS

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) Sir, I wish all the matters raised under Rule 377 have such an immediate response.

I want to raise a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

On 28th August, two Harijans—Saryu Ram and Ram Kri Ram of Pipri village—in Karahgar anchal of Rohtas were killed outright by goondas hired by landlords. The two Harijans were returning to their village after participating in a demonstration at Sasaram organised by the local Communist Party of India committee on the previous day in protest against the dastardly murder. It is stated also that Saryu Ram was chased by the murderers and then killed, while Ram Kri Ram was first shot dead in this house and then his head was chopped off and taken away.

The incident was one of a series that have been taking place over the past many months. We have been repeatedly drawing attention to the fact that the law and order situation in these areas is rapidly deteriorating and the victims are Harijans and agricultural labourers. A few days earlier heinous crimes were committed in Jamshedpur and a Jamshedpur bandh took place on 21st August. On 24th/25th August the Barauni Bagwara bandh took place in protest against the murder of Shri Sitaram Mishra, a Communist MLA. Until now the persons who carried out these dastardly acts have not yet been arrested.

I call upon the Government to take serious note of these continuing acts of murder and attacks on innocent people, particularly Harijans. The toiling masses of the country will no longer tolerate this situation and the Government should

immediately take all measures to ensure protection from vested interests indulging in acts of violence. And the Communist Party of India warns that on the 7th of September we will start an All India Satyagraha against all these sorts of acts against the Harijans and the common people

(ix) REPORTED PROBLEMS OF RESETTLEMENT OF DANDAKARANYA REFUGEES

PROF SAMAR GUHA (Contd.) I am thankful to you for permitting me to raise a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377

Failing to raise the issue of the resettlement of the Dandakaranya refugees, which would have obliged the Government to make prompt statement about the wretched mass of the victims of partition, I am making this effort on the last day of this session, to draw the attention of the Government to deal with their problems with sympathy understanding and humanitarian approach

This House rightly reacted to the reports of killing of Harijans on several occasions but strangely it missed the attention of this House that more than 2000 Harijan children and old men have been virtually subjected to unnatural killing by deliberately denying the Dandakaranya deserters necessary food, shelter and medical aids in order to compel them to go back to the Dandakaranya areas. And about 8 of them became the victims of police firing as well

More than 100 000 refugees as some kind of a wretched mass without any means to sustain themselves as human beings have now gone back to Dandakaranya and about 40 000 of them are still in West Bengal. These practically dehumanised and completely pauperised mass of people belong to the Harijan community. I would urge the Government

1 To provide prompt economic and other resources to the Dandakaranya returnees for their speedy economic and social resettlement

2 Not to disturb the remaining refugees of Dandakaranya in West Bengal but to allow them to rehabilitate themselves in the Sundarban areas by their own effort

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA How is it possible? It is not possible

PROF SAMAR GUHA Not possible? You find your own old files. You people told them thousand times that they can be rehabilitated (Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Prof Samar Guha, you please continue with your statement (Interruptions) Prof Samar Guha either you read your statement or finish. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

PROF SAMAR GUHA Why should he interrupt me?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You ignore him you continue with your statement.

PROF SAMAR GUHA No 3 To properly revive, reconstitute and reactivate the present moribund Dandakaranya Development Authority for taking effective measures for expeditious economic social cultural resettlement and rehabilitation of these Harijan refugees

12 46 hrs

RE INCIDENT OF STONE-THROWING AT A BOAT CLUB MEETING RESULTING IN INJURY TO SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) Sir I do not want to interrupt the proceedings of the House. But a serious incident has taken place. My colleague here was stoned by Cong (I) supporters. See the blood and his condition. This House should take a serious view of it. The Cong (I) leaders were there. They were stoning us they were throwing stones at us. This is a very serious matter. It will not be tolerated (Interruptions)

SEVERAL HOV MEMBERS Shame shame!

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA The Minister is bleeding. We will not tolerate these goondas. If the police is unable to tell them we will face them in the streets (Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Let Mr Vajpayee Speak

विदेशमंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में जा दा बच्चा की
जखर हत्या हुई है उस के प्रति प्रपन्न
विरोध प्रकट करने के लिए भाव बढ़ात
स्कना व लड़के लड़किया और छात्र कर

[श्री प्रटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

लडकिया बोट क्लब में आए थे। उन के प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने, उपाध्यक्ष महादय, आपको एक मेमोरेण्डम भी दिया है जिसकी उन्होंने मुझे कापी दी। उन्होंने खबर भेजी थी कि यहाँ से कोई मिलने के लिए आए, अपनी भावनाओं व्यक्त करने के लिए लडका का एक बड़ा जत्था अनक स्कूना रु आया है। मैं उन से मिलने के लिए गया था। मगर वहाँ नौजवानों का एक ऐसा दल था जो सारे मामले को राजनीतिक रंग देने पर तुल हूँ था। लडकिया मुझे मुनना चाहती थी मगर उन नौजवानों ने मुझे नहीं दिया। उन्होंने हायापाई की। जिस जीप पर खड़े होकर मैं बोलना चाहता था उस जीप पर चढ़ आए। जब उन्हें जीप पर से उतारने की वाशिष की गई तो उन्होंने पत्थरबाजी की—(घोम)

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त : मैं नाम बताता हूँ।

श्री प्रटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं किनो को दाव देने की इस समय मुद्रा में नहीं हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : श्री स्टीफन को बुलाओ।

श्री प्रटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : स्टीफन साहब से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त : इंदिरा गांधी से सम्बन्ध है। मैं जानता हूँ। यह जान-बूझ कर किया गया है। मैं उन लडका के नाम बता सकता हूँ। मैं बताने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

श्री प्रटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आप नाम बताएँ।

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त : हमारी सिम्वेनी उन के साथ है। हमने सवाल उठाया था ? हमने गवर्नमेंट को गालिया दी थी। लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि इसका पालिटिकल बनाया जाए। मैं भी बहा था। मैं अपनी आवाज से देखा है पत्थर मारते हुए।

श्री प्रटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महादय, मैंने लडकिया को बताया जो कुछ हुआ है उस से सारा देश दुखी है, दिल्ली दुखी है, सरकार दुखी है। मामले की तत्परता पूर्वक जांच हो रही है। चूँ पुलिस अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की है। डिलाई क्या हुई इस के बारे में हम पड़ताल कर रहे हैं, और आवश्यक हागा तो कार्यवाही करने। लेकिन लडकिया मुझे मुनना चाहती थी और मैं बोलना चाहता था। मगर एक गुट था नौजवानों का, मुझे पता नहीं कि वह किस कातिज से संबंधित है, वह विद्यार्थी भी हैं कि नहीं, उन्होंने उपद्रव मचाया और उन्होंने पत्थर मारे। खैर मुझे चाट लगी है, खून बहा है, यह बड़ी बात नहीं है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन के सामने सारी तस्वीर आ जानी चाहिये।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I think it is very unfortunate that such an incident should have taken place and I think that whoever it may be—I don't know who they were—it is condemnable Shri Chavan.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Sir, let me explain

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I have called Mr Chavan

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara) We join all the Parties and we join Mr Vajpayee in condemning this dastardly act We are going through (Interruptions)**

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Kachwai, please take your seat now You just don't know what you are talking

It will all go out of the record

(Interruptions)**

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN

At the present stage, the atmosphere in the country is somewhat full of violence, and anything that encourages violence is something which needs to be condemned by everybody. I therefore join you and join everybody else in condemning this dastardly act.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) I also join Shri Chavan in the sentiments that he has expressed. On an occasion like this—which is a very serious matter—I am sorry that some Members of Parliament have tried to raise it as a matter of political acrimony. It is not a matter for acrimony. The whole House is united in condemning this type of violence as we were united in expressing our horror at the very tragic manner in which those two children were murdered. Therefore I would like to associate my Party's sentiments also in condemning this type of violence.

SHRI DINAKAR BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) I fully associate my personal and my Party's feelings with those expressed by other Members as well as by Mr. Vajpayee who has been hit by elements which are not but the persons who are trying all over the country to create a situation so that the peaceful atmosphere is disturbed. I strongly condemn this action and I would urge upon the Government to find out those culprits who have now stoned him in front of Parliament House at the Boat Club, where so many meetings have taken place and so many people have gathered. It is the duty of the Government not only to condemn it but also to find out the criminals who have done this. With these words, I would ask you to convey our feelings to Mr. Vajpayee and the others who have been hit by these criminals.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) On behalf of my Party and myself I strongly condemn the vandalism that has been indulged in. (Interruptions)

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय (उज्जैन)
घान्गी पार्टी ने किया है। वहां लड़कियां ताड़का कर भाग हैं मोर पहा सफाई पेस कर रहे हो।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : We are not prepared to politicalise the whole thing. I do not want to disturb the solemnity of this occasion. (Interruptions) The Hon. Member is making wild alle-

gations which I strongly condemn. It is condemnable. It has become a pastime to attribute all sorts of motives.

I join the other Parties and their leaders wholeheartedly in their sentiments. I emphatically say that this is most condemnable and I want the Government to enquire into this matter and take necessary action, whosoever is responsible. We are completely dissociating ourselves with them. I appeal to the Members not to politicalise the whole thing, not to vitiate and pollute the atmosphere. It is a national malady and every one of us should take adequate steps to see that such things do not happen.

श्री कवरलाल गुप्त : उवाच्यत महादेव, जब मैंने यहां यह सुना कि जिसस एंड मरी कालेज की लड़कियां जहां पर कि वह लड़की, गीता पढ़ती थी, जिसका कि वत्स हुआ है, वह बात कब पर आई है तो मैं बाहर गया वहां कुछ प्राफेसर्स यहां प्राप्त से मिलने के लिये आय थे, प्राप्त यहां पर थे, मैंने उन से कहा कि। वजे के बाद स्पीकर साहब प्राप्त से मिल लेंगे, मैं इन्तजाम कर सकता हूँ या प्राप्त अपना रिजल्टेशन दे दीजिय वह पढ़ लेंगे। सरकार उस पर काफवाही कर रही है। या ता प्राप्त इनका दे दाजिये या स्पीकर से मिल लीजिये। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारा रिजल्टेशन उनसे पा०६० को दे दीजिय। मैं पुलिस के साथ गाड़ी पर वाट क्लब पर गया। जब मैं वहां गया तो जीप पर माइक के साथ बाजपेयी जी खड़े थे। वहां कालेज की लड़कियां और वहां जा विद्य थीं व वह उन को दावा को सुनना चाहत थी। जब मैं जीप पर खड़ा हुआ तो वहां पर करीब 30, 40 लड़के थे सिर्फ जिसमें एक भोमतेन था जा वि कीता का दूध पीकर है मैं जानता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

SHRI VASANT SATHI (Akola) Bhim Sen does not belong to Congress (1) at all.

श्री कवरलाल गुप्त : उस वं साथ कुछ हिस्ट्रीग्राटर्स भी थे जो कि जान-मान गुंड हैं 15, 20 यह भी थे। उन में से कुछ

[श्री कवर लाल गुप्ता]

जेल में भी थे इसलिये डा. का भी मैं पहचानता हूँ । वह बाइपेरी मुर्दाबाद मोरारजी देसाई मुर्दाबाद के नारे लगा रहे थे । जब मैं गया तो मैंने कहा कि हम आपके बात से सहमत हैं सरकार भी चिन्तित है मैंने कब यह मशाल उठाया था सरकार ने पूरा विश्वास दिलाया है । यह पार्टी का मशाल नहीं है यह सत्र का मशाल है और हम आपके साथ इसमें शामिल हैं । उस के बाद उन्होंने बाइपेरी जी, मेरे और मोरारजी देसाई के खिलाफ मुर्दाबाद के नारे लगाने शुरू कर दिये । (व्यवधान)

मेरे खिलाफ भी मैं कहा खड़ा था दिल्ली ने एम० पी० हू । मैंने कहा कि आप मुन शीमे बाइपेरी जा को । लड़किया उहें मुन चाहती थी लेकिन यह 30 40 र। रु० ब। कर नारे लगा रहा था । जब बाइपेरी जो बोलने लगे तो वह जीप पर चढ़ गये । जब जीप पर चढ़ आए और बाइपेरी जो का धक्का देने लगे, तो बाइपेरी जो का हमने पकड़ा, उन्होंने नीचे से पम्परा करना शुरू कर दिया और दो परपर बाइपेरी जी के नारे पर लगे । यह हानत थी ।

पुन उनको पकड़ने लगे, व. बाइपेरी जो न कहा कि नको मत पकड़िये, कोई लाठी चार्जमन करिय मैं उन से जान बूझा, समझाऊंगा, लेकिन वह परपर मार कर भाग गये । बीच । हम ने खुद कहा कि गिरफ्तार मत करिय, बाद में जा नालूनी नार्वाही होगी वरों लावन यहां काई लाठीचाज नहीं होना चाहिये । पुलिस ने दो, तीन लोगों को गिरफ्तार भी किया, लेकिन हम ने कहा कि एक का नो गिरफ्तार मत करिय, पूरी नार्वाही बाद में होगी ।

उस के बाद बाइपेरी जो न नडकिशको सम्बाधित किया, उनका रिहा

दिलाया कि सरकार इस काम में जो कुछ भी कर सकती है वह पूरी नार्वाही करेगी और जल्दी ही गिरफ्तार का गिरफ्तार कर लिया जायेगा । हमारे पास बाइपेरी वलुज आये हैं, और एक दो दिन में, जिन्होंने उन बच्चों का वलुज किया है, उन को पकड़ लिया जायेगा । हमारी, सारे सदन की और पूरे देश की सहानुभूति आपके साथ है । सारी बाने बच्चों न ध्यान से सुनी । जब यह बोल रहे थे, इन के खून बह रहा था ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि हम इसको पालिटिकली माटिनेटिड करना या इस में पालिटिक्स लाना, ठीक नहीं है । हम सब इस में शामिल हैं । वल मैंने इस बारे में पुलिस की फैल्युर की बात कही थी । दूसरे माननीय सदस्या ने भी यही कहा था । इसलिए इस मामले को पालिटिक्स वलर नहीं देना चाहिए, जैसा कि अभी बाट क्लब पर किया गया है । मैं उस की पूरी भर्त्सना और निंदा करता चाहता हूँ । जो लोग हिस्टरीशीटर्स की मदद लेना चाहते हैं, मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम पुलिस की प्रोटेक्शन की जरूरत नहीं है । हम उन के साथ डील कर सकते हैं । हमारे पास ताकत है कि हम उन के साथ पूरी तरह से डील करें । जिन्होंने यह काम किया है वे यह बात समझ लें कि अगर वे इस तरीके से हमारे नेताओं पर हाथ उठावेंगे, उन्हें परपर मारेंगे, तो हम उन के साथ बाहर भी डील करेंगे । लेकिन उन का जो तराशा है, वह हम न नहीं सीखा है, हम वह नहीं करना चाहते हैं । हम जनता को बताना चाहते हैं कि एक तरीका तो उन लोगों का है, और दूसरा तरीका वह है, जो

श्री बाजपेयी ने मानाया—उहाहाहा कि
बिनी का पराजित कुछ माकरा उह
जा रहा ।

मैं याताहा कि मारागदन इस पटना
को भरना कर । बिन माननाय सत्त्वा
न इसका भयना का है । मैं उनका मुक्त
गुहार हू । हम याग्यरत्ना करनी चाहिए
कि भाइसा इस तरह का इमिडेंट नही ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Let me
on behalf of the House strongly condemn
what has happened today

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली)
उपस्थित महात्म्य मैंने नियम 377 व
मन्तार नाटिम दिया था । आप न मना
कर दिया तो मैं यहा रहा । कल
दुपार और जनता व भादमिया न दो
पुलिस स्पोर्ता का खबर की । पुलिस
स्टेशन के नागकन्त हैं कि हमारा एरिया
नहीं है । अगर पुलिस चाहती तो उसन
मनियार का ही इस नडक और नडकी व
बातिर्वा का पकड लिया जाता । मारी
को सारी जिम्मेदारी पुलिस एडमिनि
स्ट्रेशन को है । मैं कहता चहाहू कि
यह श्री बाजपेयी को उास्ता श्री और
हमारे भाई, श्री कवर साव गुप्त का
उगारना बी । व मनो उदारता र्थ ।
मगर दिन-दहाड इतनी बडा पटना घटो ।
पुलिस बहावी और उस पुलिस को जानकारी
म यह बात जरूर आ गई होगी कि य
गदे भादमी ह, गुड और क्रिमिनल हैं
ता उन का पहन सहा पुलिस ने क्या नहीं
पकड कर रखा पुलिस न उन को पहन
सही क्या नही हटाया श्री बाजपेयी को
जीप पर उन का बसो चढ़न दिया ?
इस म सारा दार पुलिस प्रशासन
का है । इसको सारी जिम्मेदारी पुलिस
प्रशासन पर जानी चाहिए । आप इसबारे
म सरकार का हिदायत कर कि अगर सरकार

रा पुलिस दत्तचित्त हो जाना तो मैं शव
व साथ बहाहू नि इस प्रकार की घटना
न हाता ।

मैंन मनो बताया है कि थाना में गुचना
डा गई, तबिन व नाग जानत थे कि अगर
हम जायेंग ता वे गुडे पाड जायग
जिहान कल लिया है । उन्होंने जान
नृत कर उह नही पकडा और व भाग
गये । आप ना यहा स्थिति हू है ।
माननीय सत्त्व श्राश्री बाजपेयी न उदा
रा दियाद भच्छा हुआ । तबिन जा
गुड व पुनि का उन व विरुद्ध भावश्यक
बायबाही करना चाहिए था । (ध्वनमान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER I am
sorry I am not going to allow anybody
else

As I had already stated on behalf of
the House let me express the sentiments
of the entire House when I say that we
condemn what has happened today in no
uncertain terms. I think it was also a
failure of the police party because I
think (Interruptions) Nothing of what
Mr Ugrasen says will go on record.

SHRI UGRASEN (Deoria) **

MIR DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Ugrasen
you do not observe any solemnly on any
thing Let me remind you that this is the
type of things happening in the Parliament
that are responsible for what is happen
ing outside and I strongly condemn even
this kind of thing Please have some order
some decorum some discipline in the
House.

MIR Ugrasen please take your seat
(Interruptions) ** Mr Ugrasen nothing
will go on record Whatever Mr Ugrasen
says will not go on record (Interruptions) **
All of you please take your seat.

As I have already stated there was a
failure of the Police (Interruptions) We
are not having a jamboree here that every
member should get up and say something
Please have some discipline and some
decorum in the House I have been asking
you time and again not to convert this
into some kind of a big fish market I
am very sorry because the more we behave

**Not recorded

[Mr Deputy Speaker]

like this in the House, the more such incidents will happen outside. Therefore I am saying let us have some discipline and as I was saying (Interruptions) Mr Bagri please hold your peace.

As I was saying there was a failure of the police also in the sense that when the murder of the two kids have taken place, the Police was found wanting. Even the Prime Minister has said that. Yesterday he accepted that position. I think the Police should be more vigilant and I think the government should tighten up the Police administration. I could not meet the students of the Jesus & Mary College who have come here because I was here. I could have met them, talked to them and received their memorandum personally. Mr Sharad Yadav and Shri Hanikesh Bahadur also met me.

Therefore I think it was a very unfortunate incident that has taken place and all of us condemn what has happened to Mr Vajpayee.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—Contd

(ix) REPORTED PROBLEMS OF RESETTLEMENT OF DANDAKARANYA REFUGEES—Contd

PROF SAMAR GUHA (4) To set up a Special Cell in the Rehabilitation Department for tackling the problems of the resettlement and rehabilitation of the refugees with humanitarian outlook and necessary initiative (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. Mr Ugrasen if you want to go out please go out. But don't create disturbances in the House.

PROF SAMAR GUHA (5) To allow Shri Pannalal Das Gupta, a well known revolutionary and presently a reputed social worker, giving him all necessary assistance and authority, to help the refugees in their task of adequate economic, social and cultural rehabilitation.

(6) To take effective measures with the help of social organisations for bringing about social, cultural and economic integration between the local tribals and the refugee Harijans in the Dandakaranya areas.

(7) To take steps for imparting education to the refugees through their mother tongue and creating facilities for development of their social and cultural rehabilitation possible.

(8) To enlist the Harijan refugees of Dandakaranya as Scheduled Castes so

that the refugees Harijan youths can avail special employment opportunities entitled to the Harijan communities.

(9) To take speedy steps for giving the refugees agricultural facilities and assistance to set up units for developing small scale industries for economic rehabilitation of the Dandakaranya refugees.

(10) To send a team of the Members of Parliament to the Dandakaranya areas to ensure them of the sympathy and assistance of the Government and the Parliament so that a psychological climate for their proper rehabilitation may be created.

I hope that the Rehabilitation Ministry will respond to these suggestions so as to remove growing worries in the minds of many about the future of the Dandakaranya refugees.

PRESS COUNCIL BILL—Contd 13 10 hrs.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Now we will take up further Clause-by Clause consideration of the Press Council Bill.

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली)
हुआ वरक मेरा एक निवेदन सुन लीजिये। 980 आदमी कल तिहाड़ जेल में बन्द हुए थे। उन के रिश्तेदार उन से मिलने के लिए गए थे। यह रोटी आज 6 बजे बटी है, रात को खाना नहीं मिला और पानी आज भी नदारद है। दस हजार आदमी भ्रमाला जेल में भेजे गए हैं। यह रोटिया हैं, इन का आप भी देख लीजिए। (व्यवधान)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER. You will please write to the Minister concerned. Now, we shall take up the Clause-by Clause consideration of the Bill.

13 12 hrs

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR—in the Chair]

SHRI VASANT SATHI (Akola)
Before that I want to bring to your notice that for the last four days I have been wanting to raise a matter under 377 relating to the Ex-Chief Minister, Gian Zail Singh.

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Sathé, I am sorry that has not been allowed

SHRI VASANT SATHE I would request you to make a note of it and allow me at least tomorrow

MR CHAIRMAN Tomorrow there is no session

SHRI VASANT SATHE Kindly allow me to-day because it is a very serious matter You kindly exercise your discretion in this regard

MR CHAIRMAN I have taken up the Clause by Clause consideration of this Bill

SHRI VASANT SATHE Whichever time you allow, you may allow me to raise that. This is a serious matter I have been requesting for the same for the whole week We want to do it in a disciplined way, You may not allow That means every time we shall have to shout

MR CHAIRMAN Please do not do that. I am sorry I hope you won't do that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Kindly consider this Allow me any time during the course of the day

MR CHAIRMAN We shall see (Interruptions) **]

MR CHAIRMAN I do not want you to say that It won't go on record Some procedure has to be followed What you said cannot go on record.

Now we take up clause 5 Those who want to press the amendments I shall call one by one.

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara) About clause 5

MR CHAIRMAN That stage is over Amendments were moved They were duly considered Now I am taking the vote on them. Before that I want to know whether they want to press their amendments I shall take up amendments Nos 1 and 2 moved by Shri Bhauiahb Thorat He is not here I shall put them to the vote

Amendments Nos 1 and 2 were put and negatived

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dianbad) His the Minister replied

MR CHAIRMAN That is why I say If the House agrees, instead of putting to vote each and every amendment of each individual I shall say whether anyone wants to press his amendment as otherwise, I have to put them together to the vote

SHRI A. K. ROY But, I want to press my amendments

MR CHAIRMAN But do you want to press each one of them separately?

SHRI A. K. ROY I want to press my amendments separately

MR CHAIRMAN I shall see First I take up Amendment No 45 moved by Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak

SHRI LAXMI NARAIN NAYAK I want to withdraw it

Amendment No 45 was, by leave withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN Now I come to Amendment Nos 60 to 77 moved by Shri A. K. Roy Do you want to press all amendments?

SHRI A. K. ROY I want to press my amendments

MR CHAIRMAN If you want division you choose one out of them Then you can claim division

SHRI A. K. ROY All the amendments are connected with each other If you separate one and take others the link will be lost.

MR CHAIRMAN Division can be had only one by one You choose only one

SHRI A. K. ROY I want to press my amendment No 76 for division

MR CHAIRMAN All right I am now putting your amendment No 76 to vote

The question is

Page 3,—

for lines 27 to 38 substitute—

(4) Before making any nomination of Chairman under sub-section (2), the members of the Council shall be elected by secret ballot as per the provisions laid down in sub-section (3) under the provision of the Election Commission in accordance with the existing law (76)

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 35]

[13.21 hrs.]

AYES

Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.
 Basu, Shri Dharendraanath
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
 Chandra Shekhar, Shri
 Kadam, Shri B. P.
 Kamble, Shri B. C.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Nair, Shri B. K.
 Patil, Shri D. B.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Rachawah, Shri B.]
 Reddy, Shri S. R.
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb

NOES

Ahmed, Shri Halmauddin
 Ahuja, Shri Subhash
 Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan
 Amin, Prof. R. K.
 Ankinetdu Prasada Rao, Shri
 Arif Beg, Shri
 Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
 Baldev Prakash, Dr
 Barakataka, Shrinatu Renuka Devi
 Basappa, Shri Kondappa
 Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagurath
 Bharat Bhushan, Shri
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
 Birendra Prasad, Shri
 Brahm Perakash, Chaudhury
 Brij Raj Singh, Shri
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip
 Chand Ram, Shri
 Chandan Singh, Shri
 Chaturbhuj, Shri
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
 Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
 Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra
 Dasgupta, Shri K. N.
 Dave, Shri Anant
 Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
 Deshmukh, Shri Nanaji

Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
 Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Sri
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Harkesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
 Heera Bhai, Shri
 Jain, Shri Kalyan
 Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra
 Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kailash Prakash, Shri
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.
 Kasar, Shri Amrut
 Khalsa, Shri Basant Singh
 Khan, Shri Mohd. Shamsul Hasan
 Kishore Lal, Shri
 Kotrasbettu, Shri A. K.
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
 Kureel, Shri R. L.
 Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
 Mandal, Shri B. P.
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Miri, Shri Govind Ram
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
 Murmu, Father Anthony
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Nathu Singh, Shri
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Laju
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
 Parmar Lal, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Patidar, Shri Rameshwar
 Patil, Shri S. D.

Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Phuranga Prasad, Shri
 Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal
 Pradhan, Shri Gananaath
 Raghavendra Singh, Shri
 Raghavji, Shri
 Raghbir Singh, Shri
 Rahu Shri Ram Lal
 Rai, Shri Shiv Ram
 Raj Keshar Singh, Shri
 Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhury
 Ram Kankar, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ram Murti, Shri
 Ramapati Singh, Shri
 Ramji Singh Dr.
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shrimati B Radhabai Anant's
 Rao, Shri M Satyanarayan
 Rao, Shri Raje Vishveshvar
 Rathor, Dr Bhagwan Dass
 Rodrigues Shri Rudolph
 Sani, Shri Manohar Lal
 Satapathy Shri Devendra
 Satya Deo Singh, Shri
 Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M
 Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
 Shastri, Shri Y P
 Shiv Sampat Ram Shri
 Shrikrishna Singh Shri
 Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H
 Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan
 Soman, Shri Roop Lal
 Soman, Shri S S
 Sukhendra Singh Shri
 Swatantra Shri Jagannath Prasad
 Tan Singh Shri
 Tej Pratap Singh Shri
 Thakur, Shri Aghan Singh
 Tohra Shri G S
 Tripathi Shri Ram Prakash
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Ugrasen, Shri

Varma, Shri Ravindra]
 Venkatasubashah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Hargovind
 Verma, Shri R L. P.
 Yadav, Shri Gyaneshwar Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Sharad
 Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
 Yuvraj, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN Subject to correction the result* of the division is Ayes 14, Noes 126 The amendment is negatived.

The motion was negatived

MR CHAIRMAN I now put amendments Nos 60 to 75 and amendment No 77 of Shri A. K. Roy to the vote of the House

Amendments Nos 60 to 75 and 77 were put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN Now we come to amendment Nos 89 and 90 in the name of Shri Ajitnath Dabhu

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments Nos 89 and 90

MR CHAIRMAN Does he have leave of the House to withdraw these amendments?

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes

Amendments Nos 89 and 90 were by leave, withdrawn.

MR CHAIRMAN Amendment No 103 Shri Banatwalla Can I put it to voice vote?

SHRI G M BANATWALLA You may put it to voice vote I want division only on my amendment No 149

MR CHAIRMAN All right I now put amendment No 103 of Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House

Amendment No 103, was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN Amendment No 109 Mr Kamble

*The following Members also recorded their votes —

AYES Sarvashri A K Roy and P A Sangma.

NOES Sarvashri Surendra Jha Suman, Raghunath Singh Verma, Yashwant Borole, Ram Prasad Deshmukh, Mohd Hayat Ali and Chandra Shekhar

SHRI B C KAMBLE I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No 109

MR CHAIRMAN Does he have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment No 109?

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes.

Amendment No 109 was by leave withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN Now I will put the Amendment Nos 131 to 135 of Shri K A Rajan to the vote of the House

Amendments Nos 131 to 135 were put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN Now I will take up amendment No 137 of Mr Yashwant Borole

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE Sir I am not pressing for it I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment

MR CHAIRMAN Does he have leave of the House to withdraw the amendment?

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes

Amendment No 137 was by leave withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN Now, Amendment Nos 149 and 150 are in the name of Mr G M Banatwalla

SHRI G M BANATWALLA Amendment No 150 is consequential But I press my amendment No 149 for division

AN HON MEMBER It is no use.

SHRI G M BANATWALLA You don't know what the Amendment is? Mr Chairman please read out my amendment before it is put to vote

MR CHAIRMAN I shall now put amendment No 149 moved by Shri G M Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

The question is

*Page 3,—

after line 17, insert—

"Provided also that in case nominations under clause (a) and clause (b) do not include any member from any one or more of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitu-

tion, such additional number shall be nominated so as to secure members from all such languages" (149)

The Lok Sabha Divided

Division No 36] [13.32 hrs.

AYES

Avari, Shri Gev M
Banatwalla, Shri G M
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Chettri, Shri K B
Deo, Shri P K
Desai, Shri Dajiba
Hande, Shri V G
Kisku, Shri Jadunath
Kodiyar, Shri P K
Kolar, Shri Rajshekhar
Krishnan, Shri G Y
Murugayan, Shri S G
Naik, Shri S H
Nair, Shri B K
Paul, Shri D B
Patil, Shri Vijaykumar N
Sangma, Shri P A
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Turkey, Shri Ius

NOES

Ahmed, Shri Halimuddin
Ahuja, Shri Subhash
Alhaj, Shri M A Hannan
Amin, Prof R. K
Arif Beg, Shri
Bal, Shri Pradumna
Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
Basappa, Shri Kondaji
Bhanwar, Shri Bhagurath
Bharat Bhushan, Shri
Birendra Prasad, Shri
Borole, Shri Yashwant
Brahm Perkaish, Chaudhury
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chakravarty, Prof Dilip
Chandan Singh, Shri
Chandra Shekhar, Shri
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R

Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
 Chavda, Shri K S
 Chukkalingiah, Shri K
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Chunder, Dr Pratap Chandra
 Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari
 Dasgupta, Shri K V
 Dave, Shri Anant
 Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
 Deshmukh, Shri Nanaji
 Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
 Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Godara, Ch Hari Ram Makkar
 Guha, Prof Samar
 Hanikasa Bahadur, Shri
 Heera Bhai, Shri
 Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra
 Kachwaj, Shri Hukam Chandra
 Kaulash Prakash, Shri
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.
 Khalsa, Sri Basant Singh
 Kishore Lal, Shri
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
 Kushawaha, Shri Ram Nares
 Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
 Mandal, Shri B P
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
 Mohd Hayat Ali, Shri
 Mondal, Dr Bijoy
 Murmu, Father Anthony
 Nahata, Shri Anur
 Nathu Singh, Shri
 Nathuni Ram, Shri
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Lalu
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
 Pandeya, Dr Laxminarayan
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
 Parmar Lal, Shri

Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Patel, Shri Dharmasunbhai
 Patel, Shri Meetha Lal
 Patidar, Shri Rameshwar
 Patil, Shri S D
 Patnaik, Shri B ju
 Patwary, Shri H L.
 Pertin Shri Bakin
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri
 Pipl Shri Mohan Lal
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
 Raghavendra Singh, Shri
 Raghavji, Shri
 Raghbir Singh, Shri
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Rai, Shri Narmada Prasad
 Rai, Shri Shuv Ram
 Rakesh, Shri R V
 Ram, Shri R. D
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhury
 Ram Kinkar, Shri
 Ram Murti, Shri
 Ramapati Singh, Shri
 Ramdas Singh, Shri
 Ramji Singh, Dr
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Raje Vishveshvar
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph
 Sai, Shri Larang
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
 Satapathy, Shri Devendra
 Satya Deo Singh, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
 Shastri, Shri Y P
 Shriv Samipatu Ram, Shri
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Chumanbhai H.
 Singh, Dr B V
 Siaba, Shri Purnanarayan
 Somani, Shri S S
 Suman, Shri Surendra Jha
 Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad
 Tan Singh, Shri

Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
Thakur, Shri Aghan Singh
Tiwary Shri Madan
Tiwary, Shri Ramanand
Tolra Shri G S
Tripathi, Shri Ram Prakash
Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
Ugrasen, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma Shri R L P
Verma Shri Raghunath Singh
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Yadav, Shri Gyaneshwar Prasad
Yadav, Shri Sharad
Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad
Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
Yuvraj, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN Subject to correction, the result* of the division is
Ayes 19, Noes 132

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the remaining amendments Nos 98, 120 and 150 to Clause 5 to the vote of the House

Amendments Nos 98, 120 and 150 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is—

“That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 was added to the Bill

Clause 6—(Term of office and retirement of members)

SHRI A K ROY I beg to move

Page 4, line 6,—

for “nominated” substitute “elected” (78)

Page 4, line 24,—

for “nomination” substitute “election” (79)

Page 4, line 25,—

for “nominated” substitute “elected” (80)

Page 4, lines 25 and 26,—

for “nominated” substitute “elected” (81)

Page 4, line 28,—

for “re nomination” substitute “re-election” (82)

MR. CHAIRMAN I shall now put amendments No 78 to 82 to the vote of the House together

The Amendments Nos 78 to 82 were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN Now the question is

“That clause 6 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted

Clause 6 was added to the Bill

Clause 7 was added to the Bill

Clause 8—(Committees of the Council)

MR. CHAIRMAN Now clause 8 Mr Vayalar Ravi is not here Mr Nair, are you moving ?

SHRI B K NAIR Yes, Sir I beg to move

Page 4, line 40,—

for “such Committees” substitute—

“Executive Committee and such other Committees” (92)

Page 4,—

after line 43, insert—

“(1A) The Executive Committee shall consist of seven members and shall include one member at least from each of the categories referred to sub-clauses (a), (b), (d) and (e) in subsection (3) of section 5” (93)

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES • Shri A. K Roy

NOES • Sarvaswari Chand Ram, Jena Balraj, Bega Ram Chauhan, Roop Lal Somani, D Amat, Raj Keshar Singh and Dr. Bhagwan Dass Rathor

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Borole, are you moving ?

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE Yes, Sir. I beg to move.

Page 5, line 3,—

add at the end—

“, but not exceeding one third of of the strength of the Committee.”
(13B)

SHRI B K NAIR I want to speak on my amendment, Sir

MR CHAIRMAN For just one minute

SHRI B K NAIR The Council as now proposed, consists of 29 members. And it will have many obligations also. I suggest that 29 is too unwieldy a number, for the effective functioning of a body like this. The Bill also provides for suitable committees to be appointed. I am making a definite suggestion, viz that among those committees, the primary position may be given to the functioning of an Executive Committee, which may be able to discharge day-to-day functions. I also suggest that the Council may also include a vice-chairman. You have got a chairman. You can also have a vice-chairman who will act in his place and also preside over the meetings when the chairman is absent. And the executive committee may also be appointed. That is my suggestion. Along with this, I have given some more details

“The Executive Committee shall consist of seven members and shall include one member at least from each of the categories referred to in sub-clauses (a), (b), (d) and (e) in sub-section (3) of section 5”

I am also suggesting the constitution of the Committee. I think the Minister will not object to it, because they have already provided for the committees to be appointed. Why not have an executive committee ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) The Council itself is not a large body. It is a body of only 20. So, to have a small executive committee from out of that, would not be necessary and would not be feasible. Particularly when all the possible positive recommendations that could have been considered, were considered by the Select Committee and we have come to this conclusion, I think, it is not possible for me to accept it.

So far as the committees are concerned, they are there. They can be there for specific purposes. The executive committee is something which substitutes the Council, which would not be the proper thing, in matters of general nature. I can understand a small problem being referred to a small committee, for small papers or for a small paper. I can understand that, or a specific case being referred to a committee of 3. That power it already has. And to have a small body with a permanent say, and on a permanent statutory level would not be proper. Otherwise the fact is that the Council has the authority to constitute committees. If in pursuance of that authority, it wants to set up a small committee, it can always be done.

SHRI B K NAIR How frequently does this Council meet ? Does it meet once in three months or six months ?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI As often as it is possible

SHRI B K NAIR Why should they not meet as frequently as is necessary ? They may not meet so frequently

MR CHAIRMAN Are you satisfied with the reply of the hon Minister ? Do you want to withdraw your amendment ?

SHRI B K NAIR I am not pressing it

MR CHAIRMAN Is it the pleasure of the House that Mr Nair be allowed to withdraw his amendments ?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS Yes

Amendments Nos 92 and 93 were, by leave, withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN : Mr. Borole, are you pressing your amendment ?

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE I am not pressing my amendment

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that Mr Borole be allowed to withdraw his amendment ?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS . Yes

Amendment No 13B was, by leave, withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

“That clause 8 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted

Clause 8 was added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN As far as clause 9 is concerned, Mr Vayalar Ravi has given his amendments, he is not here. There is no amendment to clause 10. There is one amendment No 54 by Shri Unnikrishnan. He is also not here. There is no amendment to clause 12. So, I shall put clauses 9 to 12 to the vote of the House. The question is

"That clauses 9 to 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 9 to 12 were added to the Bill.

Clause 13 (*Objects and functions of the Council*)

MR. CHAIRMAN Mr Raj Krishna Dawn, are you moving your amendments?

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN : No.

MR. CHAIRMAN Mr Vinayak Prasad Yadav, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV : I am not moving my amendment.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU : I beg to move.

Page 5, line 30,—

for "and news agencies in India" substitute—

"Journals, advertising agencies and all news agencies in India" (5)

Page 5, line 32,—

after "functions," insert—

"and such other functions as the Council may deem necessary for improving the standards of newspapers, journals and all news agencies" (6)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I beg to move.

Page 6,—

after line 30, insert—

"(ii) to keep under continuous review and to concern itself with any development which affects or is likely to affect the freedom of the Press." (17)

SHRI AMRUT KASAR : I beg to move :

Page 5, line 29,—

after "Press" insert—

"from Government and private authorities and individuals" (41)

Page 5,—

after line 34, insert—

"(aa) to hold inquiries in the unilateral cancellation of accreditation by the Government" (42)

SHRI A. K. ROY : I beg to move.

Page 6, lines 16 to 18,—

for "including those brought out by any embassy or other representative in India of a foreign State". substitute—

"and any other foreign publications," (83)

Page 6, line 27,—

add at the end—

"except for the cases of victimisation, retrenchment, dismissal where the opinion of the Council would be binding on the parties" (84)

Page 6, line 30,—

add at the end—

"and to plan for its diffusion with a viable objective of ultimate social ownership" (85)

SHRI B. K. NAIR : I beg to move :

Page 5,—

omit lines 35 and 36 (94)

Page 6, line 28,—

for "concern itself with" substitute—

"adopt effective measures to curb and counteract" (95)

SHRI G. N. BANATWALLA : I beg to move.

Page 6,—

for lines 31 to 33, substitute—

"(j) to undertake such studies and to express its opinion in regard to any such matter as the Council may deem fit or as may be referred to it by the Central Government" (105)

SHRI G. K. CHANDRAPPA : I beg to move :

Page 6,—

after line 27, insert—

"(hh) to study and make recommendations to the Government about the pattern of newspaper ownership and to recommend how the newspaper ownership can be

diffused and definked from the monopoly industrial houses

(hhh) to study the problems relating to service conditions, wages, security of job concerning editors, working journalists and other newspaper employees and make recommendations to the Government for providing them better conditions of work and looking after their welfare "(136)

SHRI B. K. NAIR I beg to move

Page 6,—

after line 35, insert—

'(i) to inculcate in journalists a spirit of enquiry and strict adherence to truth in reporting events and impartiality and objectivity in offering comments

(m) to see that newspapers provide adequate coverage to events and developments in the National reconstruction activities and development projects

(n) to focus full attention to all aspects of life in rural areas' (96)

MR CHAIRMAN Shall I put all the amendments to vote together?

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU : We want to speak a few words. I will be brief. The hon Minister will certainly agree with me that the powers and functions of the Council should not be very limited. The object of the Council should be to preserve freedom of the Press, to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers, news agencies, television and radios and all mass media. They should be invested with such powers so that the autonomy of the Press Council will be preserved. The hon Minister has already explained that he is very much for the freedom of the press, we also say so, we also say that there should be more autonomy for the Press Council, within the purview of the powers and functions of the Press Council all must be kept, namely, newspapers, news agencies, television, radio, all mass media should come under its purview. Television and radio should not be excluded, lakhs of people hear the radio and see the television. I am appealing to the hon Minister to accept my amendment.

SHRI CHITTA BASU My amendment relates to clause 13

MR CHAIRMAN Speeches should be made only if necessary

SHRI CHITTA BASU Clause 13 says that the object of the Council shall be 'to preserve the freedom of the Press and to maintain. . . "Then follows the definition of the Press Council. But in those functions, the catalogue of which has been mentioned here there is no item wherein there is any indication by which the Press Council will preserve the freedom of the press. Therefore I simply want to add this as one of the functions of the Press Council, viz ,

'To keep under continuous review and to concern itself with any development which affects or is likely to affect the freedom of the Press "

I think, the Minister should have no objection in accepting this because it is the main object of the Bill and in the functions he has not mentioned in a very explicit manner

SHRI AMRUT KASAR (Panaji)

My amendment has come actually from the practical difficulties faced by newspapers. As assurance has already come from the Minister. This amendment is moved not to show any distrust or that I distrust him, but the Minister or the portfolio may change or Government may change. Because of the liberal ideals of this Government, the Government has assured of this freedom but the weapon in the hands of most of the Governments is that of accreditation by which the press man gets a right to go to any office and seek information. They are able to attend the Assembly proceedings. They are able to go into the Secretariat because of the accreditation. Many times the Governments cancel the accreditations of the newspaper as punishment. In order to safeguard that I have suggested this amendment and I think this amendment will be a protection to the newspaper and it may be accepted.

SHRI A K ROY (Dhanbad) This Clause is the most important one relating to the powers and functions of the Council. I have already said that the freedom of the press means freedom of the pen, freedom from the purse and freedom for the people and to achieve that freedom not only democratic tongue but also democratic teeth are required. With these amendments, I tried to provide a few democratic teeth to the hon Minister.

We have got an idea that controlled press means only controlled by the Government. But here I too read a few lines from Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru as have been written about the freedom of the press

* Freedom of the Press usually means non interference of the Government. But there is such a thing as interference by the private interests. I am unable

[Shri A. K. Roy]

to understand how a small group represents the freedom of the press.

Not only that I would like to draw your attention to the Resolution of the Indian Federation of the Working Journalists. It says—

' Changing the ownership and management of the press controlled by the big industrial houses are imperative and should be an integral part of the other changes in the socio-economic order that are in the offing in India. Working Journalists do not believe in the predominant theory of the growth at any cost '

We have got the affairs of Verghese. But we merrily forgot the affairs of Pran Chopra who was the Editor of the Statesman and was sacked, as some of the editorials were supposed to be friendly with the United Front Government. Similar things happened with many other editors also. There is sub-clause (h) which says

"to promote a proper functional relationship among all classes of persons engaged in the production or publication of news papers or in news agencies

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be deemed to confer on the Council any functions in regard to disputes to which the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, applies'

Here I would like to say that the Council's say should be decisive in the case of victimisation of working journalists and editors. Whenever any editor will find himself in difficulty it will be referred to the Council and the Council's say should be binding on the management. If you do not provide these democratic teeth, the management and owners will never care for the Council's opinion.

Sub-clause (i) says "to concern itself with developments as such concentration of or other aspects of ownership". This is only a negative part. What is the positive aspect of the Council? The positive outlook of the Council should be as I have suggested, "to plan for its diffusion with a viable objective of ultimate social ownership". I have already proposed working journalists' cooperative to run a newspaper. This has already been started in one or two cases in India and it is operating in some places outside also. I want that the objective should be precisely put. That is why I have said that the objective of diffusion and viable social ownership must be incorporated in the Bill. Instead of adopting this kind of positive approach, the Minister has put in

sub-clause (g)", to undertake studies of foreign newspapers including if one brought out by any embassy etc. This will sound as if the Press Council will operate as an agency of the Foreign Ministry. It looks odd and it sounds vulgar. That is why I have said that you need not elaborate by mentioning publications brought out by embassies and other things. These are details which need not be part of the Bill. You can easily avoid it by saying "any other foreign publication". That will serve your purpose and it will not sound odd. I hope the Minister will accept these three constructive suggestions and incorporate them in the Bill.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY : If the hon. member is referring to Mr. Pran Chopra's support to the United Front Government in West Bengal, it should be 1967 or 1969 and not 1968, because there was no United Front Government in West Bengal in 1968.

SHRI A. K. ROY : You read what Mr. Setalvad has written. That does not in any way affect the merit of what I have proposed.

14.00 hrs.

SHRI B. K. NAIR : In my view, the powers of the Council are insufficient. I agree with Mr. Roy, that this is a Council without teeth. It is a Council without any bones or even spine. As at present contemplated, it will be an ineffective body and it would not be able to do anything to safeguard the freedom of the press. In the constitution itself we are providing for a very heavy and substantial representation of the owners. What do they contribute to the freedom of the press?

They provide nothing material. What about freedom of expression and freedom of ideas? You have stated what is to be done by the people employed, the editors and the employees. But the owners are just constraints on freedom. There are six owners on the Press Council. There is no function that they have to perform except to veto whatever is being done. So with this heavy weight tied on to their neck if you are going to constrain the staff employed still further, I am afraid it is not going to serve the purpose.

Incidentally, in Clause 14 we are providing for punishment to every other category. If something is done by a journalist the Council will come down on his head like a ton of bricks but what about six gentlemen who may be tampering with

the freedom of the press? Nothing is provided here. The editor may be hauled up, the journalist may be reprimanded, everything can be done against them, but what about these six gentlemen who are sitting on the Council with their tons of money? Nothing is provided for against them. Is it assumed that they will not commit any offence? All the time they are committing offences.

I am suggesting that the reference to the code of conduct be deleted by omitting lines 35 and 36 in page 5.

Secondly, much has been said about the functions of the press but what about their social obligations? That is the main point that I want to stress. They are confining their activities and circulation only to the cities. They do not go to the countryside, they do not care for the Harijans and backward classes. Every day something is happening to the Harijans, but how does the Harijan come in the newspapers? He comes in only as a criminal, as a victim of a shooting and firing, nothing else. The fact that he is having a peaceful life in the countryside, is contributing to the building up of the nation and the part he plays in the economy of the country are never given in the newspapers of the country. Maintenance of professional standards, integrity etc., are all right and very necessary, but it is necessary to inculcate in journalists a spirit of enquiry and strict adherence to truth in reporting events and impartiality and objectivity in offering comments. These things are lacking now. We have also to see that newspapers provide adequate coverage to events and developments in the national reconstruction activities and development projects, and further that they focus full attention to all aspects of life in the rural areas. My amendments seek to provide for these things.

SHRI G M BANATWALLA (Ponnani) Clause 13(2)(b) provides for a code of conduct for newspapers, news agencies and journalists. I submit that the freedom of the press is a very delicate and sensitive thing. A handful of people should not be allowed to impose their views on such a delicate and sensitive thing. I have therefore moved an amendment.

We must also take note of the fact that as many as three strong Minutes of Dissent are appended with respect to the Report of the Joint Committee. Therefore, I, at this stage, appeal to the Treasury Benches and to the august House to see that no prior restraints are imposed upon the press specially in the form of a code of conduct which implies a code of discipline to be adhered to by the press.

I have also moved a second amendment to clause 13(2)(j) saying that the Press

Council can undertake such studies as may be entrusted to the Council and express its opinion on such matters as may be referred to it by the Central Government. Sir, there is no reason why the initiative of the Press Council should be curbed and killed. Let the Press Council decide on any matter which it may take up either on its own initiative or referred to it by the Central Government. Therefore, my amendment provides that the Press Council should be allowed to have the initiative to express such opinions on freedom and independence of the press as it may deem fit. It should also express its opinion on such other matters as may be referred to it by the Central Government in addition to the matters taken up on its own initiative. I hope this amendment giving the initiative to the Press Council will be accepted by this august House.

MR CHAIRMAN I want to make one observation. Because amendment No. 104 is the same as amendment No. 94, it should not be considered as moved.

Now, Mr Chandrappan may speak on amendment No. 136.

SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPA I do not want to make a speech. I think the Minister will accept my amendment. That is the crux of the matter in deciding whether the press is free. So, I hope he will accept it.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) I think most of the points raised were raised in the First Reading also and I had indicated that the Government itself is conscious that freedom of the press can be fully guaranteed and ensured only when the various constraints imposed by the present pattern of ownership are also removed. But as I said then the Press Council is not a body which can complete this task. The Press Council has to keep this in mind while adjudicating while framing its approach, and to that extent there is a provision in the Bill already. But this is a matter which essentially has to be dealt with, as I said, by the Press Commission, and the Press Commission has to make its recommendations to the Government and the Government on that basis will come to Parliament again because this is not a matter in which this Press Council can do very much.

Shri Banatwalla referred to the three Notes of Dissent. That too, I had dealt with while replying to the First Reading. I would like to state again that when in 1965 this legislation was brought, the first Press Commission's recommendation that the Press Council should be required to formulate a code of conduct was before

[Shri L. K. Advani]

it, but the legislation adopted did not say the word "formulate" and the Council reiterated this view. It stated:

"It is neither necessary nor desirable, and not even feasible, to draw up a comprehensive code and that it would be better and more useful to build up in course of time a body of case law gathered from the principles formulated in its adjudications in the several concrete cases before it."

That is why the term "build up a code of conduct" was used. The present Press Council Bill also adheres to that. This matter was discussed at length in the Select Committee and the preponderance of opinion was in favour of retaining the term "to build up a code of conduct".

Yet another point was made here about advertising agencies and radio and television being brought within the purview of this. So far as advertising agencies are concerned, I do not think it would be proper to bring them here. But so far as radio and television are concerned, I do think that they are important media of communication and, in a way analogous to the press. So, when we think in terms of granting autonomy to these media, we will have to provide a suitable machinery and mechanism which keeps track of their conduct also.

Shri Chitta Basu has moved some amendments, but I would like to point out that the Bill as it is elaborates more effectively what he has sought to achieve. For instance, one of the functions that he has suggested, in Amendment No. 17, is

"to keep under continuous review and to concern itself with any development which affects or is likely to affect the freedom of the press."

Sub-clause (1) of clause 13 reads

"The objects of the Council shall be to preserve the freedom of the Press and to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India".

Not only that, it goes on to elaborate the functions of the Council in this regard, by saying:

"to ensure on the part of newspapers, news agencies and journalists, the maintenance of high standards of public taste and foster a due sense of both the rights and responsibilities of citizenship".

Then it says:

"to encourage the growth of a sense of responsibility and public service".

He was saying something about public accountability. I think all these provisions can be worded differently, and I do not dispute that if a draftsman like Shri Chitta Basu had been with us, he might have framed it still better, I do not know. But, as it is, it is very comprehensive and it deals with the various aspects and various dimensions of this particular matter.

In fact, in the Select Committee itself many Members felt that provisions like these should be cut down to the minimum otherwise, very often these provisions read like pious platitudes. It will certainly not be the object of this House to indulge in any pious platitude. We would like every provision to be very specific so that it would contribute to greater effectiveness of the Council. I would, therefore, plead with all the members to look at clause 13 in its totality, because all the points that they have broadly mentioned are there. So, if he kindly withdraws the amendments, it would be still better. Otherwise, I would appeal to the House to reject them.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I do not want to press my amendments and I am willing to withdraw them. Your argument has been that all these points have been included. You may or may not accept my amendment, but my point is that it is not included, particularly in view of the fact that in sub-clause (1) . . .

SHRI L. K. ADVANI : Exactly the word you have used is there.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : You have mentioned:

"to concern itself with developments such as concentration of or other aspects of ownership of newspapers and news agencies which may affect the independence of the Press."

This is one aspect of the independence of the press, the freedom of the press. That I agree. You have said that that aspect of the problem can be fairly dealt with in a

better way by the Press Council. I agree. But to my mind there are other threats to the freedom of the press. You have singled out this one. But what about the other threats? Have you mentioned anything about them?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI What has been raised by Shri Chitta Basu just now was, in a different way, raised by Shri Banatwalla because he drew my attention to sub clause (j), which says

'to undertake such studies as may be entrusted to the Council and to express its opinion in regard to any matter referred to it by the Central Government

and he said why not make the Council on its own do something if it wants to?' I can point out that the subsequent sub-clause (k) takes care of both what Shri Chitta Basu would like the Press Council to do as well as what Mr Banatwalla would like the Council to do. It does not confine itself merely to study it gives it complete residuary authority in its own sphere to the extent of subserving the main objectives. It says

to do such other acts as may be incidental or conducive to the discharge of the above functions'

We can always observe that in all such legislations we always empower and give authority to the body which is being created under statute to do whatever else is necessary and conducive so that sub-clause (j) does not in any way, restrict the authority of the Council itself and it only empowers the Government to do something and ask the Council to undertake a study. For instance in this House, some Members may ask the Government to have a matter studied by the Council, then the Government can in view of sub-clause (j) ask the Council to do it.

SHRI B. K. NAIR About social responsibility, he said it is all covered in sub-clause (2). That is entirely a different thing. I will say that the entire thing is concerned with a sort of lower middle class and upper-class strata of society. The country is not touched. You say that the Janata Party is committed to the development of country side. Why not you put the responsibility of the papers also?

MR CHAIRMAN That will do.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI It covers everything.

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Dhirendranath Basu are you withdrawing your amendment nos 5 and 6?

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU Yes. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

Amendments Nos 5 and 6 were by leave withdrawn.

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Chitta Basu, are you withdrawing your amendment No 17?

SHRI CHITTA BASU Since the hon. Minister has assured that this aspect of the problem would be the concern of the Press Council I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No 17 was by leave, withdrawn.

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Amrit Kasar, are you withdrawing your amendment nos 41 and 42?

SHRI AMRIT KASAR Yes sir. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

Amendments Nos 41 and 42 were by leave withdrawn.

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Roy are you withdrawing your amendment nos 83, 84 and 85?

SHRI A. K. ROY No. I want to make your job simple. I want you to put amendment nos 83 and 84 to voice vote and on amendment no 85 I want division.

MR CHAIRMAN I put amendment nos 83 and 84 moved by Shri A. K. Roy to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 83 and 84 were put and negatived.

MR CHAIRMAN Now, I put Amendment No 85 to Clause 13 moved by Shri A. K. Roy to the vote of the House.

Those who are in favour may say, Aye.

SHRI A. K. ROY Aye.

MR CHAIRMAN Those who are against may say, No.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS No.

MR CHAIRMAN The Noes have it, the Noes have it.

SHRI A. K. ROY The Ayes have it.

MR CHAIRMAN Let the Lobby be cleared. The Lobby has been cleared.

[Mr Chairman]

The question is

Page 6, line 30—

add at the end—

"and to plan for its diffusion with a viable objective of ultimate social ownership" (85) "

The motion was negatived

SHRI B K NAIR I would like to withdraw my Amendments Nos 94 95 and 96

Amendments Nos 94 to 96 were, by leave withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN I now put Amendment No 105 of Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House

Amendment No 105 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN I now put Amendment No 136 of Shri Chandrappan to the vote of the House

Amendment No 136 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN Now, the question is

"That Clause 13 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 13 was added to the Bill

Clause 14 (Power to censure)

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU I beg to move

Page 6, line 47,—

add at the end—

"but in case of complaint of not of a serious matter, the Council shall also have the authority to condone the newspaper, news agency, the editor or the journalist of such a complaint" (7)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I beg to move

Page 6, line 40,—

after "misconduct" insert—

"or that there have been abridgement of or encroachment upon, or interference with the freedom of Press by any authority including the Government," (18).

Page 6, line 41,—

after "concerned" insert—

"or any authority including the Government," (19)

SHRI LAXMI NARAIN NAYAK I beg to move .

Page 6, line 47,—

add at the end—

"and in case the warnings are ignored, the council may, after giving three warnings, recommend to the Government closure of any newspaper or news agency which will be binding on the Government (46)

SHRI A K ROY I beg to move

Page 6, line 47,—

add at the end—

"or suggest some other measures to the Government and the Government shall act according to that" (86)

Page 7, line 5,—

for "empower" substitute "debar" (87).

SHRI B K NAIR I beg to move .

Page 6, line 47,—

add at the end—

"and, if considered necessary, adopt extreme deterrent action against the offenders" (97).

SHRI YASHIWANT BOROLE I beg to move .

Page 6, line 48,—

for "may" substitute "shall" (140)

Page 6, line 50,—

add at the end—

"except in case where the Council on representation by aggrieved complainant decided to entertain a complaint" (141)

SHRI L. K. ADVANI : Mr Chairman, do I have your permission to leave the

the House? There is young in the other House. My colleague Mr Ravindra Varma will attend to this Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN Yes

Now, I would request the hon Members to be brief and to the point.

Mr Dhirendranath Basu

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU

The hon Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Labour and the hon Minister of Information and Broadcasting are dynamic Ministers. To add to their dynamism I want to add at the end of page 6, line 47

but in case of complaint of not of a serious matter, the Council shall also have the authority to condone the newspaper news agency, the editor or the journalist of such a complaint.

If these powers are given to them, if this autonomy is given to them, then the editors or reporters or news editors can express their views independently and need not look to the Directors or Managers who sometimes compel them to say what they do not want to report. That is why I have requested through my amendment for the addition of these words—so that more liberty, more power, may be given to the Press Council, they must have this power to condone. By this the individual ownership and monopoly houses in the press can be done away with. Those persons can enjoy the liberty. Freedom of press should be a 'must', and the hon Minister in charge of the Bill, while replying to the debate, has agreed to this. Therefore, I would request him through you, Sir, to accept this amendment.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat)
Mr Chairman, you will kindly see this clause 14. I also want to draw the attention of the Minister to this clause. It deals with the powers to enquire. Now, the power to enquire against whom? Certain agencies, authorities or individuals. I read the clause

* Where on receipt of a complaint made to it or otherwise the Council has reason to believe that a newspaper or news agency has offended against the standards of journalistic ethics or public taste or that an editor or a working journalist has committed any professional misconduct.

These are the subjects about which an inquiry can be instituted. I may be allowed to say that the principal objective of the Bill is to preserve the freedom of

the Press. There is no provision as you will find to hold and enquire any complaint or otherwise as to whether there has been any abridgement of the freedom of Press. This is the position. I want to correct it. I want to say that the principal objective of the Bill being the preservation of the freedom of the Press, the right to enquire should also be extended if there is any instance of abridgement or encroachment upon or interference with the freedom of the Press by any authority including government. Unless that is included I think—I am sorry to make this comment—the very principal objective of the Bill will not be fulfilled.

So far as my amendment No. 19 is concerned it is after all consequential in nature. Therefore I do not want to dilate on it. I think the hon Minister will give proper thought to this principal point.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (धनुराहा)

सभापति महोदय मैं खंड 14 में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि समाचार पत्र की स्वतंत्रता तो रहनी चाहिए लेकिन जा प्रचार सहिता का उत्त्पन्न कर और प्रचारित समाचार बराबर प्रकाशित कर और प्रेस परिषद् अगर तीन बार चेतावनी भा दे उस व बाद भी ऐसा ही करता रहे तो क्वत्ता चेतावनी दन से ही नाम नहीं चलेगा । यानी जहा प्रचारा की स्वतंत्रता भी रहना चाहिए वही प्रचारा अगर प्रचार सहिता का उत्त्पन्न करता है और प्रेस परिषद् उस समाचार पत्र को तीन बार चेतावनी दता है फिर भा वह नहीं मानता है प्रचार सहिता का बराबर उत्त्पन्न करता है तो इसमें मैं यह कहता है कि परिषद् को तीन बार चेतावनी की प्रवृत्तना पर समाचार पत्र तथा समाचार एजेंसी का प्रकाशन बन्द करने का सरकार को परिषद् निश्चित करने की आवश्यकता पर प्रवृत्त हुमा । यानी उस का प्रकाशन फिर बन्द हुना चाहिए । इस लिए ऐसी स्थिति में प्रेस परिषद् सरकार का निश्चित कर सकेगा और सरकार उसका मानना करेगी ।

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक]

कि जहाँ मनाचारे पत्र का स्वतन्त्रता
रहनी चाहिए वही उमर यह प्रकुश
भी लगाना चाहिए ।

SHRI A K ROY (Dhanbad) This is another check, rather another tool I want to add to the Bill. You know we are all victims of yellow journalism. There are so many things happening of general public importance and social importance but because our papers are in the hands of persons of such organizations that we are everyday readings something else. You know the famous saying of Oscar Wilde that the difference between literature and journalism is that literature is never read and journalism is unreadable. So, it is becoming like that. Yellow journalism does not only mean misleading news. Yellow journalism also means partisanship in focussing news. I can tell you that you can see very many important news against people and operation on the people that are being by-passed.

For example, yesterday, I was looking a journal. I come to know with horror that one naxalite prisoner Shri Krishna Chetty was hanged in Coimbatore Jail in Madras. But no paper reported it. Such a type of silence, is a conspiracy, I should say. This is the worst type, yellow, black or blue journalism, I do not know. Then a miner was drowned. Not a single line was in the paper. The papers are very busy about the scandals. What is the Minister doing? It takes a lot of time. Parliament has no time to think or even to devote any time to this type of social or political oppression.

MR. CHAIRMAN Then, what is your suggestion?

SHRI A K ROY That is why I say that the Press Council must be a body which will suggest some measures to the Government to take action. Otherwise, who will listen. The Government shall act according to that. Another point is this. It is very intelligently said that if something is ending in a court of law, the Press Council will not take action on it. This is a very wrong thing. If suppose action is to be taken against the workman, the management says that a departmental enquiry has nothing to do with the inquiry in the court. The same procedure should be followed regarding any enquiry against the management of papers whether the cases are pending before the court of law or not, the Press Council will have the freedom and authority to take action against that management. So, I request

the new Minister of Information and Broadcasting to accept the smallest amendment—Amendment No. 87

For 'Empower' substitute 'debar'

This being the smallest amendment, I hope, the new Minister has been empowered to accommodate this type of amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN Now Amendment No. 97 by Mr. Nair

SHRI B. K. NAIR About the potential offenders, they bring the members of the Press Council many times, the charge is made about the violation of journalistic ethics committed by a journalist. May be it might have been committed at the behest of the owner. The owner may have prevailed upon him to a particular line. But when it comes to the question of taking action against him the entire Press Council may turn against him. The owner may also join. I think this is not a happy state of affairs. In fact, this body may be converted into a sort of supreme arbitration body. In the case of complaint against a journalist, suppose it is a legitimate one, the Chairman should not be allowed to debar him or to prohibit him. This body must be effective. It should protect the rights. They must be empowered to act as a supreme arbitration body. So, I am suggesting that the potentiality of the mischief on the part of the owner also must be covered under the functions and powers of this body and in suitable cases, drastic action will be taken against the offender. When the owner may act on a particular line, the journalist may act on the particular line. What happens? I am suggesting that this body may be treated as a supreme arbitration body.

MR. CHAIRMAN That you have said. Now I come to amendment No. 141 by Shri Borole.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE Mr. Chairman, I would not have wasted the time of the House. But, I want to draw your attention to my amendment. This is made with a view to curtail the time. It should be taken up by the Press Council in deciding the complaint. There are a number of complaints which are triable and which are highly significant. If they come up before the Press Council, naturally, the Chairman has been given the discretion to see that the complaints shall be entertained by the Press Council. But it is said that the Press Council may take or may not take cognisance of that complaint. So, it is again discretionary. It will have to be left with the Press Council to go through all the complaints again.

So, I have just reversed the process and I have said that the word 'shall' may be substituted by the word 'may', provided that the Council shall not take the cognisance of the complaint, if in the opinion of the Chairman, there is not sufficient ground for holding the enquiry. Once the Chairman takes that decision that there is no ground for holding an enquiry, it should be obligatory on the part of the Press Council not to entertain it. But at the same time I have provided by my amendment No 141 that he who has been aggrieved by this decision of the Chairman shall alone move the Press Council which in its wisdom again will consider that aspect. By this procedure the number of complaints will be curtailed and a lot of time will be saved. Naturally when a decision on a complaint is delayed it is delay which denies justice. Therefore, I hope that the Minister will apply his mind and accept my amendment.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) Mr Chairman, Sir, I shall try my best to deal with the points that the hon'ble Members have raised after much study on different clauses of the Bill. I will first deal with the amendment of my distinguished friend Shri Borole, whose amendment seems to be rather simple and straightforward.

Sir in the context in which this has been used in Clause 14 we believe that the word 'may' as has been used does mean 'shall'. Therefore, there is no particular need to accept the amendment of the hon'ble Member. Now I shall refer to amendment No 97 of Shri Nair which also is a very important amendment undoubtedly. It says

'and, if considered necessary, adopt extreme deterrent action against the offenders'

Sir, there can be no two opinions on this matter that if it is found that there is a reason to take action deterrent action should be taken. But we believe that the amendment as it has been phrased now is somewhat vague and the Council has, in fact, by other clause been vested with powers either to go on admonish or censure newspapers for the offence of the kind that the hon'ble Member has referred to against the standards of journalistic ethics. So, I plead with the hon'ble Member not to press the amendment because the intention of the amendment has been taken note of by the other Clauses of the Bill. Now, I turn to amendments No 18 and 19 of my good friend, Shri Chittabasu. As far as amendment No 19 is concerned the hon'ble Member has admitted that it is a consequential amendment and as such, I will deal only with amendment No 19. Here

again the hon'ble Member would like the Press Council to keep under continuous review and associate itself with any development likely to affect the freedom of the Press. Government shares the hon'ble Members' concern about the freedom of the Press and in fact, the whole idea of this Bill is to ensure the freedom of the Press. The Select Committee as well as the other House which adopted this Bill had gone into this question very much in detail and Government feel that it is not necessary to accept the amendment as proposed because the purpose of the amendment will be served by the provisions in Clause 15(4) to which I will invite the attention of the hon'ble Member. He will see that this clause will empower the Council to make such observations as it may think fit in any of its decisions or reports in respect of the conduct of any officer and of the Government as a whole—as the hon'ble Member was keen to point out—for the purpose of carrying out its objectives and for the purpose of carrying out its functions under the Act. Therefore his point would be met by this provision. Therefore I request him not to insist on his amendment.

Regarding Mr Dhirendranath Basu's amendment, no doubt it is a very important amendment. The reply to it is covered in the arguments which I have advanced earlier in reply to Mr Chittabasu's amendment. I would therefore request him not to press his amendment for this reason.

MR CHAIRMAN Does anybody want to withdraw any amendment?

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU In view of the sentiments expressed by the hon'ble Minister I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No 7.

MR CHAIRMAN Does he have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes.

Amendment No 7 was by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI CHITTABASU I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments Nos. 18 and 19.

MR CHAIRMAN Does he have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes.

Amendments Nos 18 and 19 were, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN SAIK I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No 46.

MR CHAIRMAN Does the hon Member have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes

Amendment No 46 was by leave withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN Mr A K Roy do you want to press your amendments Nos 86 and 87?

SHRI A K ROY Yes I am pressing my amendments

MR CHAIRMAN I will now put amendments Nos 86 and 87 of Shri A K Roy to the vote of the House

Amendments Nos 86 and 87 were put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN Amendment No 97 Shri Nair He is not here All the same I have to put it to the vote

I am now putting amendment No 97 by Shri B K Nair to the vote of the House

Amendment No 97 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN Amendment Nos 140 and 141 Shri Borole

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments pressing the manner in which the Minister has dealt with it

MR CHAIRMAN Does the hon Member have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes

Amendments Nos 140 and 141 were by leave, withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN Now I am putting Clause 14 to the vote of the House

The question is

'That Clause 14 stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted

Clause 14 was added to the Bill

Clause 14.1 (New)

Mr Chairman We now come to Mr Banatwalla's amendment for adding a new Clause, 14 A.—Amendment No 106

You may please move it That is the only thing, you may also make your submissions Please be brief

SHRI G M BANATWALLA I move my amendment No 106
I beg to move

Page 7,

after line 10, insert—

"14A (1) Where, on receipt of a complaint made to it or otherwise, the Council has reason to believe that any action of the Central Government or a State Government unreasonably encroaches upon the freedom of the Press, the Council may after giving the concerned Government an opportunity of being heard, hold an enquiry in such manner as may be provided by regulations made under this Act

(2) If as a result of the enquiry, the Council is of the opinion that the action of the concerned Government constituted an unreasonable encroachment upon the freedom of the Press, it may submit a report with its recommendations to the President

(3) The President shall as soon as may be on the receipt of the report, direct the concerned Government to carry out the recommendations contained in the report (106)

Clause 14 deals with powers to censure. The Bill is wanting in a very important respect. The Press Council has the power to take cognisance of complaints against newspapers, news agencies, editors and working journalists. Complaints against them can be considered by the Press Council and the Press Council also can have the power to censure them under Clause 14 of the Bill. However, there is no specific provision about the power of the Press Council to take cognisance of any complaints against the State Governments or the Central Government with respect to the problem of the Press. Therefore it is necessary that such a power should also be given to the Press Council. The Press Council when it has the power to censure the editors, news agencies, working journalists and others, must have also the power to take cognisance of complaints against the Government and come to a decision. I have, therefore, moved this amendment seeking for a new Clause 14A. The amendment provides that any such complaints against the Government can be taken cognisance of by the Press Council. The Press Council can thereafter, hold an enquiry and if it is satisfied that the complaint is justified, it can make a report with its recommendations to the President. The President should thereafter issue necessary direction to the Government concerned in order to see that the recommendation of the Press Council is implemented. This will add to the effectiveness of the Press Council and will remove lacuna of the Bill. The Bill as I said has been wanting this particular aspect and the present clause has the necessary teeth to

the Press Council so that the complaints of the State intervention and interference with the freedom of the press can be taken due note of by the Press Council

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA Sir, I appreciate the spirit with which good friend, Mr. Banatwalla, has raised this point and moved amendment and it is very clear from what he has stated in the amendment as well as the eloquent exposition and the rationale behind the amendment is that he does not want to leave anybody free from the scope of the Bill. He wants to plug every loophole and see that the press Council is empowered to deal with any emergency situation that may arise whether it be the Government or some other agency, which is the agency that attracts the kind of complaints that he had referred to in his speech. But I would like to point out to him that if he reads the Bill and all the clauses of the Bill together, it will be absolutely clear to him that there is no attempt whatsoever on the part of the Government to exclude or exempt the Government. There is no loophole of the kind that the hon. Member apprehends because when he goes further in the Bill he will come to Clause 15(4) which I would like to read out. It says

"15(4) The Council may, if it considers it necessary for the purpose of carrying out its objects or for the performance of any of its functions under this Act, make such observations, as it may think fit, in any of its decisions or reports, respecting the conduct of any authority, including Government."

Therefore there is a specific mention of the Government and if there is any action on the part of the Government which is offensive, which the Council must take cognisance on which the Council must make observation, which the Council must condemn, the Council is perfectly free under 15 (4) and make such observation in the report. Therefore, it is very clear that the Bill in no way exempts the Government whatsoever and then the other parts of the amendment that he has moved to make it necessary for a report to be made

15.00 hrs.

It is clear from the Bill that the Council has to submit its report to the two Houses of Parliament. When the Council submits its annual report to the two Houses of Parliament, if the Government is found guilty, if any complaints have been made against the Government, if any critical observations have been made against the Government that would be recorded in the report. As the Parliament is a sovereign body of the country, it will have an opportunity to criticise, warn and condemn the Government if the Government is

found guilty by the Council. In the circumstances, I hope, the hon. Member's amendment is not necessary and I would request him to withdraw it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA In view of the hon. Minister's assurance, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 106 was, by leave withdrawn

Clause 14B (New)

SHRI AMRUT KASAR I beg to move

(i) Page 6 Line 36,—

for "14" read "14A" ,

(ii) Page 7 —

after line 13 insert—

"14B (1) If, on receipt of a complaint made to it or otherwise, the Council has reason to believe that the Government or any agency under the control of the Government has without assigning any reason cancelled the regular allotment of the advertisements in order to bring about financial recession on the newspaper, the Council may after giving the Government or Government Agency concerned an opportunity of being heard, hold an inquiry in such manner as may be provided by regulations made under this Act, and if it is satisfied that it is necessary so to do it may for reasons to be recorded in writing, disapprove the conduct of the Government or the Government Agency, as the case may be

(2) The Council may require any or all newspapers to publish any inquiry and disapproval of the conduct of the Government under this section" (43)

Mr. Chairman Sir, the gist of my amendment and the amendment which was moved by Shri Banatwalla is the same. The hon. Minister has already given an assurance, I would, therefore, only make a mention of one specific matter and that is about the issue of Government advertisement to the small newspapers. The Government can use their coercive power by withdrawing the Government advertisements to the small newspapers. The small newspapers suffer because of this attitude of the Government. They coerce the small newspapers by withdrawing the allocation of advertisements to them if they go against the Government. The purpose of my amendment, therefore, is only to safeguard the interests of the small newspapers.

MR CHAIRMAN Mr. Ajitsinh Dabhi Your amendment No 91 is the same as the one moved by Shri Kasar. You cannot, therefore, move it, but you can speak if you like.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is an old adage that money makes the mare go and it is all the more true in the case of newspapers today. The Government advertisement is a steady source of money which most of the newspapers are fully in need of for their existence. The Government advertisements are a powerful weapon in the hands of the Government. If this weapon is not properly and judiciously used it may jeopardise the freedom of the press which is the main objective of this Bill. With this upon, the Government can press, depress, oppress, repress and suppress the Press. That is why I support the amendment that a new clause 14B should be added to make the Government answerable to the Press Council in those cases where the Government or any governmental agency tried to coerce the newspapers by withdrawing the allocated quota of advertisement.

This amendment seeks to empower the Press Council to make an enquiry in a case where the Government arbitrarily withdraws the advertisement from a newspaper. It would also empower the Press Council to disapprove the Government and to get the enquiry and the disapproval to be published in the newspaper. The other day, an hon. Member, perhaps Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, complained against the yellow Press and he demanded that the advertisements should be withdrawn from the yellow press. Sir, ours is a secular State, yet some people who had their origin in RSS try to lend narrow sectarian outlook to the public life through the Press. Therefore, I see no difference between the people who want to lend yellow colour to the Press and the people who want to lend a *dhogua* colour to the Press.

I will just conclude my submission by giving only a very patent illustration as to how the Government can gag the Press by physical coercion and by financial coercion, i.e. by not giving advertisements. I will be quoting a few lines from "India To-day", from its 1st August 1978 issue.

MR CHAIRMAN How is it relevant? We are dealing with your amendment.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI It is regarding advertisements. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN The Minister has to finish studying the brief.

MR CHAIRMAN You can make a statement instead of citing illustrations. (Interruptions)

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI Please allow me, I will finish within a minute. It relates to an incident in Bihar which happened only a few months back. I am quoting from page 16.

"The threats to the freedom of the press have come from Chief Minister Karpoori Thakur and state Agriculture Minister Kapildeo Singh.

It all started when Kapildeo Singh stopped a group of newsmen on the landing of the state assembly stairs and allegedly threatened to send goondas to the editors instead of corrections if they do not stop publishing falsehood.

These two newspapers have suffered advertisement cuts for nearly twenty days last winter. They were carrying out investigations in connection with the infamous Barahujia episode. The minister's name was somehow linked with it. In the Bihar Vidhan Parishad Kapildeo Singh has also threatened to stop advertisement to those newspapers which highlighted the alleged sex scandal involving a minister..

A few weeks ago, Thakur virtually pounced upon a reporter of a local English daily for trying to reveal the truth regarding panchayat elections in the state.."

MR CHAIRMAN What has this got to do with the amendment? Your amendment related to advertisements.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI This is with regard to advertisements. I will conclude with this quotation.

"Earlier it was rumoured that the Government was out to 'buy or bully' the Patna press. One of Thakur's press advisers wrote an 18 page letter to the weekly's special Bihar issue. The chief minister himself had written to the management of a big paper asking it to withdraw its Patna correspondent. When all these efforts presumably failed, one junior minister, having "very good" relations with some newsmen, was allegedly sent out on a mission with a "money bag" to solve the awkwardness of "problem newsmen".

What is now happening in Bihar clearly indicates that the Thakur administration has mounted a double-pronged attack on the press. It is apparently waging a war at arms' length.

with sophisticated 'bully-weapons' and character assassination campaigns on a scale inconceivable even during emergency days "

MR CHAIRMAN It will not go on record now

(Interruptions)**

MR CHAIRMAN It is not going on record Why do you take the trouble ?

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI Ultimately, in this case advertisement were withdrawn from these newspapers With this sad commentary on what sort of freedom of the Press this ruling Janta Government wants in this country I commend that this particular amendment be accepted.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA • Mr Chairman, the amendments standing in the name of my good friend Mr Kasar and my equally good friend Mr Dabhi are very important amendments undoubtedly, because everybody in this country is aware of the importance of advertisement for newspapers, especially small newspapers There can be no two opinions on the question of importance of advertisements and the fact that in the past there had been considerable experience of advertisements being used either to boost the finances of newspapers or to starve newspapers so that they may go out of circulation Therefore, this is not a new subject and perhaps my good friend, Mr Dabhi is quite competent to talk about this subject I shall not challenge his competence or the competence of his party to talk on this subject But I do believe that as far as this Bill is concerned, we are not so much concerned with instances which can be quoted or cited, but we are more concerned with the danger and how the danger can be prevented by the Press Council Therefore, in spite of the tremendous temptation to answer the hon. Member in the coin that he has used which is rather a very cheap coin, if I may say so I shall resist the temptation

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Cheap coin?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA • I do not know in which coin you trade It is better to trade in cheap coin than in counterfeit coin (Interruptions) I do not know in which coin you would like to trade

SHRI P VENKATASUBRAHMANIYAN (Nandayal) He says you are also trading in the same coin That is what he had said

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Dabhi, I am not allowing it to go on record This is not the way (Interruptions) You must hear the Minister

(Interruptions)**

MR CHAIRMAN • I am sorry, it would not go on record.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: I am entitled to know about it He cannot misrepresent me

MR CHAIRMAN : Let the Minister first say

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA I never misrepresented anybody Mr Chairman, in your wisdom, you permitted him to read out from the newspaper about something

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI So many.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA . I would like to ask the hon. Member whether all such instances for the past few years have been quoted by the hon. Member Obviously not. (Interruptions) Obviously not He had cited one or two instances Now the Member had his say and I must also have my say (Interruptions) Otherwise, it is not possible to have a running conversation If I misrepresented him, he can correct me All that I said was that he had cited some instances I beg to submit to this House that these instances are not exhaustive, and these instances have relevance, as far as this clause of the Bill is concerned, only to highlight certain dangers Therefore, I said, that I did not want to deal with the dirty part of some persons or some parties I do not want to do so because that is not relevant nor do I want to answer every one of the instances, half of which were on record and half of which were not perhaps on record It do not want to deal with them I want, therefore, to deal with the essence of the question which my hon. friend, Mr. Kasar, has raised in a very able manner, and the essence of his question lies in the danger that is posed to the circulation of the newspapers, finances of the newspapers and stability of the newspapers by the manner in which the Government which has got control over advertisements might use its power to provide newspapers with advertisements That is the very

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

real danger to which he has pointed out, we do not want to shut our eyes to this, we cannot shut our eyes to it because of the experience which is before the country and the newspapers. I should like to submit in all humility to my hon. friend that if they look at clause 13(2) (a) read along with 15(4) to which I have already made a reference, they would see that there is enough scope to ensure that the government does not use or misuse its policy in the manner in which the hon. Member apprehended it might be used or in the manner in which Governments might have done in the past. We want to insure against that danger. How do we insure against that danger in this Bill? If you read 13(2)(a) it says precisely, beyond a shadow of doubt that to help newspapers and news agencies to maintain their independence. You cannot say that the purpose is to maintain independence of the newspapers but penalise them for their independence. Therefore it is very clear from this clause what the purpose of the Press Council is, it will be binding on the government, that will ensure the independence of newspapers. It will not therefore make use of the policy of advertisement as an instrument in any way to inhibit the independence that is quite clear in 13(2)(a). Because it is clear in 13(2)(a) read with 15(4) I would appeal to my hon. friend not to insist on his amendment but to withdraw it.

MR CHAIRMAN There were two similar amendments 91 and 43, one was moved, that is 43, the other was barred. So, I shall put amendment No. 43 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 43 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is: "That clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 15 was added to the Bill

MR CHAIRMAN We take up clause 16

Clause 16 (Levy of fees)

SHRI B. G. KAMBLE. I move my amendment No. 152
Page 7.—

after line 40, insert—

"Provided that no such fees shall be levied on newspapers including weeklies or periodicals whose total circulation for sale does not exceed ten thousand copies ;

Provided further that fees shall be levied at lower rates on small newspapers, and medium rates on medium newspapers and at higher rates on big newspapers" (152)

If the government is prepared to give an assurance I will not press it for division

15 19

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

There should be some exemption to small newspapers whose circulation is below 10,000. Government have accepted already the principle of small papers, medium papers and big papers. My suggestion is about exemption. Amongst the small medium and big papers there should be a sort of gradation so far as levying of fees is concerned. So far as levying of fees is concerned, I think Government should have no difficulty in accepting this amendment and in case the uniform rates are there, then small papers will be swallowed by medium papers and medium papers will be swallowed by big papers. That is the purpose of my amendment and if the hon. Minister is prepared to give an assurance I will not press it at all.

MR CHAIRMAN You just give an assurance and he will not press it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA Remedies are very simple but the results are complex. Comrade Chairman, I understand the anxiety of the hon. Member, Shri Kamble, to see that the newspapers—particularly the small newspapers—many of them are language newspapers—serve the multilingual areas in the district. They do not suffer in any way under the dispensation that is contemplated by this bill and, therefore, I can understand the reasoning behind the hon. member's proposal. But he has made matters rather simple for the Government by saying if he is assured, the manner in which the rules are framed will protect the papers the circulations of which is below 10,000, I think he referred to 10,000, then he would find it possible not to press his amendment. I would like to assure him, the very reason why there is no specific provision, Government believes that the suggestion which the hon. member has made and similar suggestions can be taken care of by the rules that are framed under this Act. I think I can assure him further that it will be ensured that the fees that are levied for registered newspapers will be on a graded scale. The fees would be at a high rate for big newspapers and at a lower rate for medium newspapers and still at a lower rate as far as small newspapers are concerned. As far as small newspapers are concerned the circulation of which is less than 5,000,

will be exempted from the levy. I think in the light of this which the Government will do in favour of the small newspapers the hon. member, Shri Kamble, will not insist.

SHRI B C KAMBLE I withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No 152 was by leave, withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN The question is—
“That clause 16 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.
Clause 16 was added to the Bill.*

MR CHAIRMAN I come to clause 17. There is an amendment by Dr Ramji Singh. He is absent.

There is no amendment to Clause 18. I will put clauses 17 & 18 together to the vote of the House.

The question is—

“That Clauses 17 and 18 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.
Clauses 17 & 18 were added to the Bill.*

Clause 19 (Budget)

MR CHAIRMAN There is an amendment to clause 19 by Shri Kamble.

SHRI B C KAMBLE I beg to move—

Page 8, line 15,—

add at the end—

“who shall cause those copies to be laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament for discussion and approval in the same manner and by the same procedure applicable to a Money Bill” (119)

The purpose of my amendment is that as the principle of levying fees upon the newspapers has been accepted, this amounts to taxation. Therefore, whatever may be the Annual Financial Statement of the Press Council, i.e. about the Budget, that should be presented to both the Houses of Parliament. There should be discussion just like a discussion on a Money Bill. That should be disposed of accordingly. That is the purpose of my amendment.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA I think this clause is a very simple clause. I would submit that there is no special reason why the hon. member should insist on the amendment that he has proposed. The reason is that the Council has, under the provisions of the clause that are already there, to prepare a Budget in respect of the ensuing financial year showing the estimated receipts and expenditure, copies of which shall have to be forwarded to the Central Government, which in turn will include them in the Budget of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Budget of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting including this comes before the House; therefore, the Houses of Parliament have a discussion for approval. Therefore the members' point has already been met by the provisions of the clause. I hope he will not insist on this amendment.

SHRI B C KAMBLE I withdraw my amendment No 119.

Amendment No 119 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN The question is—

“That clause 19 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN Clause 20. There is an amendment by Shri Chitta Dasu but he is not present.

The question is—

“That Clauses 20 to 22 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 20 to 22 were added to the Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN Clause 23. There is an amendment by Shri Anant Dave but he is not present.

The question is—

“That Clause 23 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN Clause 24. There is an amendment by Mr Vajalar Ravi, but he is absent.

[Mr Chairman]

The question is

"That Clause 24 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 24 was added to the Bill

Clause 25 was added to the Bill

Clause 26 (Power to make regulations)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA In this clause there is a printing mistake which has to be corrected. In sub-clause (a) of clause 26 it has been misprinted as 'section 19'. It should be 'section 9'.

MR CHAIRMAN If the House agrees, we shall enter that correction.

HON MEMBERS Yes

MR CHAIRMAN The correction will be entered in clause 26.

The question is

"That clause 26 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 26 was added to the Bill

Clause 27 was added to the Bill

Clause 1 and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill

MR CHAIRMAN There is an amendment to the Long Title.

SHRI B C KAMBLE I move my amendment No. 107.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR I wish to go on record and congratulate the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for doing this wonderful job by way of replacement for the Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

MR CHAIRMAN I hope the Minister of Information and Broadcasting associates himself with these congratulations.

SHRI B C KAMBLE I beg to move

Page 1, in the Long Title, add at the end—

'with the objective of securing to all Indians justice, social, economic and political, liberty of thought, expression, belief and faith, equality of status and of opportunity, fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of India' (107)

As it stands, the Long Title reads

"to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India"

This is a vague title. It has no content and it appears a little empty and some amendment must be introduced into this long title. What is the purpose for which freedom of the press is necessary? What is the purpose for which maintenance of and improving the standards of newspapers is necessary? That is completely absent. So, I have brought in an amendment which is not my own amendment. I have bodily lifted the Preamble of our Constitution and put it here. It reads like this

'with the objective of securing to all Indians justice, social, economic and political, liberty of thought, expression, belief and faith, equality of status and of opportunity, fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of India'

This means, preparing India for full nationhood. If that is not the purpose of freedom of the press or of improving the standard of newspapers.

MR CHAIRMAN Don't make a long speech on the long title.

SHRI B C KAMBLE My speeches are never longer than necessary.

This is not my amendment. I have bodily lifted it from the Preamble. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to accept it, so that it will be more meaningful.

SHRI L K ADVANI He has himself said that this has been bodily lifted from the Preamble. The laws that we frame in this House are all supposed to subserve the Preamble of the Constitution. So, this also will subserve the Preamble of the Constitution. Otherwise, we have to repeat this Preamble in every statute.

Having made his point, I hope he would be agreeable to accept my request to withdraw his amendment.

SHRI B C KAMBLE I do not press

MR CHAIRMAN Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes

Amendment No. 107 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is!

"That the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The title was added to the Bill.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI I beg to move.

"That the Bill be passed"

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved

"That the Bill be passed"

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal): At the outset I would like to compliment the hon. Minister who piloted this Bill, and equally the my friend Shri Ravindra Varma who was able to complete the task of the hon. Minister in his absence. Of course, at times the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs suffers from more self-righteousness, that is the trouble with him.

I happened to be in the Joint Committee, and we were able to complete the work in record time. By the prescribed time we were able to present our report.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope you will finish your speech in record time.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: I will certainly obey your ruling.

The main feature of this Bill is to build up and regulate the working of the various newspapers, to build up healthy traditions, to keep the press free from all sorts of pressures or exploitations.

Another important feature is that there is equitable representation made for all the sections of the fourth estate.

As the hon. Minister has pointed out, we do not want to put more teeth into this Press Council. It is only sort of advisory in nature, and in this context I would only like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister one thing. Whatever may be our professions, pious, honest and all that, we should not forget the fact that today, as things stand, many of the chain newspapers with large circulations are under the stranglehold of big business. In pre-independence days, newspapers were built up on high traditions with a high sense of patriotism and service to the people, guaranteeing freedom of expression. Unfortunately, as time passed, newspapers have come under the stranglehold of big business. Even today we are not able to release them from their stranglehold. With large circulations, they have got all the trappings of the press, but they succeed in subverting freedom of speech

in this country. I hope that this Government will take the necessary steps to break this monopoly and see that the freedom of the press is really preserved in its pristine purity.

Whoever may be in office or Government, there is a tendency to use advertisements as a weapon to make newspapers play to the tune of the party in power. That also has to be safeguarded against. The Press Council, I feel, will play a notable part in fulfilling our objective in that respect also.

Of course, no teeth are put into the Council, but a Code of Conduct is sought to be built up among the newspapers and those working in the profession. I hope the reading public will benefit by the dissemination of proper news. We are hamstrung by various constraints put on the freedom of the press. I hope in course of time we will be able to build up a healthy tradition.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAH (Cananore): Madam Chairman, we supported this Bill and now this is an important occasion because the Parliament expresses itself that the press should be free and the freedom of the press should be preserved. That is the meaning of the Bill. But if that expression has to be translated, then I think the duty of the Government, as I reminded in the course of the discussion, is very important that the press should be freed from the industrial houses. And the hon. Minister said that it will be one of the tasks of the Press Council which is likely to be appointed in future. I only would like to remind the hon. Minister that the Press Commission, I am sure, will take several years to complete its work, and when its recommendations come before the Government, it would also take years together to find its acceptance and put into implementation. In this long process, if we allow this expression of Parliament diluted by the direct operation of monopoly houses, then I am afraid that this Bill which we are enacting today also might meet with the same fate as the old Bill that we have in the past—the Press Council Bill. I do not wish that. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to say something more positively and something more concretely whether the Government has some positive steps to initiate so that the ownership of the press will be diffused and it will be delinked from the business houses. I hope something will be done in that direction and if that is done, the desire of Parliament today expressed through this Bill will have greater meaning. I wish it a great success.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Madam Chairman, I join the other Members of the House in extending our support for the Press Council Bill. After all, there has been a debate on the Press Council Bill which has now come after scrutiny by a Joint Select Committee of Parliament and Members have at length expressed their views on the Bill. I would only like to add our Party's sentiment on that. The Press Council Bill to the extent that it is a genuine attempt to promote the freedom of the press in the country deserves everybody's support.

Madam Chairman, there has been a distortion in the functioning of the press during the Emergency which everybody in this country has condemned. People say even now that the distortions though they are no longer there legally, have crept into the press and as my hon. friend Shri Chaudhappan has pointed out, these distortions mainly come into the picture because of the ownership of the press which is still in the hands of a few monopoly houses or the jute press as it is called, and the press till today does not fully reflect the aspirations of the people, the aspirations of the rural people, the aspirations of the downtrodden, if I may say so. The press in the country is still representative of the urban elite in the country and does not represent what Gandhiji called the 'dumb millions' of the country. The efforts of everybody in this country should be diverted towards this end. But in the meantime it is good that the Government has come forward with the Press Council Bill which will also set up a Press Council, which, no doubt, will take a long time, but I also urge upon the hon. Minister that in the last Lok Sabha an attempt was made to bring forward a Bill to diffuse ownership of newspapers and this Government has also to take firm steps in that way and gives thought in the matter.

With this, Madam Chairman, I again add my support and my Party's support to the Bill and the concepts underlying the Bill.

श्री सागत रॉय (बाँरकपूर) : सभापति महोदय मैं मन्त्रिमंडल सदस्यों का स्वागत करता हूँ। विशेष रूप से मैं सभा के सभी सदस्यों का स्वागत करता हूँ। प्रेस परिषद् का एक प्रस्ताव के मुताबिक हाइकोर्ट ने मोर पिछले 27 में उद्घाटन हुआ है। इस प्रस्ताव के अंतर्गत, प्रेस का स्वतंत्रता को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Kindly speak in English.

श्री लाल कृष्ण श्रावस्ती : श्री हिन्दी की समझ लेते हैं और इस में कोई विकलता की बात नहीं है। ता मेरा यह मत नहीं है कि पिछली प्रेस परिषद् की प्रभावशीलता नहीं रही। पिछली प्रेस परिषद् ने काम तो किया है और अच्छा काम किया है लेकिन जितनी उस से अपेक्षा की जाती थी, काम नहीं किया और जो समस्याएँ उस समय सदस्यों के सम्मुख थी, वेदाहुई थी, उनके कारण बाकी समय तक गतिरोध बना रहा। इस कारण इस नये विधेयक में व्यवस्था ऐसी की गई है कि जिस के कारण प्रेस परिषद् की सदस्यता स्वाभाविक रूप से एडोप्टेड रूप में ही होगी जितनी प्रतिनिधि मण्डल है पत्रकारों की वे अपने प्रतिनिधि ठीक प्रकार से उस में करेंगे।

यहाँ पर जितनी चर्चा हुई है, बाहर पत्रकारों के साथ जितनी चर्चा हुई है, उससे स्पष्ट है कि प्रेस परिषद् का बहुत गुडविल प्राप्त है बहुत सहभागिता प्राप्त है जनता की ओर पत्रकारों की, और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस सद्भावना के बलबूते पर यह प्रेस परिषद्, जो उस के दो प्रमुख उद्देश्य हैं, एक तो आत्म-प्रशासन और एक सत्याग्रह व्यवस्था बनाना और प्रेस की मानकों के ऊपर बनी से भी प्रबल आशय होगा है, उस पर कोई हमला करता है, उसके ऊपर कोई भी धारा लागू है, यह बहुत मासिकता को ठगके हो या यह सत्याग्रह को ठगके नष्ट हो या खोले सत्याग्रह में हल, तो उस से उल्लास मुरझा करेगा, इन दोनों उद्देश्यों का पूर्ण में यह प्रेस परिषद् सफल होगी।

मैं पूरा मन्त्रिमंडल सदस्यों और सभी सदस्यों, निरुद्धि नहीं पर इस का समर्थन किया है, प्रस्ताव प्रकट करता हूँ।

15'42 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

VISVA-BHARATI (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER)
I beg to move

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th July, 1978 and communicated to this House on the 27th July, 1978 and do resolve that the following 22 Members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely —

(1) Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki, (2) Shri Bedabrata Barua, (3) Shri Tridib Chaudhuri, (4) Shri Dharendra Nath Basu (5) Shri Rudolph Rodrigues, (6) Shri C K Chandrappan, (7) Shri Aptsinh Dabhi, (8) Shri Raj Krishna Dawn, (9) Shri V Kishore Chandra S Deo, (10) Shri R D Gattani, (11) Shri Samar Guha, (12) Shri V G Hande, (13) Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain, (14) Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai, (15) Dr Sarojini Mahishi, (16) Shri P R Rajagopal Naidu, (17) Shri K. A. Raju, (18) Shri Ramjiwan Singh (19) Dr Saradish Roy, (20) Shri Jagannath Sharma, (21) Shri Rajendra Kumar Sharma and (22) Shri Pratap Chandra Chunder"

MR. CHAIRMAN Motion moved

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SHRI SAUGATA ROY The Education Minister thought it fit to refer this Visva Bharati (Amendment) Bill to a Joint Committee. I may invite his attention to a memorandum recently circulated by several very important intellectual people from West Bengal where they have said that the original concept of Tagore in founding the Visva Bharati that it would be a rural university where only fine arts and philosophy would be taught, should be kept. The feeling is that Visva Bharati has outgrown overgrown its usefulness by branching out into various streams of sciences and other subjects. I would submit that even at this stage the House can give instructions to the Joint Committee, to see that Tagore's original idea must be maintained and that Visva Bharati should be a liberal humanist institution for bringing about harmony between all sections of the people, and not just a run of the mill university where every discipline of thought is taken up. Such a restriction should be put on this Committee. While making this suggestion to the Education Minister at this stage, I would invite his attention again to the feeling which has been expressed by the intellectual elite of West Bengal about preserving the original concept of Tagore, so far as this institution is concerned.

The Special flavour which it had upto 1951, before the Government of India took over the University, should be retained. I hope that the Education Minister, who is a very noble son of West Bengal and who represents the intellectual elite of West Bengal, will be make his efforts to keep the special character of the Visva-Bharati University.

SHRI P K KODIYAN (Adoor)
Madam Chairman, I am glad that the Government has come forward with this Bill and that it is being referred to the Joint Committee. The Ordinance which was promulgated in 1971 was a retrograde step and in my opinion, it was probably a step for all the distortions that have taken place and I hope that all the distortions will be corrected and that the Joint Committee will give due consideration to the important points preter-

[Shri P. K. Kadiyan]

ving the unique character of this institution. But at the same time, I want to point out that ever since the University was founded by the illustrious founder, it had been allowed to drift away from the great ideals of its illustrious founder. I should say that it has been forced to adjust itself to the general pattern of education in our country and reduce itself to the status of any other university in our country. Now it is caught in a controversy, I should say, it is in the mix of pulls from different directions, on the one hand, there is a very strong opinion that the unique character of this University should be preserved and on the other hand there is an opinion that more and more subjects, science and other subjects should be added and more more students should be admitted and it should function more or less like any other University, conferring degrees in Science and Humanities. In this matter, I would like to say that the Joint Committee should find out a sort of via-media so that the University can preserve some of the unique features that it had when it was founded, viz., the emphasis on Indian culture, study, particularly, of the relationship between eastern and western culture, the study of ancient languages, etc., and also its emphasis on the rural bias or rural development. At the same time, it can also work as any other University, admitting more and more students in science faculties and humanities. I hope the Joint Committee would consider this aspect also.

I would also like to refer one or two other aspects of the working of this University. In the functioning of the university, in the administration of the university, there should be more and more democratisation, that is, the teachers, the students and other employees and workers of the university, should have an ample opportunity to associate themselves in the formulation as well as implementation of the policies of the university. In order to avoid certain unhappy incidents that had taken place prior to 1971, the cooperation of different sections of the university, that is, the teachers, the students as well as the employees and the workers of the university, is very essential.

The last point that I want to refer to is in relation to the functioning of the organisation of workers and the students. In order that the workers and the students' organisations should be allowed to function freely, of course, within the overall discipline of the university, they should be allowed to exercise their initiative to contribute to the general growth and development of this unique institution, at the same time giving them freedom to work for their own sectional interests.

With these words, I conclude my remarks.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South). Madam Chairman, I rise to say something on the points raised by my hon. friend, Mr. Saugata Roy. Being very near as a matter of proximity from Visva-Bharati to Calcutta, I also hear about these pins made out by some intellectuals. But very few people really spell out what them mean by Tagore's ideologies.

Only the other day, about 10 days before I met Shri Binod Mukherjee—all of you must have heard his name, he is now saying in Delhi at Nizamuddin East. When I met him, he was in a wonderful mood and he told me that some person from the city of Calcutta or from other cities used to go to Shantiniketan in the '30s and '40s, they used to see the thatched cottage including the serpents in side and used to write long editorials or write ups praising the climate of Shantiniketan. In those days, water was scarce and they would even be praising water scarcity in Shantiniketan.

I do not see what is wrong in modernising the campus of the Visva-Bharati, in having some modern subjects. So, I hope, the Education Minister would do well to ask them to spell out what really they mean by maintaining Tagore's ideals.

That is all I wish to submit at this stage.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar). Madam Chairman, I am very grateful to you for permitting me to say a few words on this, I believe, important occasion when we are sending this very useful and necessary Bill for a very careful and detailed consideration or our colleagues in the Joint Committee.

Before I come to my points, I quite see the point of my hon. friend, Prof. Dilip Chakravarty that retaining certain uniqueness of this institution does not mean not accepting certain modern subjects, modern facilities, etc. But I think, what my hon. friend Shri Saugata Roy was saying was, in so doing, you do not create an institution which has no relevance or bearing on what Tagore stood for and strove for. That is the only point. If that is so, I only want to make two points briefly. One is that I think education has to be considered as a liberating force and the other is that culture and creativity must be for a soulful contribution to man's fullest development in various walks of life. If these two ideals or aims can be achieved—one being education as a liberating force not only in terms of broad humanising of the individual.

attitude towards life, but education as a liberating force in its broadest sense or fullest sense, and the second being that culture and creativity must be considered as factors helpful and necessary for a soulful contribution to the building up of a citizenry in the new India—I think Tagore's Vishva-Bharati has a role to play. Tagore's idea of Unity of Man, Tagore's idea of Freedom of Man, an Tagore's ideal of Liberty as a fundamental purpose of life, should all be woven into the kind of teaching and instruction and learning that goes on. If this is done, to a large extent in a most spontaneous manner and with the least administrative bottlenecks and external forces, then I think this University will make a useful contribution.

One final word and I have done. Perhaps at this stage he may not reply, but I just want to ask the Minister about what he says in the Aims and Objectives. I quote:

"The University has faced serious difficulty in its day to day working on account of the negative attitude adopted by certain persons."

He has not spelt it out. Probably he wants to say in a moderate language, in an undertone, because he would not like to say in detail. I do not want to force him to say anything, but this is exactly the kind of difficulty that is faced by many of our institutions which began with good ideals and good dreams but somehow get caught in wrong hands or get dominated by wrong people.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Including the Gujarat Vidyapeeth

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR that is why I mentioned 'many of our institutions'. I did not want to elaborate. I am prepared to consider Vidyapeeth as one of them. We find many good institutions in memory of good leaders, but the soul of it is lost and we merely follow the outward structure. The soul is lost. Therefore, I want the distinguished Education Minister to tell us what exactly these things are because I feel, a Professor myself and an educationist myself that although on the one hand, we need more universities what we need on the other hand is not at the moment, proliferation of Universities and Colleges. I know the UGC has put some kind of a moratorium on that and it is good. What is needed is that the existing Universities become better, and that the more specialised institutions like the one mentioned by Shri Saugata Roy, The Gujarat Vidyapeeth in Ahmedabad, and other institutions like the Kashi Vidyapeeth in Varanasi, The Vista Bharati at Shanti

Niketan, etc. should all become places of international education and of international attraction. I am sorry that the "Auroville", a new experiment has gone into some kind of difficulty in Pondicherry.

Therefore, I am making the point in conclusion that in regard to the Vishva Bharati University, I hope the Select Committee will go into the matter as to how best we can do it by leaving things to the people concerned, without making it cumbersome in terms of administrative details and bottlenecks.

Although I am not a son of Bengal as Shri Saugata Roy described the Education Minister, I consider myself a son of Bengal because I am a son of India and Bengal is a part of India. Gurudev was also for some time in Ahmedabad, my home city. He spent some years of his formative life with his elder brother, a judge, in that famous building which has been for a very long time the pride of Ahmedabad. We have taken inspiration from some of his ideals of unity and human freedom. I hope these ideals will be reflected in this newly modified Bill which now goes to the Select Committee.

16.00 hrs.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भायलपुर):
महाशक्ति महोदय, सभी यह ब्यक्त नहीं है कि विश्व भारती के सम्बन्ध में विशेष विचार हो। यह मेरा सीमाग्य है कि मैंने विश्व भारती विश्वविद्यालय में रह कर बोडा अपना शोध का कार्य किया है और वहां के विद्वानों के सम्पर्क में रहने का सीमाग्य मुझे मिला है। मुझे 1952 से ही विश्व भारती जाने का सीमाग्य रहा। उस समय के विश्व भारती और अब के विश्व भारती में बहुत अन्तर है। सभी लगता है कि विश्व भारती का रवीन्द्रजी की ही यह है नहीं। मुझ स्मरण है कि उस समय के पुस्तकें लाग रहा करते थे कि जब आदि-यात्रियों का दस्तिया का लाग होता है वे भार बड़े-बड़े महल रहा बनोय जाते थे, ता मुहल रात थे। मैंने देखा है कि हमारा हम सबको है कि इन विशेष

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

के बाद अशुभिककरण की माइनोंइजेशन की मैडनैंग थाडा और चली ना शाति-निकेतन विश्वभरती और दूसरे विश्व विद्यालय म आई अंतर नहीं रहगा।

गिज न तो ना अर्थ यह नहीं है जैसा कि हमारे माननाय मायनर जान कहा कि उसरा अधुनिक युग म काइ रेनेडैर नहा है। भारतवर्ष में समूच 150 विश्वविद्यालय का हा उनको साइक सेवका रेलवैत है? प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय का अपना एक चरित्र होता है जब कहा काई जायता मानूम पडे कि यह विश्वविद्यालय यह है। जस अनीगड विश्वविद्यालय का एक चरित्र है आर उसका हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जो फिर एक नय विधेयक क द्वारा वापिस कर रहे हैं। ता चाहिए यह कि विश्व भारती का जा अपना चरित्र है, उसका वापिस करना चाहिए। नहीं ता 150 विश्वविद्यालय हैं ही।

इतलिए जब राज्य-सभा म हमारे सदन म विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक पर चर्चा हा रहा था, ता बहो नाफी चिन्ता प्रकट की गई यहा इम विधेयक का आई नामान्य स्वागत नहा हुआ।

मैं मनुष्य प्रवर समिति क रागा म पिनय रक्खा कि वह गुरुदेव ना शिक्षा क सम्पन्ना म उनरे जीवन आदर्श का देखे। मुझे तो कई बीजास्त भारग भी यहा गुजने का अवसर मिला है। यह जा कहत ह कि यहा कुछ नगेटिव, निरेधरत्मक दृष्टिकार लाये गवई, अतन म इम्पलामेन्टेशन का बसी है। जिन समय दान माहव बहा र कुनगि रे आचार्य रे तो यहा दूसरा राता-वरण हा। इगनिई में प्रार्थना करुगा कि संयुक्त प्रवर समिति क लाग बहा जायें आर गुरुदेव की चाजा का दाय कि उनक शिक्षा के म रे। करा थे।

गुरुदेव के विषय म कहा जाता है कि वह केवल सस्टुति और बला के उपासक थे, ऐसा नहीं है। उन्होंने अपन जीवन के खेप काज म शाति निकेतन क साथ श्री निकेतन की स्थापना का वो यानि बला का जीवन स जाडने का प्रयत्न किया था, लेकिन आधुनिकीकरणकी जा माया ह उसका जो व्यामाह है वह 149 विश्वविद्यालयों म रहने दें खान्ना नाथ की विश्व भारती का चीद्र नाथ क सपना म दाड। हम यह नहीं कहत कि य पुाना मग्रहालय हा नायगा आर आपके विश्वविद्यालय का दउने के लिए नहीं बरिअ विश्व भारती का देखन के लिए लाग आत है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूगा कि अधुनिकीकरण की रात का बहुत ज्यादा धुन नहा देना चाहिए।

अभी हमारे मावलनर साटवने कहा कि आई एम नाट सन आफ बगाल। विश्व भारती बग भारती नहा है। विश्वभारती विश्वभारती है। मुझे याद है जब मैं पहली बार 1952 म गया था तो एक मनशिया की लडकी एम में मोरएक गुजरात के कुल 3 फितासका की बराम म थे। इस लिए विश्व भारती का बग भारती नहा, इसकी सचमुच म विश्वभारती के रूप म परिणत करना चाहिए। अगर भारत विश्व का कुछ दे मकता है ता अध्यात्म विज्ञान और छाटे-छाटे उपकरण क लिए तो हमार यहा इस्टोडुन आफ टक्कावाजी बम्बई, मद्रास और दिल्ली म हैं। हम यह कहा कह रह हैं कि यहा उपनिषद् की पडाई शुरू काजिर। जब आप इन अभि-मंत्रणा क सत्पना का छोड दत हैं, जब अनीगड का जा अपना चरित्र रहा है उसका वापिस कर रह हैं ता शाति निकेतन ना विश्वभारती का जा चरित्र है उसके साथ छेडछाड करना शायद विश्व भारती के माथ छेडछाड करना ही नहीं, यह भारतीय सस्टुति का जा सपना गुरुदेव न दया था, उगव

साय छेडछाड करता होगा। शिक्षा सलाहकार समिति म भी थो वृष्ण ग्यानानी ने एक बड़ो गम्हार बना उसविन की और कहा कि विश्वभारती क सम्बन्ध म प्रस्तुत विधेयन स्वागतयोग्य नहा है और यह विश्वभारती का आत्म हवा है। राज्य सभा म भी जों विवाद हुए हैं उन म भी स्वागत के स्वर नहीं थे।

इम लिह में प्रवर समिति क माननीय सदस्य म प्रारम्भ बरुमा कि वे इन विधेयन पर आग्रहपूर्ण हा कर विचार कर और इमका गुरुत्व का दृष्टि से देखें। गुरुत्व चीन प्रारम्भ भी गय वे। उन्हनि पाश्चत्य जगत् रा भी सना दखा था। विज्ञान के साथ अध्यात्म का जाडन का उनका सना था जा भारत रत्न मना है और इमका क बिह विश्वभारती का जम हुआ था। मैं मयनता हू कि विश्व भारती के माननीय सदस्य इस बात का ध्यादम रखें।

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER I should like to think our young energetic Member Shri Saugata Roy for drawing our attention to a very important matter whether the *Visva Bharati* is fulfilling the original ideas of Tagore and if not that we should try to include these ideas in this Bill

I know this controversy which is going on but I will respectfully submit to this House that much of this controversy is based upon an inadequate appreciation of facts. In fact we have noticed in the observation of Prof. Dilip Chakravarty that there is some dispute about the original ideas of Tagore himself. What were these ideas? So instead of going to the secondary source, we have tried to go into the primary sources and incorporate the primary sources in this Bill very carefully. The clauses are not before us so I would not like to go into the details but I would briefly say that the original objects of Tagore have been included in the Memorandum of Association of the *Visva Bharati* Society which was set up in the early 1920s

Now in this objects clause there was one very significant mention that all the objects were governed by the respect for *Shantam*, *Shuca*, *Advaitam*. But in the existing Act, this phrase, *Shantam*, *Shucam*,

Advaitam has been completely struck out. That shows that the spiritual and moral concept which was there in the constitution of the *Visva Bharati* has not been introduced in the original Act. So we thought that to restore the original ideas of Poet Tagore, it would be necessary to bring back this whole concept and instead of having truncated objects in the Bill, we have introduced the entire objects of Tagore in this Bill

The second main change which we tried to introduce is this, that these truncated objects were included in the secondary powers of the University. That means the University could or could not follow some of these objects. But we have now taken the objects into a special clause of the Bill which can be interpreted as the objects clause. 'The objects of the University would be' and that includes the entire objects which have been set out in the original Memorandum of Association of *Visva Bharati*. I will submit that these changes will certainly be sufficient for the purpose of keeping before *Visva Bharati* the ideas of Poet Tagore and it will be necessary for the University to stick to the objects and not to deviate from them. Incidentally when I got some communications from some of the respected scholars and journalists from Calcutta about the objects of *Visva Bharati* and their protests about the manner in which the Bill has been brought I wrote a letter to them saying that they had not spelt out what the objects were. For the information of the hon. Members, particularly Dr. Ramji Singh who said *Charitra copas karna chahiye*, I can tell him that in the days of poet Tagore, his original idea had to be modified to a great extent because *Visva Bharati* was ultimately affiliated with the Calcutta University and the students were getting the instructions to go through various disciplines of Calcutta University. If we were to return to the original character which was modified during poet Tagore's lifetime then we have to scrap this Act altogether to repeal this act, and bring *Visva Bharati* into the fold of Calcutta University, although it is not all desirable. The real problem was modernisation and the poet himself felt that general instructions alone will not do. Students who would come out of this institution would require jobs. It is not education in general. But, it should be some sort of job-oriented education so that the standards which will be recognised in society in general will have to be adopted. So, the poet, with great lamentation, conceded the demands of the students that *Visva Bharati* might be linked up with some standardised universities. However, we do not want to make *Visva Bharati* as any other university but it should have and distinct character of its own

[Dr Pratap Chandra Chunder]

Therefore, this major change has been proposed in this Bill. I hope whatever has passed in this House now will be placed before the Select Committee when it will have its deliberations. Moreover, I can assure you and other hon. Members that really we want to democratise the organisation of the university. At present, in all bodies there is the provision for nomination and these nominations are made by the Visitor with the recommendation of the Minister. But now we want to shed our power and we would like to give the power to the academic communities of the university including the teachers Pathabhabana School so that, ultimately, the functioning of the university will depend largely on the academic community. As you know, Madam, all these human institutions depend on the good and bad features of human conduct. So, when the academic community will have majority in the management, we expect that they will respect the ideals of Poet Tagore and will strive to maintain the university in accordance with the ideals that Tagore himself contemplated.

With these words, I humbly submit to this House to accept the motion that I have moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th July, 1978 and communicated to this House on the 27th July, 1978 and do resolve that the following 22 Members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely

- (1) Shrimati Renuka Devi Barakatali
- (2) Shri Bedabrata Barua
- (3) Shri Tridib Chaudhuri
- (4) Shri Dharendra Nath Bara
- (5) Shri Rudolph Rodrigues
- (6) Shri C. K. Chandrappan
- (7) Shri Ajit Singh Dabhi
- (8) Shri Raj Krishna Dawn
- (9) Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo
- (10) Shri R. D. Gattani
- (11) Shri Samar Guha
- (12) Shri V. G. Hande
- (13) Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain
- (14) Shrimati Mohana Kudwa
- (15) Dr. Jyoti Mahishi
- (16) Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu

- (17) Shri K. A. Raju
- (18) Shri Ramjiwan Singh
- (19) Dr. Saradish Roy
- (20) Shri Jagannath Sharma
- (21) Shri Rajendra Kumar Sharma
- (22) Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder

The motion was adopted

16.15 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up the motion on the Industrial Relations Bill.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to move—

That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the regulation of trade unions of employees and employers, the rights and liabilities of registered trade unions and settlement of trade union disputes, the conditions of employment of employees, and the investigation and settlement of disputes between employees employed in industrial establishments or undertakings and their employers, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, with a view to promoting healthy industrial relations leading to accelerated economic development and social justice, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 33 members, 22 from this House, namely

- (1) Shri Chitta Basu, (2) Shri Dhan Bhatlacharya, (3) Shri S. R. Damani,
- (4) Shrimati Mrinal Keshav, (5) Shri Hukum Chand Kachwai, (6) Shri Amrit Nahata, (7) Professor P. G. Mavalankar, (8) Shri Prasannbhai Mehta, (9) Shri B. K. Nair, (10) Shri K. S. Narayana, (11) Shri K. A. Rajan,
- (12) Shri A. J. T. Barrow, (13) Shri K. Ramamurthy, (14) Shri Ramdas Singh, (15) Shri Saugata Roy, (16) Shri Ram Dhar Shastri, (17) Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh, (18) Shri Govind Ram Miri, (19) Shri Ugrasen,
- (20) Shri R. Venkataraman, (21) Shri C. Venugopal, (22) Shri Ravindra Varma and 11 from Rajya Sabha,

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee,

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of December, 1978,

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make, and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 11 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

In moving the motion I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that in respect of the other two Bills too which were introduced along with this Bill yesterday the proposal is that the same Joint Committee should study the Bills. This is because, as I explained earlier, the three Bills together give a comprehensive picture of the relations, the procedures, the machineries that are being proposed. I would only say further, Comrade Chairman, that in the case of some other Bills in the past there have been instances of the same Committee studying more than one Bill and reporting to the House. I do not want to take the time of the House in reciting or citing such instances. I would only say this much by way of observations in making the motion. I hope the House will accept the motion.

MR CHAIRMAN: Motion moved

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the registration of trade unions of employees and employers, the rights and liabilities of registered trade unions and settlement of trade union disputes, the conditions of employment of employees, and the investigation and settlement of disputes between employees employed in industrial establishments or undertakings and their employers, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, with a view to promoting healthy industrial relations leading to accelerated economic development and social justice, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 33 members, 22 from this House, namely,

- (1) Shri Chitta Basu, (2) Shri Dinanath Chattacharya, (3) Shri S. R. Dasgupta, (4) Shrimati Mrinal Kaul Gire, (5) Shri Hukam Chaudhary, (6) Shri Amrit Nahata, (7) Professor P. G. Mahalanikar, (8) Shri Prasanna Mehta, (9) Shri B. K. Nair, (10) Shri K. S. Narayana, (11) Shri K. A. Rajan, (12) Shri A. E. T. Barrow, (13) Shri K. Ramamurti, (14) Shri Ramdas Singh, (15) Shri Saugata Roy, (16) Shri Ram Dhari Shastri, (17) Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh, (18) Shri Govind Ram Miri,

- (19) Shri Ugrasen, (20) Shri R. Venkataraman, (21) Shri C. Venu gopal, (22) Shri Ravindra Varma

and 11 from Rajya Sabha,

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of December 1958

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 11 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

There is an amendment for circulation of the Bill for the purpose of eliciting opinion by Shri Ram Dhari Shastri. He is absent. Shri Purnanarayan Sinha

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA : I moved

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1958."

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South). It is stated by my hon'ble friend, Shri Ravindra Varma that this Bill has been brought with a view to promoting healthy industrial relations and to accelerate industrial development and social justice. I am engaged in this aspect of social justice. In the district of Burdwan Ranpur and Kulti coalmining area hundreds of families are collapsing and thousands of labourers are leaving the area which is being uninhabited. I represent the labour people. I have received an address to Unstarred Question No. 338 of 58 that in the last winter season 1,000 died in that there is a coal mining and of the loss of life in the Ranpur and Kulti coalmining area.

MR CHAIRMAN: I shall place Industrial Relations Bill before the House on the Bill.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I have shown the connection between this Bill and the matter which I am raising. Let it go before the Select Committee for their consideration.

Ho ne who feel that there should not be a cut on the right to strike of the workers. On the other hand, all possible curbs should be put on the right to lock-out of the employers. The employers are still doing so in so many ways all over the country. So many jute mills are closed in the country. The working class is expecting so much from the Bill and unless such provisions are made in the Bill the aspirations of the working class cannot be fulfilled. So, it is a very ambitious Bill.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Texpur) Madam, in moving my amendment I have got to draw the attention of the House to rules 298 and 299. Rule 299 reads as follows:

"299. Members who are not members of the Select Committee may be present during the deliberations of the Committee but shall not address the Committee nor sit in the body of the Committee."

From the very inception, this Bill has taken a considerable time for conceiving before it came for consideration and after it was introduced there was an opposition even from the Government Benches. Under these circumstances, it is better that a wider public opinion should be called for in order to finally bringing up the Bill in a form which the House can accept. So, my idea of proposing this amendment is that either it be sent to recognised Labour Federations of the country which are under the control of different political leaders or the scope of the Select Committee may be made wider by enlarging the number of Members of the Select Committee so that they are drawn from different sections of the House. At the same time, all those persons who are active workers in the Trade Unions, those who organise the unions, those who organise labour, who organise the strike, those who support the cause of the labour and those who have gained experience in the Labour courts and Tribunals will be considerably helpful in bringing forward an acceptable form of the Bill. Therefore, I said that either the Bill is referred to the recognised Labour Federations of the country or the number of Members of the Select Committee may be made larger to at least 45—30 from this House and 15 from the other House—so that all shades of opinions are represented on this Committee and they can thrash out the differences in various provisions of the Bill. They would also consider other questions with regard to the legislative competence of the House and whether 60% majority of the Union must be there in order to call a strike is also acceptable to all the Unions. So, I propose that the number of Members of the Select Committee—if it is decided

to refer the Bill to the Select Committee—may be made larger so that wider sections of the people of the House are represented on the Committee. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to name 30 hon. Members of this House from different sections, and let 15 or even less number of Members from the other House come and represent on this Committee. I only want the active trade union leaders and workers who are Members of this august House to be on the Select Committee so that they can, amongst themselves, discuss the provisions of the Bill and bring forward a bill which will be universally acceptable to all sections of the House. This is my submission and with this submission I press my amendment.

SHRI M. KAIYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli) Comrade Chairman, I regret that the hon. Minister should persist in moving this motion for referring the Bill to a Joint Committee. At the same time, I also regret that you should be in the chair when such a motion is being discussed. You are one of the stoutest opponents of this Bill. Perhaps nobody else is available to occupy the chair and allow you to make the speech opposing the Bill.

In spite of our opposition to the Bill, a Member of my Party has been included in the Select Committee and we have no objection to enter the Joint Committee. It does not mean that in any way, directly or indirectly, we support the anti-working aspects of the Bill. That only shows that we are determined to fight inch for inch and step for step on the anti-working class provisions of the Bill and see that reason will prevail in the Government to make some changes. With that attitude, a Member of my Party has agreed to serve on the Joint Committee.

The Bill by this time has attained notoriety throughout the country and the organised trade unions and important trade union centres have opposed some of the principles especially the right to strike and right to collective bargaining. These are the rights earned by the working class of this country over a period of fifty years through sufferings and sacrifices, facing bullets and repression. Those rights are now sought to be curtailed. The ruling party are taking pride that they have restored democracy and they have done away with emergency. If one carefully scrutinises this Bill, so far as the working class of this country is concerned, this Bill seeks to make the elements of emergency permanent with regard to the right to strike and right to collective bargaining. This is a Bill which cannot be supported by any one, least alone those who support the working class;

[Shri M. Kalyanasundaram]

even those who want to have industrial peace in this country would not give their support to this measure. This will only create more unrest among the workers, because the workers cannot effectively settle their disputes by availing of the Government conciliation machinery or any other machinery. There will be prolonged negotiations without any settlement. That means the workers will get frustrated and there will be direct action, unprepared direct action, and dislocation of industry. This Bill will not secure the objectives for which the Bill is introduced.

Even at this stage, I would urge upon the ruling party to drop this motion and bring about another Bill in the light of the suggestions made by the All India Trade Union Congress and other trade union centres in this country.

There is another point. The Government is trying to rush through this Bill. The time given for the Select Committee is upto the last day of the first week of the next session. That shows that the Government is anxious to pass this Bill. Let them have it. Even if they pass the Bill, the provisions of the Bill which are anti-working class, will be opposed by the working class in the factories and streets. You have to face these things. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to give sufficient time to the Joint Committee to examine the provisions very thoroughly, record evidence and give another opportunity to the trade unions so that the Joint Committee at least can have the satisfaction of having gone through the Bill more thoroughly and fully. I would urge upon the Minister to extend the time limit for the Joint Committee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) Through this Bill which is being proposed to be referred to a Select Committee, the right of the workers to strike is sought to be frustrated and taken away—which is a stab in the back of the working classes. I do not know who is the real author of this Bill. The entire industrial relations machinery in this country is now sought to be bureaucratized. And I did not know that Mr. Ravindra Varma was so fond of bureaucrats. This stint of Ministership of 1-1/2 years seems to have completely corroded whatever proper attitude to labour relations he might have had.

This Bill has earned the unique distinction of being rejected by almost all important trade unions. One thing is very clear, viz. that in our country where the working class has very limited rights under the Constitution of this country, those limited

rights are going to be taken away. There are in-built provisions, which provide for discrimination among the working classes, and between the working class and the first geographical areas also. And the minimal right which has been earned by the working class in this country to go on strike, is sought to be frustrated and taken away through an absurd proposal that has been introduced in this Bill. The Constitution of India and this Bill seem to be totally inconsistent with each other. They are not tally. That is why we say that by this Bill, an attempt has been made to take away the very minimal rights of the working class in this country.

By a majority, they will send this Bill to the select Committee. But I feel that in the matter of this Bill, the Select Committee has a very great responsibility. We would like to see that the Select Committee does not try to dispose of this matter hurriedly, without full consideration, but that it takes into consideration the views of all the different sections of people of trade unions, and of the working class as a whole. The State Governments should be consulted in this matter. We would like to know how the Government of India, which is trying to restore democratic rights in this country, could make such a comprehensive effort to almost nullify the little democratic rights that the working class in this country possesses.

16.38 hrs.

[SHRI RAM MURTI in the Chair]

You have seen, Mr. Chairman, Sir the type of thinking that has been put in the making of this Bill. There is a chapter dealing with the so called unfair practices. One of them speaks about what are the activities which are supposed to be unfair practices on the part of the employers and of the trade union of employees. It is provided that it will be unfair practice.

“to indulge in coercive activities with the intention of preventing the certification of a registered trade union of employees as sole negotiating agent or chief negotiating agent, or the constitution of a negotiating committee.”

This is supposed to be an unfair practice. Apart from what is sought to be conveyed here, this is a pernicious proposal. Somebody might have called Mr. Ravindra Varma as an ambassador for labour. But what is he trying to prove? Is this the way you are trying to preserve the rights of the working classes? There is not a single proposal in the whole Bill which

advances the right of the working class, even by one small step. On the other hand hurdles have been put in various matters—which take away the rights of the working class.

Supposing a demonstration will be staged at the residence of the employers and the managerial staff. Now the demonstration has been held by the Supreme Court to be a fundamental right, if it is not violent. If there is a peaceful demonstration before the residence of the employer who has misappropriated the provident fund, who has not paid the provident fund and who has not paid wages and salaries also, then that is to be treated as an unfair practice and then it is to be referred to the tribunal. You kindly see what is constitution of the tribunal. On page 15 of the Bill, it says

No person shall be qualified for appointment as the Presiding Officer of a Tribunal unless among other things—

- (a) he has been an officer of the Ministry or Department of the Central or State Government dealing with Law or Labour, not below the rank of a Deputy Secretary, or equivalent post, for not less than five years.

Therefore, the Deputy Secretary in the Labour Department who has specialised in labour activities for five years will be qualified to be the President of the Tribunal. Now, is it not a mandatory provision that he must be a Judge or a District Judge or a Presiding Officer of a Labour Court? Then it further says

‘He has, in the opinion of the appropriate Government, adequate experience in industrial relations’

There will be no check and we know that most of the governments in this country are functioning totally under the control of the bureaucracy. Who will be the Presiding Officer of this Tribunal? What will be the composition of the Tribunal? There is nothing indicated. And then there is a question of so-called unfair practice like the right to form a negotiating agency, a chief negotiating agency and so many other duties and functions have been given to the Tribunal. It will depend almost on the speed of this bureaucracy. Now for whose benefit you have brought forward this Bill?

The Bill had been introduced yesterday and it had been sent to the Select Committee. We would very strongly urge that the fullest opportunity should be given to the Select Committee to take all evidence, views of the different sections of the working people in this country and there should not be any measure which should be sought to be hurried through or bulldozed either through the Committee or through this House. Let us not at least give this impression to the people of this country the working people of this country that this Parliament which had not been able to advance their rights is keen to take away their rights in a manner which creates a suspicion and doubt among the minds of the people of this country. Therefore I strongly urge that this matter should be taken note with due importance by the Select Committee, and I am sure that Mr. Ravindra Varma will think many times before trying to show his weight or the weight of his party either in the Select Committee or in this House in getting this Bill pass.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) Mr. Chairman Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak. I want to draw the attention of the Minister and the Members of this Select Committee to certain rather dangerous and obnoxious clauses in the Bill because the hon. Minister, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons states that he has tried to streamline the labour legislation that exists in the country and to bring forward a comprehensive measure which according to him is going to deliver the goods as far as industrial relations are concerned in favour of the working class. I beg to differ. Because the only streamlining that has taken place is—I would like to point out to the Members of the Select Committee and the Members of this House that all the worst provisions of the Maharashtra Industrial Relations Act, Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act, BIR, Gujarat Industrial Relations Act and so on have been streamlined into this legislation. This is something which the working class has been consistently opposing and the bankruptcy of those legislations has been seen. Year after year, for instance, in Bombay when the millowners signed an agreement with the so-called recognised unions—recognised under the BIR—every year there is a strike, the agreement is thrown into the Arabian Sea and the employers have to pay what the workers demand. Such things are there. Now here comes the Minister and makes such a misleading statement in the statement of objects and reasons and then he expects us to think all the rest of it is something very, very innocent and very progressive and democratic.

[Smt Parvathi Krishnan]

I am sorry and that is why I should like the Members of the Select Committee to go into this aspect seriously

About unfair labour practices my colleague Shri Somnath Chatterjee has already spoken yesterday at the introduction stage itself I said that from our party and the All India Trade Union Congress to which I belong we take very serious objection to these unfair practices But of course his inspiration comes from the BIR and the practice in Maharashtra I am not surprised

The next question is a question which has been dogging the trade union movement and industrial relations in this country for a pretty long time viz, selection of the negotiating agent In the statement of objects and reasons the Minister has written that various interests have been consulted I should like to remind the hon Minister that out of 11 central trade unions organisations, nine have said that they want recognition by ballot.

The President of the INTUC Shri Bhagwati has only recently in Bangalore made a statement that their organisation also is coming round to this point of view (Interruptions) I said coming round I have used my words carefully Mr Stephen I am convinced that in the Select Committee three wise and sensible members of your party who have been sent there will certainly come round when they see public opinion I hope they are also living in this new allegedly free atmosphere, democratic atmosphere With your principle of democratic majority, a vast majority, nine out of eleven have said that they would like to have recognition by ballot If you bring forward a different formula certainly it will not be acceptable to the working class and you will have history repeating itself, whether in Bombay or in a number of other places, including the Railways Because of the manner in which industrial relations in the railways are being neglected you are finding that one after the other category associations are coming up We are in favour of industrial organisations wherever industries are there But when the recognition policy of government is so bankrupt, naturally those categories who find themselves neglected and forgotten by the vested interests in the recognised unions come into being, as for instance, Loco Running staff association who conducted a strike similarly the ticket checking staff association, carriage wagon staff, and so on, every single category There are 800 categories no doubt but at the same time there are some categories that are large in number and also powerful in their organisations. That is why we have said,

when you have those vested interests in the recognised unions, recognition by ballot is the method which would be a democratic method Comrade Minister, that is what I should like you to convey to all your comrades who will be there in the Select Committee

Lastly with regard to the right to strike, the hon Minister was very impassioned when he said never will we touch the right to strike and so on He has got that method, the manner in which he says it sounds extremely convincing but if Members of the Select Committee go very carefully through the Bill they will find the right to strike is cut in a very subtle, extremely subtle manner, of which only this Minister is capable of.

AN HON MEMBER This is not undue persuasion?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN. This is very legitimate criticism Let us go by his assurance, otherwise we can always refer it to the Committee of Assurances . . .

Therefore as far as the right to strike is concerned, the point is, the methodology that has been given in this Bill for settling of the industrial disputes is such that the right to strike is being emasculated and on the surface is this appearance we are not touching the right to strike because we believe in democracy It is only in the emergency period that the right to strike was taken away, etc It was not taken away Many strikes did take place during the emergency period I have reminded the Minister again and again and the House, I do not want to elaborate that point because right to strike was never surrendered. All Central Trade Union Organisations even at the time of aggression by the Chinese was there in 1962, the working class said, we are for the defence of the country but we will not surrender our right to strike In 1965 the working class was second to none in helping the war effort But they did not surrender their right to strike Therefore, I would warn the Minister that again the working class is not going to surrender the right to strike Merely by saying that it is illegal, merely by all those threats and penalty provisions do not

think that you are going to be able to outlaw strikes in this country. So long as capitalism continues, so long as the exploitation is there by the big multinational corporations, by the monopolists, by the Government itself in the Railways and in the Central Government services, the workers will see that they safeguard their right to strike irrespective of any legislation. Therefore, when you are coming with the comprehensive industrial relations legislation, you should see that the right to strike is safeguarded and you should see that your conciliation machinery is strengthened and go into whatever defects were there in the conciliation machinery. And that is what is important. All this cooling off a period of sixty days, this and that, this cumbersome thing is to bamboozle the general public. Industrial peace cannot be maintained by the legislation of this sort. Industrial peace will come when the workers have really democratic functioning union, when the recognition of the unions is through a democratic process and when workers also have the confidence that they can make their voice felt on Government policy. Because, otherwise, the delays are there at the governmental level in referring matters to adjudication, in intervening when conciliation proceedings are there. The delays are mainly because of the Government. Therefore, this right to strike, I would say, has to be examined very very carefully. Mere saying that the right to strike is not banned, because those words of banning are not there, therefore strikes are legal, we cannot accept this position. And the working class in this country, Mr. comrade Minister, is mature enough, is serious enough and will understand exactly what the implications are. You cannot bamboozle the working class by saying 'but we have not taken away the right to strike. It is there. But it is only the ultimate weapon and we have created all other things that will see that strikes can be avoided etc.' No, the working class cannot be bamboozled

in that fashion. This, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. minister and to the Select Committee and my comrade Shri Saugata Roy who is sitting here on my right. Lastly, I would like to say (*Interruptions*) by this clandestine way of banning the right to strike, the working class will not be taken in.

Lastly the interference that is going to be there as far as registration is concerned and the powers that are being given to the Registrar of the Trade Unions is something that we cannot accept, because this is really giving more and more powers to the bureaucracy and not safeguarding and strengthening the democratic functioning of trade unions. For instance, when a strike ballot is taken, who the hell is the Registrar to supervise it? It is the workers themselves and the leadership of the union who will supervise it. There are a hundred and one examples of that sort. The powers of the Registrar have to be gone into very carefully and far from giving him greater powers, you will have to see that the democratic functioning of the trade unions is strengthened further and that has to be left to the trade unions. That is why I agree with Comrade Somnath Chatterjee when he said we hope that you will consult the trade unions in a proper manner and not in a slipshod way of a working group and trying to make out that that is the whole tripartite machinery. You should see that the trade unions are given a full opportunity. They are the best judges of how to strengthen the democratic functioning of their own organisations. I certainly do not think that the Government which cannot have democratic functioning in its own party, is going to be able to teach us how to run our unions democratically.

SHRI SARAT KAR (Cutta k)
I do not want to enter into a long debate at this stage when the Bill is to be referred to a Joint Committee, but I would like to make some suggestions.

16 58 hrs

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

There is already a consensus in the House that this Bill should be carefully examined. I would not support the extreme statement that this Bill proposes to perpetuate emergency nor do I want to say that the right to strike has been completely snatched away. The Minister

[Shri Sarat Kar]

said that the right to strike is the ultimate weapon and not the fundamental weapon. We must strike a balance between the right to strike and the running of our national industries. Because the Bill is important, I feel it should be circulated for eliciting public opinion. All sections of people and political parties should sit together and invite memoranda from the trade unions and the people.

MR CHAIRMAN The Defence Minister is due to make a statement now. After that you can resume your observations.

SHRI SARAT KAR I have almost finished. Only a minute more I support the proposal of Shri Purnanarayan Sinha that more members should be added to the Joint Committee specially members with experience of trade unions and also members from the younger elements should be added. Sometimes unscrupulous labour leaders lead the workers astray. So, when we say that for recognition of unions there should be secret ballot similarly there should be secret ballot for strike so that the opinion of majority of the workers may be taken into consideration.

17 00 hrs

STATEMENT RE REPORTED SELECTION OF AIRCRAFT FOR INDIAN AIR FORCE

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) MR
Chairman, Government have apprised the House from time to time of the position concerning the selection of a new type of aircraft to replace the Canberras and Hunters.

On 29th August, 1978, Hon'ble Member Shri Raj Narain, made some observations in the House under Rule 377, bearing on the subject. It has accordingly become necessary to clarify the position. Let me state categorically, at the very outset, that no decision has been taken by Government yet as to the type of aircraft to be acquired or manufactured in India for the purpose in view. The Committee of the Cabinet which is concerned has yet to consider the report of the Team of experts and senior officials who were deputed to visit Sweden, France and the U.K. to make a comparative evaluation of the JAGUAR, the MIRAGE F.1 and the VIGGEN, which as the House will recall, are the three types of aircraft which have been under consideration for the purpose.

It is not possible, specially at this stage when the Cabinet Committee has still to consider the matter and arrive at a decision, to offer any comments on the points raised by Hon'ble Member, Shri Raj Narain—whether concerning the French offer or any of the other offers. It will also not be proper to disclose the contents of any exchanges between the Government of India and the Government of France, or for that matter, with any other friendly foreign Government concerned. But the question of ignoring any offer, or of in any way overlooking either its merits or demerits, simply does not arise.

I should like to categorically deny that a selection has already been made, or a decision already taken, in the matter. I need hardly add that any suggestion or insinuation that any "commission" has been distributed as a consideration for such an alleged decision—either at the instance of a 'caucus' or 'pressure group', or otherwise—is entirely untrue.

It will be for the concerned Cabinet Committee to go into all relevant aspects of the various offers strictly on merits and arrive at a decision. The sole consideration kept in view will be the national interest. Due note will be taken of any valid facts or points of view that may be expressed on the subject but not of any inspired reports, interested rumours or ill-informed or misleading speculations.

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर)

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जा डीप पेनिट्रेशन एयर क्रेफ्ट के बारे में बक्तव्य दिया, मैं उसके बारे में उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस का निर्णय कब तक होगा क्योंकि दस वर्ष से यह मामला पेड़िंग में है। जल्दी फैसला होना चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ ब्राह्म बख्तवारा में आप ने रिपोर्ट पढ़ी होगी कि तीन बार पाकिस्तान द्वारा हमारी टेरीटरी में फायरिंग हो चुका है। माइन और सोफिस्टिकेटेड बेपन पाकिस्तान खरद रहा है। ऐस एयरक्रेफ्ट खरीद रहा है जा ताहौर से दिल्ली तक आ सकते हैं। नैवी को सच्चा भी उनकी बख्त गई है। दस परसेंट अपने बजट का बख्त इस पर खर्च कर रहा है। फास से जा एयरक्रेफ्ट बख्त खरीद रहा है बख्त इतन साफिस्टिकेटेड है कि हमारा देश में उनका मुवाबिला न बन सके एयरक्रेफ्ट नहीं हैं। खास तौर से

यह कगारारम रोड बनने के बाद घोर चाइराज प्रदर्शक जो रहे हैं उन का देखने के बाद जिन से साबित होता है कि उनकी भी पाकिस्तान के साथ साठगाठ है, इन सारे बैकब्राउण्ड का देखते हुए लगता है कि पाकिस्तान जिस उद्देश्य से यह सब कर रहा है वह साफ है। तो मैं इतना ही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी क्या तैयारी है? मंत्री महोदय इसे साफ करें।

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM I may answer this question though it does not strictly arise out of the statement

I may add that we keep ourselves informed by all available channels and means about the build up of military strength and of other developments of any significance to our geo-strategic environments. I would like once again to assure the House that everything necessary is being done, and will continue to be done to ensure our defence and national security.

MR CHAIRMAN Shri Raj Narain
Clarification, not a speech

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली)
स्पीकर में सहादे रहा हूँ? आप पहले ही क्या ऐसा बोलती हैं?]

The speaker is he who speaks the least
वही स्पीकर है तो कम से कम झलता है।
लेकिन मैं देखना हूँ कि आप ज्यादा बोलती हैं।

मैं माननीय सुरक्षा मंत्री जा से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि जो एकपट्ट कमेट्री है उनके केवल यह पूछा गया है कि अजब हमारी आवश्यकता जिन से पूरी हो जाती है? पहली बात तो यह है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जामुनेता के जो युवा भरकर हैं उनकी रिपोर्ट अगर

डिकेस मिनिस्टर चाहें तो अभी भी मेरे पास है उनकी आकांक्षा क्या है, कैसे हथियारा से वे लड़ना चाहते हैं? यह बात तो बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो गई है कि यह जो जमुवार है इसका उड़ान का वेग जो है वह मिराज की उड़ान के वेग से 15-20 प्रतिशत कम है। ता क्या यह सही है और इस पर कमेट्री ने कोई जांच का है या नहीं? इसका मतलब जहाज की खूबा क्या होनी चाहिए? दुश्मन के आ राडार होते हैं उन राडारों से बचकर, कम से कम ऊंचाई पर जा कर उड़े और जवाब का माँकर फिर वहाँ से वापिस चला आये—यह खूबी किस जहाज में है, क्या इसकी कोई जानकारी सरकार ने की है या नहीं?

मैं इस बात की भी रुकाई चाहता हूँ
क्या, यह सही है कि जब प्रधान मंत्री जी मन्त्रीका गर्चे तो उनके साथ उनके विशेष सचिव था वी० शंकर और उनके पोलिटिकल (राजनीतिक) सचिव था कानि भाई भी गये थे जो कि लंदन में उत्तर गर्चे और प्रधान मंत्री के लौटने के बहुत दिन बाद वापिस आये ता वे कहा कहा गया? हमारे पास पूरा रिपोर्ट है हम किसी को फसलाना नहीं चाहते हैं लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि बात साफ हो क्योंकि इसमें देश का सवाल है, राष्ट्र का सवाल है, इसमें किसी व्यक्ति का सवाल नहीं है। इसलिए वे वहाँ उतर कर कहा रहा गर् और क्या जमुवार से सम्बन्धित जा प्रकटवाना है, उसको बेचने वाले, उन उन खानाकी बातचीत हुई तथा उनका पूरी व्यवस्था किन किन लोगों ने की—इन सभी बातों का जानकारी सुरक्षा मंत्री जी के पास आ गई है या नहीं?

श्री जगजीवन राम कहा तक यह सभा मूल इन दवाब के सम्बन्ध में उठाये जा सकते हैं—इसका निर्णय तो आप

[श्री जगदीवन राम]

दे सकते हैं। मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहूँगा कि जैसा कि अधिकांश लोग यह उद्घाटन तोना जहाज का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया है और सभी पहलु से किया है। किसकी क्षमता कितनी है, उड़ान का वगैरह कितना है, कौन कौन अस्त्र-शस्त्र है, किस ऊँचाई पर उड़ सकते हैं—इन सारा बातों की जानकारी उन्होंने दी है और तुलनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से दी है और निम्न कार्बनेट के ऊपर छाड़ दिया है।

प्रधानमन्त्री के साथ कौन-कौन गया था, वे कहाँ कहाँ उतरे—इसकी जानकारी तो मुझे नहीं है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि ऐसा कोई निष्कर्ष निरानता कि जगवार कसमन्दभ कोई अर्थ निश्चय हुआ है, सच्चाई से बहुत दूर है। तुलनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से देख कर, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए जो सब से अधिक कारगर हवाई जहाज होगा उसके बारे में निश्चय किया जायगा।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore) If I understood the hon. Minister correctly, he said that there is a need to replace the ageing aircraft or the outmoded ones and also that three types of aircraft, Jaguar, Mirage and Viggen are under examination. Now I would like to know in the context of his statement whether the requirement of this new type of aircraft has been discussed at the Army level or at whichever level it should be in the Defence Ministry and a final decision taken that we have to go in for these new kinds of aircraft, or whether there was any opinion that the existing aircraft which are used for defence purposes could be modified and brought to the level to meet the requirements. I would also like to know whether, apart from these three aircraft which you mentioned, the Expert Committee has considered any other aircraft particularly from the Socialist part of the world. I am mentioning this because of the fact that we have MIG manufacturing capacity here. MIG 25 is known and proved as one of the good aircrafts. I want to know whether all those aspects have been considered.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM If it were possible to do with anyone of the existing aircrafts of the Indian Air Force, that would have been the simplest method to do. But the decision to replace the Canberra and Hunter has been taken by the experts of the Indian Air Force. They have the authority and we have to go by their advice. They have evaluated all these three, no more, because there was no other offer for any other kind of aircraft of this variety. So far as the Socialist countries are concerned, of course, we have in our Indian Air Force quite a sizeable number of aircrafts of the Socialist countries, but the type of aircraft that we require for this purpose has not been offered by them.

17 12 hrs

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BILL—
Contd

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) Madam Chairman I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have offered their views and also observations on the motion that I have made. I am particularly grateful to the hon. Member, Shri Ram Murthi, who gave us an opportunity to listen to you as well.

The observations that hon. Members have made mainly centre around three points. One is about the need for consultation. The other is the anxiety or apprehension about the possibility that there might be some inhibition about the right of the working class to invoke the ultimate weapon of strike. The third is that the Committee may be subjected to undue influence. These, by and large, are the three main points that the hon. Members who took part in the debate made. Of course, as could be expected, some hon. members spoke with greater vehemence and more effect and some hon. Members presented their point of view as suggestions.

I find myself in a somewhat difficult position, which I hope the House would appreciate. If I am very vehement in the defence of every clause that this Bill contains, then it can very well be said that I have made up my mind, the Government has made up its mind and therefore, the Joint Committee is a farce. If I do not defend, at least some of the major points that constitute the scheme, then it may be said that I am so apologetic about the Bill that I myself seem to be so much

susceptible to the voice of the hon. Member opposite that I am having second thoughts. I know, therefore, that I face this dilemma in answering the observations that have been made.

I would rather like to err on the side of caution and say that since the Joint Committee will scrupulously scrutinise every clause in the Bill, it would be better on the part of the Government not to give impression that it would like to defend every clause as it is found today in the Bill.

17.35 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR is the Chair]

But I must say that if this Bill has come before this House in the shape in which it has come, it is because the Government feels that it has had sufficient consultations to be able to visualise a consensus which eventually may be acceptable to all sections concerned. Now, it may well be that the Government's estimate is wrong, it may well be that it can be corrected to the point, where it would become acceptable to everybody, it may well be that there would be differences of opinion. I do not to hazard any statement about the shape in which the Bill will come from the Select Committee.

SHRI RAJ VARAIN (Rae Bareilly)
Joint Select Committee

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA Yes, thank you. This is the month of Ramzan sharif and the habulment as well as the manner of certain hon. Members may remind me of certain aspects of culture.

SHRI A. GOPAL (Harur) Iftar dinner

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA What I said also includes that.

My hon. friend, perhaps, did not hear the word 'habulment'.

श्री राज नारायण : घर बिप पर
घाड़ ।

श्री रविन्द्र वर्मा : घाय अनुमति देगे तो
जकर घायें हलतारि यह घाय की घाहत
नही है ।

श्री उरी बतभोर सिंह (हागियापुर) :
घाय को इन की घ दत्ता भयो पना नहीं है ।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA I was saying that therefore, as far as I am concerned, I would like to assure the House

of two or three things, which are enough as far as the answer to the observations are concerned. The first one is that there can still be the fullest consultations as was said earlier yesterday and I repeat it today, I do hope that the Joint Committee will give an opportunity to all sections of the working class, trade unions, not only working class but also the employers and others who are affected by industrial disputes to present their point of view, so that the Committee may come to its conclusions after weighing the evidence that will be laid before it, after analysing this problem and after looking into the suggestions that are incorporated in the clauses in the Bill. I would not, therefore, say anything in advance about the shape in which the Bill will come from the Joint Committee. But I would assure the House that the effort of the Government will be to see that the Committee is not subjected to any undue influence. A reference was made to the fact that the majority may be of one view. There is always a danger in democracy of majority and minority and difference of opinion. But I can assure the House that as far as I know

SHRI A. GOPAL Janata is an example

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA My hon. friend should reciprocate the tenor of my observation. If he unnecessarily wants to needle me, I would have to use a thimble and I have to show that all skins are equally sensitive.

I was therefore trying to say that in spite of the fact there is majority and minority in democracy there will be no attempt on the part of the Janata Party or this Government in any manner to steam-roll the Joint Committee because this is too serious a subject. Just because a subject happens to be serious with implications and ramifications, that will affect not only one class but the whole of the society, one cannot say that the matter should not be discussed. The matter has to be discussed. Every point of view has to be listened to and then Members of the House must have confidence in each other that every Member of Parliament who is a Member of the Committee will fulfil his responsibility as a Member of Parliament, not as a representative of a particular religious group or a particular class or a particular party but as a Member of Parliament elected by six hundred thousand and odd voters who are the symbols of sovereignty of this country. Therefore, I am sure that the Joint Committee will look at all the objections that have been raised from this point of view.

[Shri Ravindra verma]

Now I must make a reference to the question of right to strike. I went into the question yesterday. Again my friend, Mr. Saugata Roy and a few others who did not have an opportunity to speak yesterday referred to this question. I do not want to take the time of the House at this hour by going into this at length. But I will repeat what I said yesterday, in spite of my friend Comrade Parvathi Krishnan saying that

श्री राज नारायण : उन का छाड़ दें ।

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा : उन को कैसे छोड़ सकते हैं । जब हाउस ने सामने उन्होंने अपनी बात रखी है, तो उस का जवाब देना मेरा फर्ज हा जाता है ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगुसराय)
कामरेड' एक नई चीज चला दी है आप लागा ने ।

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा इस में आपको क्या एतराज है ?

You can opt out of that

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
I have already opted out. Why do you fasten it on her ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA She has not objected nor has she delegated the right of protection to you. I do not know. It is upto her to get up and say that I should not call her "comrade".

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Every hon. Member is welcome to have his personal allergy. What can I do Comrade Minister ?

श्री राज नारायण : किसी का किसी चीज पर एतराज है किसी को किसी और चीज पर एतराज है । मिश्र जी का कामरेड शब्द पर एतराज है ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
"Comrade" does not suit her.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA I do not know and I should not go further into that, who suits whom as a comrade !

I can only say, once again, that there will be no attempt, either subtle or otherwise, to deny the right of the working class to strike. If the Joint Committee feels that anything in this, as I said yesterday, militates against the conception of reconciling the rights of individuals, groups and classes with the rights of the society as a whole, the Joint Committee will, certainly, come up with a conclusion that what has been suggested is wrong or obnoxious or whatever the word the hon. Member wants to use and would say, eluminate it or amend it and it will come before the House. Therefore when it comes before the House the House will be in a position to say, at that time, whether the recommendations of the Joint Committee in any way militate against fundamental rights. I do not have to answer it in advance.

The last thing that I would like to say is about such things as strike ballots, interference by the Registrar of Trade Unions etc. These are matters of detail into which I would not like to go at this stage specially to defend anything that is said there, not because there is no case in what is said there, but it would be prejudging the views of the Joint Committee.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I said it for the benefit of the Joint Committee.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA I shall not deal with it at greater length.

Then my good friend—for a change, I would call her my good friend—Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan also said about the working class in India being mature enough to see through all this.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I would like to know from him whether he is demoting me or promoting me. Is it a demotion or a promotion ? I do not know.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA There is no question of any kind of "motion". Therefore, my hon. friend should not look at it as demotion or promotion and should not create commotion in the House.

While dealing with this question I would only say to her, in this respect, that everybody knows that the working class is mature but this fact about maturity of the working class should be invoked not only in one field but in every field.

चौधरी बलवीर सिंह यह नई बात है। आप इस डग से बात कह रहे हैं। इस सेक्टर कमटा मनी आना है। वहां पर भी हम न बहस करनी है। उस समय क्या आयोग, क्या नया आयोग, अना से आप कैसे सारा बात कह सकते हैं। अभी से सारा बहस कैसे ट्रेड यूनियंस के बारे में हो सकता है? वहां भी लोग न सज्जन बन हैं।

श्री सीतल राय . आप बहस करने के हमारे आश्चर्य का छान लेना चाहते हैं। (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA The Hon Member is perhaps quite right but the difficulty, as I told you earlier is that if I don't answer, I will be accused of not answering and if I answer, it is said I am anticipating. Therefore I sometimes have the difficulty of being buffeted between the green signal and the red signal. Under the circumstances, I think I have said enough by way of answer to the observations that have been made and I can assure the House that I will use all the influence at my command with the Select Committee to ensure that it looks at every aspect of the Bill in the light of the apprehensions that have been expressed here as well as the necessities of the situation.

I commend the motion to the acceptance of the House. There is one thing if I may say it. In response to the suggestion that has been made that time may be short, if I may make a formal motion amending it I may say first week of December instead of first week of the next session.

MR CHAIRMAN Your amendment is 'first day'. That is all right. Now there is an amendment by Shri Purna Sinha. Are you pressing or withdrawing it?

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA I have made an alternative suggestion that the Committee should be enlarged. If he accepts the enlargement of the Committee I have no objection.

MR CHAIRMAN: I don't want any conditional withdrawal. Either you say that you withdraw or you don't withdraw. There can be only either of these two there cannot be any conditions.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA I was not convinced. I made a suggestion that the Committee may be enlarged to include all sections and there was an alternative suggestion to refer it to another Committee.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN There is no motion before the House for enlargement of the Committee.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA There was no reply to my suggestion. I have not heard anything from the Minister so far as my suggestion is concerned.

MR CHAIRMAN Anyway you are free to press or not to press.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA I am pressing in that case.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA I may say one thing to the Hon Member. It is not possible that the Committee should include everyone who is competent and interested. But the Hon Member seems to have some apprehensions that the people who are not members of the Committee cannot depose before the Committee. It is not so.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA Unless he is a Minister he cannot depose.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA No Member can depose. He can be called. He can tender evidence. Nothing is preventing him. Therefore he need not have that misapprehension. He only cannot act as a Member.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I am on a point of order. There is no motion before the House for enlarging the Committee. Notice should have been given but there is no notice. In the case of the motion for enforcing public opinion, lack of notice was condoned but that does not mean that something else can be thrust on the House.

MR CHAIRMAN I want to know finally whether the Hon Member wants to press his amendment or he wants to withdraw.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA It is a provision of law that a Minister may, with the permission of the Chairman, address a Committee of which he is not a Member. So it empowers only Ministers to address a Select Committee. Other Members cannot. I therefore suggested that in order to include all sections of the people, the Committee may be enlarged.

Dissent is possible. Let it go on record that with this dissent I withdraw.

MR CHAIRMAN : I don't think such a sort of a thing can be recorded. You are free to withdraw or not to withdraw. I am asking you again and again whether you want to press your amendment or not.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA
Dissent is sufficient. I withdraw.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the registration of trade unions of employees and employers, the rights and liabilities of registered trade unions and settlement of trade union disputes, the conditions of employment of employees, and the investigation and settlement of disputes between employees employed in industrial establishments or undertakings and their employers, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, with a view to promoting healthy industrial relations leading to accelerated economic development and social justice, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 33 members, 22 from this House, namely : (1) Shri Chitta Basu (2) Shri Dinen Bhatta Charya (3) Shri S R Damani, (4) Shrimati Minnal Keshav Gore (5) Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai (6) Shri Amrit Nahata (7) Professor P G Mavalankar (8) Shri Prasannabhai Mehta, (9) Shri B K Nair, (10) Shri K S Narayana (11) Shri K A Rajan, (12) Shri A E T Barrow (13) Shri K. Ramamurthy, (14) Shri Ramdas Singh (15) Shri Saugata Roy, (16) Shri Ram Dhari Shastri (17) Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh (18) Shri Govind Ram Miri, (19) Shri Ugrasen (20) Shri R Venkataraman, (21) Shri G Venugopal, (22) Shri Ravindra Varma,

and 11 from Rajya Sabha,

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee,

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of December, 1978

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make, and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 11 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The Motion was adopted.

17-33 hrs.

HOSPITALS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF EMPLOYEES AND SETTLEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT DISPUTES) BILL.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : Sir, I beg to move

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the conditions of service of employees employed in hospitals and educational institutions with a view to securing the welfare of such employees, and for the investigation and settlement of disputes between such employees and their employers, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 33 members, 22 from this House, namely : (1) Shri Chitta Basu, (2) Shri Dinen Bhattacharya, (3) Shri S R Damani, (4) Shrimati Minnal Keshav Gore, (5) Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, (6) Shri Amrit Nahata, (7) Professor P G Mavalankar, (8) Shri Prasannabhai Mehta, (9) Shri B K Nair, (10) Shri K S Narayana, (11) Shri K A Rajan, (12) Shri A E T Barrow, (13) Shri K Ramamurthy, (14) Shri Ramdas Singh, (15) Shri Saugata Roy, (16) Shri Ram Dhari Shastri, (17) Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh, (18) Shri Govind Ram Miri, (19) Shri Ugrasen, (20) Shri R Venkataraman, (21) Shri G Venugopal, (22) Shri Ravindra Varma

and 11 from Rajya Sabha,

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee,

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of December, 1978,

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Don't provoke me unnecessarily. I am fair enough. When I am not threatened I have said it.
(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) I can make the point very clear. I have gone there. I have seen Mr Bham Singh there. He is an MLA of Kashmir and he belongs to Congress (R).

MR CHAIRMAN This is not an expression he should make here. After all in the morning he has said it and that was all right. I am not allowing any question on that now.

17 37 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 24th August 1978 —

1 The Appropriation (No 4) Bill 1978

2 The Tobacco Board (Amendment) Bill 1978

MR CHAIRMAN Now Mr Chand Ramji do you want to move your Bill? What do you propose to do?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) If it is possible

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) If the House is agreeable to sit for 2-3 hours

MR CHAIRMAN I just want to know the opinion of the House. What is the desire of the House? Next item is Shri Chand Ram's Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill. Two hours are allotted but it may take a longer time. Is the House prepared to sit longer?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS No no

MR CHAIRMAN So do we adjourn sine die now?

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes yes.

MR CHAIRMAN So the House stands adjourned sine die

17 40 hrs.

Lok Sabha adjourned sine die